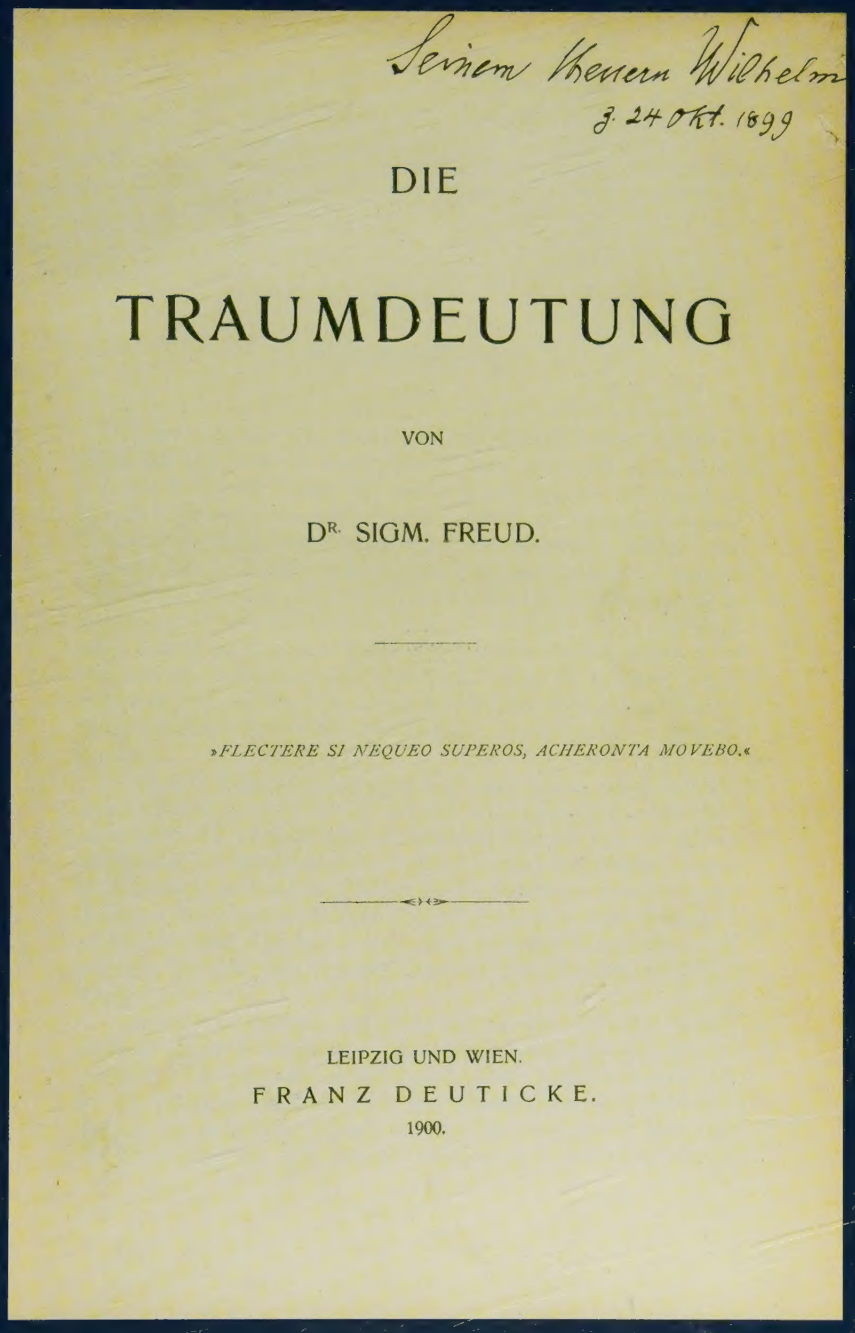
The Haskell F. Norman Library of Science and Medicine

Part III

Thursday 29 October 1998



Seinem theuern Wilhelm
z. 24 Okt. 1899

DIE

TRAUMDEUTUNG

VON

DR. SIGM. FREUD.

»FLECTERE SI NEQUEO SUPEROS, ACHERONTA MOVEBO.«

LEIPZIG UND WIEN.
FRANZ DEUTICKE.
1900.

CHRISTIE'S
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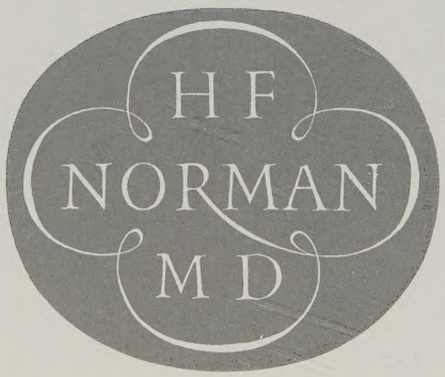
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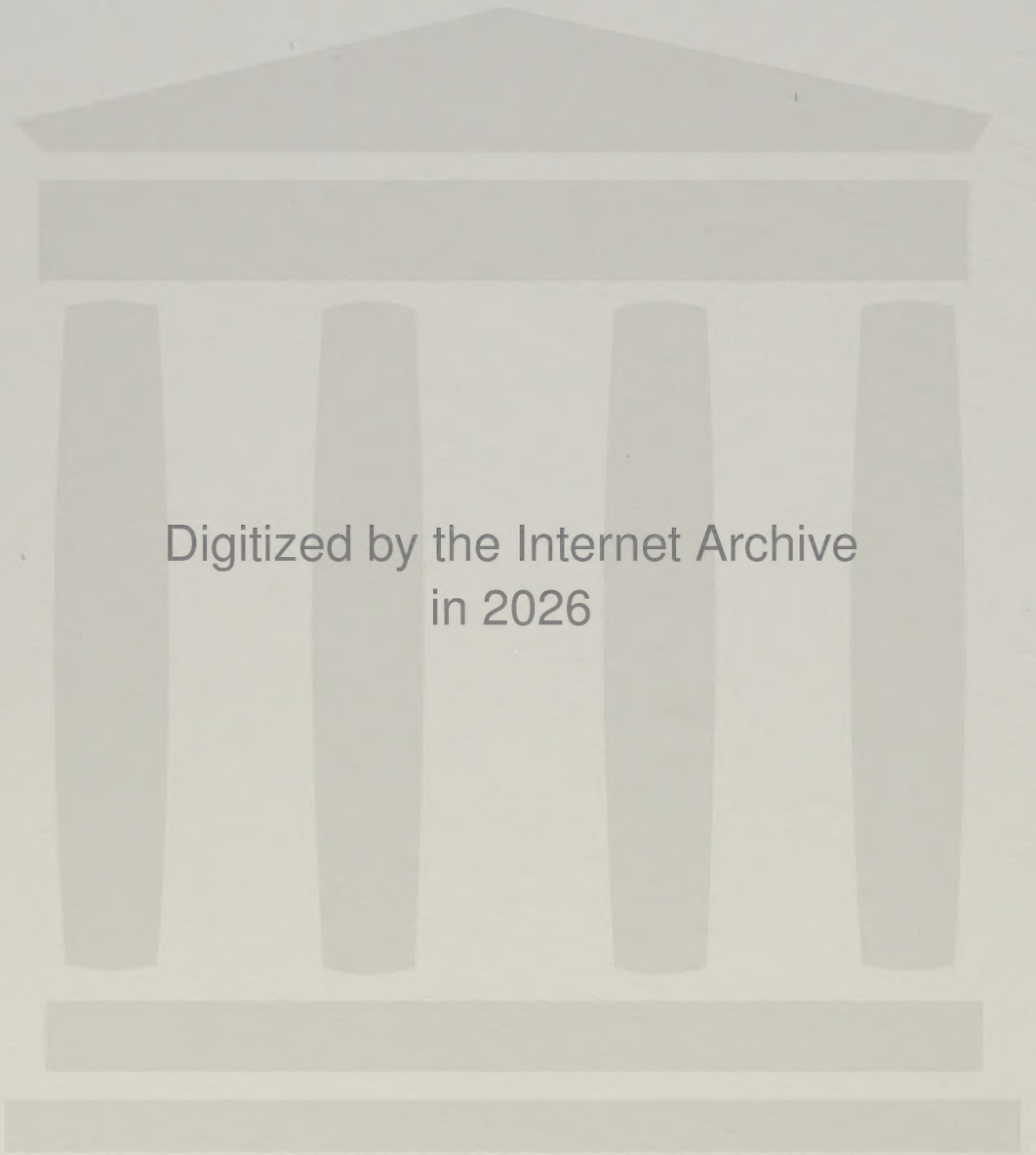
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CHRISTIE'S

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THE HASKELL F. NORMAN LIBRARY OF SCIENCE AND MEDICINE

Part III: The Modern Age

Auction

Thursday 29 October 1998 at 10.00 a.m. (lots 884-1127)
2.00 p.m. (lots 1128-1384)
immediately following the sale of the Archimedes Palimpsest (see separate catalogue)

502 Park Avenue at 59th Street
New York, New York 10022

Sale Code

When sending written bids or making inquiries, this sale should be referred to as **FREUD-8976**

Viewing

Saturday	24 October	10.00a.m.-5.00p.m.
Sunday	25 October	1.00p.m.-5.00p.m.
Monday	26 October	10.00a.m.-5.00p.m.
Tuesday	27 October	10.00a.m.-5.00p.m.
Wednesday	28 October	10.00a.m.-2.00p.m.

Christie's
502 Park Avenue at 59th Street
New York, New York 10022
Telephone: (212) 546 1000
On-line: www.christies.com

(65) Registered at the above address No. 1128160

CHRISTIE'S

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Cover illustration lot 1354

CHRISTIE'S SPECIALISTS AND SERVICES FOR THIS SALE

For assistance and further information about this sale, please contact the following:

Specialists in Printed Books
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International Head of Department
Paris (1) 40 76 85 91
Francis Wahlgren (212) 546 1197
Head of Department

Chris Coover (212) 546 1195
Anne Tozzi (212) 546 1196
Ian Ehling (212) 606 0520

Consultants
Nina Musinsky (212) 546 1195
Hope Mayo
Bart Auerbach

Department Administrator
Carroll Magill (212) 546 1195
Department Fax (212) 980 2043

General Information
For general client assistance:

Tel: (212) 546 1010

For 24-hour recorded information on current sales and exhibitions:

Tel: (212) 371 5438

Sales Results
An international service for clients with "Touch-tone" telephones.
If you have a star (*) or a pound (#) symbol on your telephone, you can directly access our sales results to obtain sales results or to receive the faxed results of an entire sale.

New York Sales Results Line
Tel: (212) 452 4100

London Sales Results Line
Tel: (44 171) 389 2047/8

Absentee and Telephone Bids
For arrangement of bids for those who cannot attend the sale:

Barbara Strongin
Tel: (212) 546 1127
Fax: (212) 832 2216

Payment
For buyer assistance on terms of payment:

Vin Bissoondial
Tel: (212) 546 1040

Jennifer Galkoski
Pam Mackin
Katharine Grossmann
Tel: (212) 546 1059
Fax: (212) 317 2439

or method of payment:

Lynne Gardner
Tel: (212) 546 1124
Fax: (212) 759 7204

Shipping
For information on shipping of purchased property:

Chantal Lakatos
Tel: (212) 546 1113
Fax: (212) 980 8195

Consignor Settlements
For information on consignor payments:

Elizabeth Mitchell
Tel: (212) 546 1046
Fax: (212) 754 2390

Internet Access
For information about Christie's services and forthcoming sales:

On-line: www.christies.com

Client Advisory Services
Auction assistance for the private collector:
Tel: (212) 546 1036
(212) 546 5824
Fax: (212) 750 1537

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Christie's Auction Search Service: LotFinder™
For clients looking for something specific we have an auction search service that can notify you of items of interest to you in Christie's worldwide sales.
If you would like to register with this service, please telephone:

New York (212) 546 5851
London (44 171) 389 2963

CHRISTIE'S HISTORY

Christie's, the world's oldest fine art auctioneers, held its first auction in London on December 5, 1766.

In 1977 Christie's opened its first saleroom in America at 502 Park Avenue, followed in 1979 by Christie's East at 219 East 67th Street. In May 1997 Christie's launched a third United States saleroom – Christie's Los Angeles, 360 North Camden Drive, Beverly Hills. Today the firm is a major international company with 119 offices in 41 countries. Christie's holds sales in Britain, the United States, Australia, Hong Kong, Greece, Italy, Monaco, the Netherlands, Singapore and Switzerland. This worldwide network of salerooms enables sellers to take advantage of seasonal selling peaks, national tastes and collecting habits, and fluctuating currency exchange rates.

Over the centuries, Christie's has conducted many of the most important sales ever held. In the late 18th century the firm negotiated the sale of Sir Robert Walpole's collection to Catherine the Great who immediately installed the works in the Hermitage where many of them can be seen today. In 1794 Christie's held a five-day sale of the contents of Sir Joshua Reynolds's studio, and sold Madame du Barry's jewels in 1795, the year she was guillotined. In 1848, in a sale lasting 40 days, the firm sold the collection of the Duke of Buckingham at Stowe House.

In more recent years, Christie's in America has sold major Impressionist, Modern and Contemporary paintings from numerous renowned collections such as those of Henry Ford II, Paul Mellon, Baron Lambert, the Tremaines, Robert B. Mayer, John and Frances L. Loeb and Victor and Sally Ganz; and from distinguished Hollywood collections such as those of William and Edith Mayer Goetz, Hal B. Wallis and Billy Wilder. Other pre-eminent sales held in America include the Codex Hammer which sold for $30,800,000 – the most expensive work other than a painting ever sold, the Nicholas Brown desk and bookcase which sold for $12,100,000 – the record for American furniture, the jewels of Florence Gould and Caroline Ryan Foulke, the Estelle Doheny Library (which included Volume I of the Gutenberg Bible, sold for $5,390,000, a world record price for a printed book), and many important sales of furniture, Asian arts, porcelain, rugs, silver, stamps, wine and automobiles. In 1990, Christie's set world records for both paintings and furniture, when van Gogh's *Portrait of Dr. Gachet* sold for $82,500,000 in New York and the Badminton Cabinet reached $15,200,000 in London.

Christie's welcomes you to our viewing galleries and salerooms. Our specialists and client service staff will be pleased to help you with any aspect of buying or selling at auction.

THE BUYER

USING THIS CATALOGUE

Estimate Prices

Catalogue entries include descriptive information for every lot, as well as a price range which reflects the opinion of our specialists as to the price expected at auction. These are based upon prices recently paid at auction for comparable property and take into account condition, rarity, quality and history of previous ownership (provenance). Estimates are prepared well in advance of the sale and are subject to revision; they do not include the buyer's premium or sales tax.

Where "Estimate on Request" appears, please contact the specialist department for further information.

Reserves

The reserve is the minimum price the consignor is willing to accept and below which a lot will not be sold. This amount is confidential and will not exceed the low pre-sale estimate. Property offered for sale subject to a reserve is identified by the symbol • next to the lot number.

Conditions of Sale and Limited Warranty

If you wish to bid in a sale, we encourage you to read the **Conditions of Sale** and **Limited Warranty** which appear on the immediately following pages. The **Conditions of Sale** outline the terms governing the purchase of all property sold at auction. The **Limited Warranty** specifies the terms and conditions upon which Christie's guarantees the authenticity of property offered for sale.

Christie's Interest in Property Consigned for Sale

Christie's generally offers property consigned by others for sale at public auction. Occasionally, lots are offered which have in the course of the sale process become the property of Christie's. These lots are identified with the symbol ◆ next to the lot number. Christie's also occasionally offers for sale works owned in whole or part by an affiliate company. These lots are identified with the symbol Δ next to the lot number. On rare occasions, Christie's has a direct financial interest in lots consigned for sale. This interest may include guaranteeing a minimum price to the consignor of property or making an advance to the consignor which is secured solely by consigned property. Such lots are identified by the symbol ○ next to the lot number and are also sold subject to a reserve.

Buyer's Premium and Sales Tax

Buyers are reminded that the purchase price will be the sum of the final bid price plus the buyer's premium, which is generally 15% of the final bid price up to and including $50,000 and 10% of the amount above $50,000; for coins, the premium is a flat 10% of the final bid price regardless of the amount of the successful bid.

In addition to the purchase price, buyers are required to pay any sales or use tax which may be due. These charges are explained in detail under "Christie's Charges and Sales Tax" towards the end of this catalogue.

BEFORE THE AUCTION

Pre-sale viewings for all our auctions are open to the public and may be attended at no charge. All property to be auctioned is usually on view for several days prior to the sale. You are encouraged to examine lots thoroughly and to request condition reports (see below). Christie's specialists and customer service staff are available to give advice at all viewings or by appointment.

Hours of Business

Christie's Park Avenue galleries and Christie's East are open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on weekdays. During the auction season there is frequent weekend viewing from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Saturdays and varying afternoon hours on Sundays. The viewing schedule for each sale is published in the front of the auction catalogue.

Condition Reports

If you would like additional information on a particular lot or cannot come to the viewing, Christie's will be pleased to provide upon request a condition report. Please contact the specialist department in charge of the sale.

We remind prospective buyers that descriptions of property are not warranties and that each lot is sold "as is" in accordance with the terms of the **Limited Warranty.** Condition reports are provided as a service to interested clients, but the information furnished does not negate or modify the **Limited Warranty.** Neither Christie's nor the consignor makes any express or implied warranty or representation as to the condition of any lot offered for sale, and no statement made at any time, whether oral or written, shall constitute such a warranty or representation.

Registration

If you are planning to bid at auction, you will need to register with us. Please arrive 20 or 30 minutes before the sale to complete bidder registration and to receive a numbered paddle to identify you if you are the successful bidder. If you are a new client, or if you have not made a recent purchase at Christie's, you may be asked to supply a bank reference when you register. To avoid any delay in the release of your purchases, you may wish to prearrange check or credit approval. If so, please contact Christie's Credit Department at (212) 546 1040 or by fax at (212) 754 2390.

THE AUCTION

All auctions are open to the public, free of charge. You do not have to bid or register for a paddle. Some evening sales require an admission ticket (free, but limited in number) which must be requested in advance.

Bidding

Property is auctioned in consecutive numerical order, as it appears in the catalogue. The lot being offered is usually shown at the front of the saleroom or is illustrated on a slide screen. The auctioneer will accept bids from those present in the saleroom or absentee bidders participating by telephone or by written bid left with Christie's in advance of the auction. The auctioneer may also execute bids on behalf of the consignor to protect the reserve, either by placing consecutive bids up to the amount of the reserve or by entering bids in response to saleroom, telephone or absentee bids. Under no circumstances will the auctioneer place any bid on behalf of the consignor at or above the reserve. Nor will the auctioneer specifically identify bids placed on behalf of the consignor to protect the reserve.

Bidding Increments

Bidding generally opens below the low estimate and advances in the following increments:

$500 to $1,000	by $50
$1,000 to $2,000	by $100
$2,000 to $3,000	by $200
$3,000 to $5,000	by $200 or $200-500-800
$5,000 to $10,000	by $500
$10,000 to $20,000	by $1,000
$20,000 to $30,000	by $2,000
$30,000 to $50,000	by $2,000 or $2000-5000-8000
$50,000 to $100,000	by $5,000
$100,000 to $200,000	by $10,000
$200,000 up	Auctioneer's discretion

Occasionally the auctioneer may vary the increments during the course of the auction at his or her discretion.

Currency Conversion

Christie's may, as a convenience to bidders, use a currency conversion board during the auction to display the amounts being bid converted into several foreign currencies. These converted amounts are approximations only and may not represent the exact exchange rate at any given time.

Absentee Bids

If you cannot attend an auction, you may bid in other ways. The most common is the absentee bid, sometimes called an "order bid." Absentee bids are written instructions from you directing Christie's to bid for you on one or more lots up to a maximum amount you specify for each lot. Christie's staff will execute your absentee bid at the lowest possible price taking into account the reserve price and other bids. There is no charge for this service. If identical bids are left by two or more parties, the first bid received by Christie's will take preference. The auctioneer may execute bids for absentee bidders directly from the podium, clearly identifying these as order bids. Absentee Bid Forms are available in the back of every auction catalogue and also may be obtained at any Christie's location.

Telephone Bids

Christie's will also execute your bids if you cannot come to the auction and wish to participate by telephone. Arrangements should be confirmed at least one day in advance of the sale with Christie's Bid Department at (212) 546 1127.
Christie's staff will execute telephone bids from designated areas in the saleroom. This service is also free of charge.

Successful Bids

The fall of the auctioneer's hammer indicates the final bid. Christie's will record the paddle number of the buyer. If your saleroom or absentee bid is successful, you will be notified immediately after the sale by mailed invoice. If you are unsuccessful, Christie's Bid Department will notify you by letter.

Unsold Lots

If a lot does not reach the reserve, it is bought-in. In other words, it remains unsold and is returned to the consignor. When the auctioneer hammers down a lot that fails to sell, he will so indicate by announcing that the lot has been "passed," "withdrawn," "returned to owner" or "bought-in."

AFTER THE AUCTION

Payment

Under normal circumstances, you are expected to pay for your purchases within seven calendar days of the sale and to remove the property you have bought by that date. Payment can be made by check, cash, money order or bank wire transfer. To avoid any delivery delays, prospective buyers are encouraged to supply bank or other suitable references before the auction.

Extended Payment Terms

With the consent of the consignor, Christie's may offer extended credit terms to prospective buyers whose creditworthiness has been verified. These terms will generally provide for the payment of the final bid price in three equal monthly installments. For further information, please contact the specialist department or Christie's Credit Department at (212) 546 1040 prior to the date of the auction.

Shipping

After payment has been made in full, Christie's may, as a service to buyers, arrange to have property packed, insured and shipped at your request and expense. For your convenience, a shipping form is enclosed with your invoice and is also available through our Art Transport Department at (212) 546 1113. In circumstances in which Christie's arranges and bills for such services via invoice or credit card, we will also include an administration charge.
We recommend that you request an estimate for any large items or property of high value requiring specialized professional packers.

Collection

Due to space constraints, Christie's often moves sold property out of the saleroom immediately after, and on occasion before, the sale. Please consult the "Pickup Information Sheet", available at the saleroom, for collection information on specific lots.
After twenty-eight calendar days from the sale, uncollected purchases will incur administration, handling and insurance charges for each day until the lots are picked up. These charges are explained in detail under **Christie's Charges and Sales Tax** at the back of this catalogue. A lot will not be released until all charges for the lot are settled.

Sale Results

Price lists are sent automatically to catalogue subscribers and absentee bidders shortly after each sale and are available to others on request. The price list will not include lots that were withdrawn or failed to sell. The price paid for any bought-in lot sold within 24 hours of the auction may be included on the list of prices realized but will be marked to indicate that such price was not realized at the auction.
In addition, interested clients can obtain spoken sale results for specific lots as well as faxed price lists for entire sales both in the United States and internationally by calling (212) 452 4100, Christie's Sales Results line.

THE CONSIGNOR

Auction Estimates

If you are considering selling your property, Christie's is happy to provide a free verbal estimate of its auction value. You can bring items into our New York salerooms at Park Avenue or Christie's East any time during normal business hours. To ensure prompt attention, it is advisable to make an appointment in advance with the specialist department. If a visit is not practical, please send a clear photograph together with dimensions and any other pertinent information that you may have.

Estate Services

Christie's Estates and Appraisals Department works closely with lawyers, bankers and others with responsibility for dispersing estates. Please call (212) 546 1060 for information about Christie's extensive estate services.

Consignment Agreement

If you decide to sell your property at auction, the procedures are simple and you should find Christie's specialists and administrative staff helpful to you throughout the process. After discussions with our specialists, you will receive a contract to sign, setting forth terms and fees for services we can provide, such as insurance, shipping and catalogue illustration. Christie's consignor commission rates are detailed on the page entitled **Christie's Charges and Sales Tax** which appears at the back of this auction catalogue.

Christie's specialists will discuss with you a suggested reserve price and our recommendations for pre-sale estimates for each piece of property you consign for sale.

Delivery of Property to Christie's

After you have consigned property to us for sale, you can either bring your property to Christie's yourself, arrange with your own shipper to deliver it to us or Christie's specialist department can organize for it to be shipped through Christie's Art Transport Department. We are always happy to assist you. For more information please contact us at (212) 546 1113. Property usually arrives at Christie's at least three months before the sale in order to allow our specialists time to research, catalogue and photograph the items. Your property is generally stored without charge at one of Christie's secure warehouses.

Financial Services

On occasion, Christie's advances funds to consignors against property consigned for sale. In certain circumstances, advances may be secured solely by the property consigned for sale. For information, please contact the specialist department to which you have consigned property or Ray Horne, Chief Financial Officer, at (212) 702 1392.

Pre-Auction Notification

Several weeks before the scheduled sale, along with thousands of Christie's worldwide subscribers, you will receive a copy of the sale catalogue in which your property is offered. You will also find enclosed with your catalogue a form indicating your property's lot numbers and confirming the reserves.

Post-Auction Notification

Within a few days after the sale, you will receive a post-sale advice listing the final bid price or, in the event that the property failed to sell, notification that it was bought-in to be returned to you. At any time during or after an auction, you can obtain the selling price for any lot by calling (212) 452 4100.

You will generally be sent payment for your sold property approximately 35 days after the sale, together with a settlement statement itemizing the selling commission and other charges.

CONDITIONS OF SALE FOR BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS

THE PROPERTY DESCRIBED IN THIS CATALOGUE, WHICH DESCRIPTION MAY BE AMENDED BY SALEROOM NOTICE OR ANNOUNCEMENT, WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE BY CHRISTIE'S ON BEHALF OF VARIOUS CONSIGNORS ("SELLERS"). UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED IN THE CATALOGUE, ALL PROPERTY WILL BE OFFERED BY CHRISTIE'S AS AGENT FOR THE SELLER. THESE **Conditions of Sale** AND THE **Limited Warranty** SET FORTH ON THE FOLLOWING PAGE, TOGETHER WITH ANY GLOSSARY CONTAINED HEREIN, CONSTITUTE THE COMPLETE AND EXCLUSIVE STATEMENT OF THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS ON WHICH ALL PROPERTY DESCRIBED IN THIS CATALOGUE IS OFFERED FOR SALE, AND THERE ARE NO WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, WHICH EXTEND BEYOND THOSE CONTAINED IN SUCH TEXTS. CHRISTIE'S RESERVES THE RIGHT TO VARY THE TERMS OF SALE AND ANY SUCH VARIANCE SHALL BECOME PART OF THESE **Conditions of Sale**. BY BIDDING AT AUCTION, WHETHER PRESENT IN PERSON OR BY AGENT, BY WRITTEN BID, TELEPHONE OR OTHER MEANS, THE BUYER AGREES TO BE BOUND BY THESE **Conditions of Sale**.

1. As used in these **Conditions of Sale**, the term "final bid price" means the amount of the highest bid acknowledged by the auctioneer and the term "purchase price" means the sum of the final bid price plus the premium payable by the buyer, as set forth in Condition 4.

2. The highest bidder acknowledged by the auctioneer shall be the buyer. The auctioneer has the right to reject any bid, to advance the bidding at his absolute discretion and, in the event of any dispute between bidders or any other issue with respect to the highest bidder, to determine the successful bidder, to continue the bidding or to reoffer and resell the lot in question. In the event of any dispute after the sale, Christie's record of final sale shall be conclusive.

3. Christie's reserves the right to withdraw any lot before or at the sale.

4. The purchase price payable by a buyer shall be the sum of the final bid price plus a premium of 15% of the final bid price up to and including $50,000 and 10% of the final bid price above $50,000.

5. All lots marked with • next to the lot number are offered subject to a reserve, which is the confidential minimum price below which the lot will not be sold (the "reserve"). Christie's shall act to protect the reserve by bidding through the auctioneer. The auctioneer may open bidding on any lot below the reserve by placing a bid on behalf of the seller. The auctioneer may continue to bid on behalf of the seller up to the amount of the reserve, either by placing consecutive bids or by placing bids in response to other bidders.

6. Title to the offered lot shall pass to the buyer upon the fall of the auctioneer's hammer and announcement by the auctioneer that the lot has been sold, subject to compliance by the buyer with all other **Conditions of Sale**. The buyer shall forthwith assume full risk and responsibility for the lot and shall pay the full purchase price or such part thereof as Christie's, in our sole discretion, shall require. In addition, the buyer may be required to sign a confirmation of purchase.

7. No lot may be removed from Christie's premises until the buyer has paid the purchase price in full or has satisfied such terms as we in our sole discretion, shall require. Subject to the foregoing, all lots are to be paid for no later than 4:30 p.m. of the seventh calendar day following the sale. We may move the property to an off-site warehouse at the risk of the Buyer. If a lot has not been collected by 4:30 p.m. of the twenty-eighth calendar day following the sale, the buyer will be liable for administration, handling and insurance charges of at least $30 for each lot so remaining. These charges will increase each day, up to an additional $20 per day per lot, until the lot is collected, and must be settled in full before the lot will be released.

8. Bids which are submitted to Christie's in writing or are otherwise left with Christie's prior to an auction for execution at or below a specified price ("absentee bids"), as well as telephone bids, shall be entertained and executed by Christie's for the convenience of bidders not present at auction, but Christie's shall not be responsible for failing to execute such bids or for errors relating to our execution of such bids.

9. Unless exempted by law, the buyer shall be required to pay any applicable state and local sales tax or compensating use tax on the purchase price.

10. If the buyer fails to comply with any of these **Conditions of Sale**, Christie's may, in addition to asserting all remedies available by law, including the right to hold such defaulting buyer liable for the purchase price, (i) cancel the sale, retaining as liquidated damages any payment made by the buyer, (ii) resell the property without reserve at public auction or privately on seven days' notice to the buyer or (iii) take such other action as we deem necessary or appropriate. If Christie's resells the property, the original defaulting buyer shall be liable for the payment of any deficiency in the purchase price and all costs and expenses, including warehousing, the expenses of both sales, reasonable attorneys' fees, commissions, incidental damages and all other charges due hereunder. In the event that such buyer pays a portion of the purchase price for any or all lots purchased, Christie's shall apply the payment received to such lot or lots that Christie's, in our sole discretion, deems appropriate. Any buyer who fails to comply with these **Conditions of Sale** will be deemed to have granted Christie's a security interest in, and Christie's may retain as collateral security for such buyer's obligation to Christie's, any property in Christie's possession owned by such buyer. Christie's shall have the benefit of all rights of a secured party under the Uniform Commercial Code adopted in the state where the auction is held.

11. The respective rights and obligations of the parties with respect to the **Conditions of Sale** and the conduct

of the auction shall be governed and interpreted by the laws of the state in which the auction is held. By bidding at an auction, whether present in person or by agent, by absentee bid, telephone or other means, the buyer shall be deemed to have consented to the exclusive jurisdiction of the courts of such state and the Federal courts sitting in such state. The buyer expressly agrees that (i) neither Christie's nor the seller shall be liable, in whole or in part, for any special, indirect or consequential damages, including, without limitation, loss of profits and (ii) the buyer's damages are limited exclusively to the original purchase price paid for the lot.

12. Christie's may, in our discretion and as a service to buyers, arrange to have purchased lots packed, insured and forwarded at the request, expense and risk of the buyer. Christie's assumes no responsibility for acts or omissions in such packing or shipping by Christie's or other packers or carriers, whether or not recommended by Christie's. Nor does Christie's assume any responsibility for any damage to picture frames or to the glass therein. In circumstances in which Christie's arranges and bills for such services via invoice or credit card, Christie's will include an administration charge.

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КАЗАНСКІЙ

ВѢСТНИКЪ,

ИЗДАВАЕМЫЙ

ПРИ

ИМПЕРАТОРСКОМЪ

КАЗАНСКОМЪ УНИВЕРСИТЕТѢ.

ЧАСТЬ XXV.

КНИЖКА II. и III.

ФЕВРАЛЬ и МАРТЪ,

1829 ГОДА.

ПЕЧАТАНО ВЪ УНИВЕРСИТЕТСКОЙ ТИПОГРАФІИ.

1174 (actual size)

THE HASKELL F. NORMAN LIBRARY
OF
SCIENCE AND MEDICINE
PART III
THURSDAY, 29 OCTOBER 1998 AT 10.00 A.M.
(LOTS 884-1127)

○ 884

ADAMS, John Crouch (1819-1892). *An Explanation of the Observed Irregularities in the Motion of Uranus, on the Hypothesis of Disturbances caused by a more Distant Planet; with a determination of the mass, orbit, and position of the disturbing body. (From the Appendix to the National Almanac for the year 1851).* London: W. Clowes and Sons, 1846.

8° (225 x 141 mm). (Title browned, small tear not affecting text, upper right corner cut off). Contemporary half diced russia (broken). *Provenance*: U.S. Navy, Bureau of Navigation (stamp on titlepage); author's bookplate on front endpaper, pasted down over two other bookplates.

FIRST EDITION. Adams began his investigation of Uranus in 1843, and in 1845 sent his calculations and observations to the Astronomer Royal, George Biddell Airey, who failed to recognise the importance of the paper. In 1846, Urbain Jean Joseph Le Verrier published his own research (see lot 905) and reached the same conclusion, leading to the immediate identification of Neptune by J.G. Galle. Only then was Adams' work published, leading to a bitter dispute over priority. Dibner *Heralds of Science* 16; Norman 7.

Estimate: $1,500-2,000

›885

ADDISON, Thomas (1793-1860). *On the Constitutional and Local Effects of Disease of the Supra-Renal Capsules*. London: Samuel Highley, 1855.

2° (327 x 250 mm). 11 hand-colored lithographed plates (some offsetting from plates to text). Half-title. Original green cloth, gilt- and blind-stamped (rebacked). Modern morocco-backed box. *Provenance*: J. Andrew, Wadh[am] College (inscription).

FIRST EDITION. A brief version of this paper was published in the *London Medical Gazette*, 1849 (43). Addison was the first to realise the importance of the adrenal glands, while he was researching the causes of pernicious anemia. "The present monograph focuses on diseases of the suprarenal capsules and contains the classic description of the endocrine disturbance now known as Addison's disease." (Garrison-Morton 3864); Grolier *Medicine* 60C; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1502; Osler 1744; Waller 225; Norman 8.

Estimate: $6,000-8,000

›886

ADDISON, William (1802-1881). *Experimental and Practical Researches on Inflammation, and on the Origin and Nature of Tubercules of the Lungs.* London: Churchill, 1843. 8° (226 x 141 mm). 5 plates by H. Adlard (minor foxing). Modern buckram, uncut. *Provenance*: John Dalrymple (1803-1852), ophthalmic surgeon (presentation inscription); William Derek Foster (1925-1981) pathologist (bookplate); Royal College of Pathologists (bookplate). FIRST EDITION. Addison made important observations on the blood corpuscules, gave the first description of leukocytosis, and was the first to observe diapedesis. "He is by some considered the world's first haematologist" (Garrison-Morton 3059). Norman 9. — [*Bound with:*] *The Actual Process of Nutrition in the Living Structure demonstrated by the microscope and the renewal of the tissues and secretions, with the phenomena and products of inflammation, illustrated and established.* London: Churchill, 1843. 8° (219 x 140 mm). 2 engraved plates by H. Adlard (minor soiling to text and plates). Uncut. FIRST EDITION, with 8pp. publisher's advertisements dated January 1844. — [*Bound with:*] *The Actual Process of Nutrition and Inflammation in the Living Structure demonstrated by the microscope. Part II.* London: Churchill, 1845. 8° (223 x 140 mm). 2 engraved plates by Hullmandel and Walton, folding table. FIRST EDITION.

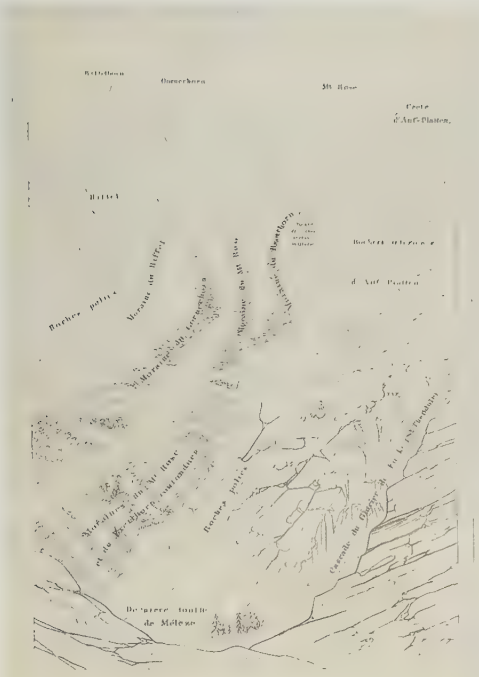
Estimate: $1,000-1,500

›887

ADLER, Alfred (1870-1937). *Studie über Minderwertigkeit von Organen.* Berlin and Vienna, 1907. Unopened. (Spine chipped, some nicks in edges of wrappers.) "During his years of association with Freud, Adler developed the theory of organ inferiority and compensation...[he] theorized that feelings of inferiority, with their attendant compensations, were of fundamental importance to the development of the human psyche" (Norman). — *Über den nervösen Charakter.* Wiesbaden, 1912. (Spine worn.) "Adler's first and most important book appeared the year after his break with Freud and his resignation from the Vienna Psychoanalytic Society" (Norman). — *Die Individualpsychologie, ihre Voraussetzungen und Ergebnisse* [an offprint]. Bologna, etc. [1914]. Offprint issue, PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed by the author on front cover: "In Freundschaft/Adler." Together 3 volumes, 8°. Original printed wrappers. FIRST EDITIONS. Norman 10-12, respectively.

(3)

Estimate: $700-900



○888

AGASSIZ, Louis (1807-1873). *Études sur les glaciers*. Neuchatel: Jent & Gassman, 1840. 2 volumes. Text: 4° (235 x 153 mm). Atlas: 2° (454 x 306 mm). 18 engraved plates by Joseph Bettannier, with outline key of engravings on 14 of the 18 tissue guards (some foxing to plates, occasional foxing to text volume). Contemporary quarter purple calf, gilt spine, marbled boards and contemporary quarter blue cloth, marbled boards (corners worn). *Provenance*: Emily Peel (signature, atlas). FIRST EDITION. "THE GREAT WORK OF THE FOUNDER OF GLACIAL GEOLOGY" (Horblit). While studying glaciers near Chamonix and in the Rhone valley, Agassiz deduced that the smooth rock faces could not have been created by water flow, but only by ice flow. Further research in Scotland and Ireland led to the conclusion that the greater part of Europe, North Asia and North America had been covered by a vast ice-sheet, resulting from a dramatic drop in temperature, an age he labelled the Ice Age. Grolier/Horblit 1; PMM 309; Ward-Carozzi 12; Norman 17. — *Contributions to the Natural History of the United States of North America. Volume I, Part I: Essay on classification*. [Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1857]. 4° (327 x 257 mm). (Minor occasional dampstaining and spotting). Modern green buckram, gilt-lettered spine. FIRST EDITION. Only 4 volumes of the intended 10 were finished "and these, although magnificently illustrated, were valuable only for their descriptions of North American turtles" (DSB). Agassiz's work was intended as an anti-evolutionary argument, but was considered too detailed for the general public, and not theoretical enough to convince naturalists interested in Darwin's conceptual arguments. Norman 18.

(3)

Estimate: $3,000-4,000

›889

Album comique de pathologie pittoresque, recueil de vingt caricatures médicales. Paris: Huzard-Courcier for Ambroise Tardieu, 1823.

Oblong 2° (246 x 320 mm). Half-title, wood-engraved title vignette and tailpieces, 20 hand-colored lithographed plates by Aubry, Antoine Chazal, Colin, Hippolyte Bellangé, and Edmé Jean Pigal, all lithographed by Langlumé, each plate accompanied by two pages of text. (Some marginal soiling, occasional small marginal tears to text leaves.) Original lavender glazed paper board *cartonnage*, original colored lithographic title mounted on upper cover, spine gilt panelled and lettered (rubbed and somewhat soiled, tears to backstrip.)

Probable First Edition. Caricatures of various diseases as social satire. The illnesses lampooned include gout, vapors, indigestion, colic, apoplexy, madness, St-Guy's dance, asthma, jaundice, smallpox, tics, and migraine. RARE. Norman 30.

Estimate: $2,500-3,500

○890

[ALLERGIES]. — PIRQUET VON CESENATICO, Clemens von (1874-1929). *Allergie.* Berlin: Julius Springer, 1910. 8°. Numerous text diagrams. Contemporary half morocco, gilt spine. FIRST EDITION. "Pirquet coined the term 'allergy' in 1906 to describe the altered reactions that can develop when the body is exposed more than once to specific foreign substances. Pirquet is also remembered for his skin test for tuberculosis, which confirmed previous tuberculosis infection" (Norman 1710). — *Allergy.* Offprint from: *Archives of internal medicine* 7 (1911). Chicago: American Medical Association, 1911. 8°. Text illustrations. Black cloth, gilt-lettered spine, original blue printed front wrapper bound in. *Provenance*: Dr. Jerome S. Leopold (presentation inscription on front free endpaper "to/ Dr. Jerome S. Leopold/ with compliments of/ C. Pirquet"; "Leopold" inscribed on front wrapper. FIRST AMERICAN TRANSLATION, offprint issue. Norman 1711. — ROWE, Albert Holmes (b. 1889). *Food Allergy: Its manifestations, diagnosis and treatment with a general discussion of bronchial asthma.* Philadelphia: Lea & Febiger, 1931. 8°. Original green cloth, gilt spine. *Provenance*: Herbert M. Evans (1882-1971), professor of anatomy, Hertzein professor of biology, University of California, and the dedicatee of the present work (inscribed on dedication page "with sincere/ appreciation of value of friendship/ and constant inspiration/ in my medical endeavors/ Albert H. Rowe." THE DEDICATION COPY OF THE FIRST EDITION. Norman 1852.

(3)

Estimate: $600-800

○891

[AMERICAN MEDICINE]. — CUTBUSH, Edward (1772-1843). *Observations on the Means of Preserving the Health of Soldiers and Sailors...with Remarks on Hospitals.* Philadelphia: for Thomas Dobson, 1808. 8°. Modern calf antique. *Provenance*: Dr. Arthur M. Wright, collaborator with Albert Sabin in the isolation of herpes virus simiae (signature and bookplate); Charles L. Willmarth (signature and bookplate). FIRST EDITION OF THE FIRST AMERICAN WORK ON NAVAL MEDICINE. Austin 612; Norman 562. — OTTO, John Conrad (1774-1844). "An Account of an Haemorrhagic Disposition Existing in Certain Families." In: *Medical Repository*, Vol. VI, pp. 1-4. New York: T. & J. Swords, 1803. 8°. Contemporary tree sheep. FIRST EDITION, journal issue, OF ONE OF THE FIRST GREAT CONTRIBUTIONS TO MEDICINE IN NORTH AMERICA. "Otto recognized and adequately described haemophilia, noting that females are not affected but may transmit the disease" (Garrison-Morton 3054). Norman 1620. — SELMAN, S.H. *The Indian Guide to Health, or a Valuable Medical Prescription, for the cure of all disorders incident to this climate.* Columbus, Indiana: James M'Call, 1836. 12°. Contemporary tree sheep (rebacked). *Provenance*: Rosanna A. Hoge, Walnut Hill (early signature on front flyleaf). FIRST EDITION OF THE FIRST MEDICAL BOOK PRINTED IN THE STATE OF INDIANA. Norman 1921.

(3)

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

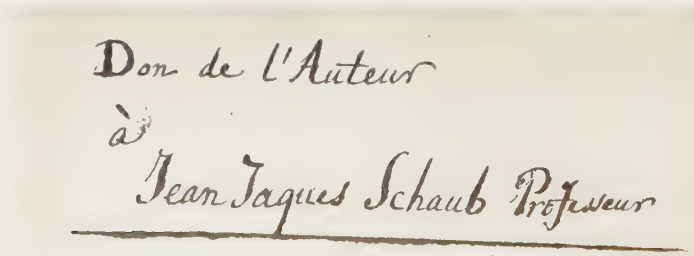
892

AMPÈRE, André Marie (1775-1836). *Mémoires sur l'action mutuelle de deux courans électriques, sur celle qui existe entre un courant électrique et un aimant ou le globe terrestre, et celle de deux aimans l'un sur l'autre.* Reprinted from the *Annales de chimie et de physique* 15 [1820]. [Paris, after 6 November 1820].

8° (202 x 122 mm). Half-title (as above), *Premier mémoire* only. Collation: 1^8 $2\text{-}4^8$ 5^2. 34 leaves, pp. [1]-68. 5 fold-out plates, by Adam after Girard. (Some foxing to plates, minor crease to plate 3.) Contemporary boards, edges red-stained (later paper labels on spine, backstrip and extremities rubbed with some paper loss.) *Provenance*: Jean-Jacques Schaub (1773-1825), Swiss mathematician (ex dono inscription on front pastedown: "Don de l'Auteur à Jean Jaques Schaub professeur").

PRESENTATION COPY OF THE FIRST EDITION, FIRST OFFPRINT ISSUE, OF THE FIRST PAPER ON THE NATURE OF ELECTRIC CURRENT BY THE FOUNDER OF ELECTRODYNAMICS. Like Hans Christian Oersted, Ampère was a devoted follower of Kant who constructed his own Kantian philosophical system. Ampère's philosophy postulated "two levels of knowledge of the external world ... phenomena, presented to us directly through the senses, and ... noumena, the objective causes of phenomena" (DSB); this determined the form of his scientific discoveries, of which the most important were his discoveries in electrodynamics, beginning in the fall of 1820. Fascinated by Oersted's demonstration of the existence of electromagnetism, which had been reported by François Arago to an astonished Académie des Sciences on September 4, 1820, Ampère immediately set out to determine through his own experiments the exact relationship of electrical current-flow and magnetism. He read his first report to the Académie des Sciences on September 18, 1820, and gave further reports on September 25, October 9, November 6, and in later sessions. In the present paper, his "first great memoir on electrodynamics" (DSB), probably written soon after November 6, the latest session of the Académie that is mentioned, Ampère describes the series of "classical and simple" experiments with which he first explored the interaction of two electric currents and of electric currents with magnets as well as with the earth's magnetic field. Ampère here "demonstrated for the first time that two parallel conductors, carrying currents traveling in the same direction, attract each other; conversely, if the currents are traveling in opposite directions, they repel each other" (Sparrow, p. 33). His experiments provided empirical evidence for his new theory of magnetism as "electricity in motion." The memoir concludes with nine succinct statements of the nature of electric current that sum up his early work (quoted in full in DSB).

Over the next seven years Ampère pursued his research in electrodynamics. The bibliography of Ampère's writings is extremely complex and remains to be studied: he published "his researches in a bewildering array of journal articles, offprints, and revisions of earlier works... it often happened that he would publish a paper in a journal one week (usually the *Annales de chimie et de physique*), only to find the next week that he had thought of several new ideas that he felt ought to be incorporated into the paper. Since he could not change the original, he would add the revisions to the separately published reprints of the paper and even modify the revised versions later if he felt it necessary: some 'reprints' of Ampère's articles exist in as many as five different versions. The present work, revised considerably from its first appearance in the *Annales de chimie et de physique*, is an example of this process" (Norman). From 1821 through 1823 Ampère apparently published several collections of his memoirs on electrodynamics under the same general title *Mémoires sur l'action mutuelle de deux courans électriques*, but with varying contents (see following lots).



(detail)

IMPORTANT ASSOCIATION COPY. Jean-Jacques Schaub was the author of several unpublished mathematical works and the teacher and patron of the mathematician and physicist Charles-François Sturm (1803-1855), who was Ampère's assistant from 1826 to 1829, and who went on to make important contributions to plane geometry, infinitesmal geometry, and differential equations. VERY RARE. Dibner *Heralds of Science* 62 (bound with the second memoir); Wheeler Gift Catalogue 762 (journal article); Norman 43.

Estimate: $4,000-6,000

○893

AMPÈRE, André Marie (1775-1836); Jöns Jacob von BERZELIUS (1779-1848); Michael FARADAY (1791-1867); Auguste De la RIVE. *Mémoires sur l'action mutuelle de deux courans électriques....* [Paris, 1822?].

8° (219 x 137 mm). General half-title; 12 parts or articles, continuously paginated: 198 [2] 199-222 237-250 [2] 252-258 [1] 259-278 pp. (the gap between pp. 222 and 237 apparently as issued), the two blank leaves present; 9 fold-out engraved plates, plates 1-5 signed by Adam after Girard, one woodcut in text. (Plate 9 darkened). Original pink plain wrappers, uncut and largely unopened (backstrip worn away, sewing loose).

Second(?) collected edition, consisting of an important collection of articles and letters on electromagnetism by Ampère and others, some initially presented as papers to the Académie des Sciences in 1821, and some first published in the *Annales de chimie et et de physique* or the *Journal de physique*. "Ampère had originally intended the collection to contain all the articles published on his theory of electrodynamics since 1820, but as he prepared copy new articles on the subject continued to appear, so that the fascicles, which apparently began publication in 1821 [see previous lot], were in a constant state of revision, with at least five versions of the collection appearing between 1821 and 1823 under different titles" (Norman). The collection opens with the *Premier Mémoir* (from the same setting of type as the preceding lot), followed by Ampère's "Additions au mémoire précédent" (pp. 69-92). It includes a "Lettre à M. Berthollet sur l'état magnétique des corps qui transmettent un courant d'électricité" by the Swedish chemist Berzelius (pp. 93-112), a paper by de la Rive *fils* on the effect of the earth's magnetic field on an electric current (pp. 259-278), and the first French translation (by Anatole-Riffault) of Faraday's first paper on electromagnetism, "On some new electro-magnetical motions, and on the theory of magnetism" (pp. 125-167), originally published in the 21 October 1821 issue of the *Quarterly Journal of Science*, which records THE FIRST CONVERSION OF ELECTRICAL INTO MECHANICAL ENERGY, and contains the first enunciation of the notion of the line of force (DSB); the translation is followed by extended notes by Félix Savary and Ampère. Faraday's work on electromagnetic rotations would lead him to become the principal opponent of Ampère's mathematically formulated explanation of electromagnetism as a manifestation of currents of electrical fluids surrounding "electrodynamic" molecules. The collection also includes Ampère's response to a letter from the Dutch physicist Albert van Beck (pp. 169-198), first published in the October 1821 issue of the *Journal de Physique*, in which "Ampère argued eloquently for his model, insisting that it could be used to explain not only magnetism but also chemical combination and elective affinity. In short, it was to be considered the foundation of a new theory of matter. This was one of the reasons why Ampère's theory of electrodynamics was not immediately and universally accepted. To accept it meant to accept as well a theory of the ultimate structure of matter itself" (DSB). Norman 44.

Estimate: $3,000-4,000

›894

AMPÈRE, André Marie (1775-1836); Jöns Jacob von BERZELIUS (1779-1848); Michael FARADAY (1791-1867); Auguste de la RIVE; Félix SAVARY (or SAVART, 1791-1841). *Recueil d'observations électro-dynamiques, contenant divers mémoires, notices, extraits de lettres ou d'ouvrages périodiques sur les sciences*. Paris: Crochard, 1822.

8° (217 x 139 mm). 16 parts, continuously paginated: [4], [1]-222 237-250 252-258 [1] 259-360 pp. (the gap in pagination between pp. 222 and 237 apparently as issued). Half-title, list of European booksellers selling the book on verso (noting that incomplete copies of the book will be exchanged free of cost by any of the listed booksellers), final errata page, without the two blank leaves; 9 fold-out engraved plates, plates 1-5 signed by Adam after Girard, one small text woodcut. (Occasional foxing, some marginal soiling.) Original plain pink wrappers, uncut and unopened (wrappers worn and soiled, backstrip cracked and torn); folding cloth case. *Provenance*: ink-stamped shelfmark on half-title, front wrapper and backstrip.

Probable third edition of Ampère's collection of his papers on electrodynamics, with the new title *Recueil d'observations* and additional articles. The text is printed from the same typesetting as the preceding lot through p. 250, which is followed by p. 252 (printed on the recto of an unsigned quire χ^4, the following pages also imposed with the odd numbers on versos and even numbers on rectos, χ4v being blank, and p. 259 opening the next quire). This section contains de la Rive's article, expanded with notes by Ampère and consequently reset. Additional material at the end includes Ampère's "Second mémoire sur la détermination de la formule qui représente l'action mutuelle de deux portions infiniment petites de conducteurs voltaïques" (pp. 293-318), plus a supplement to the article ("Additions au mémoire précédent," pp. 319-324); an *Exposé méthodique des phénoménes électro-dynamiques* by Ampère (pp. 325-344); a resume of a paper read by Savary to the Académie des Sciences on 3 February 1823 (pp. 345-356), and a table of contents (pp. [357]-359), concluding with an errata page. Excepting plate 9, modified to include two new diagrams, the illustrations are identical to those used in the earlier edition. Wheeler Gift Catalogue 784 (issue or copy with 344 pp. only); Norman 45.

Estimate: $2,500-3,500

›895

AMPÈRE, André Marie (1775-1836). *Exposé méthodique des phénomènes électro-dynamiques, et des lois de ces phénomènes*. [Reprinted from the *Bulletin de la Société philomatique*, November 1822, and from the *Journal de physique* 95 (1822)]. Paris: Plassan, [1822 or 1823].

8°. 23 [1] pp. Half-title, list of European booksellers on verso, drop-title. (Lower margins dampstained, marginal soiling.) Original blue wrappers (few small tears, dampstained). *Provenance*: Nolan (ex dono inscription on front wrapper, "de la part de M. Ampère à M. Nolan, fevrier 1823").

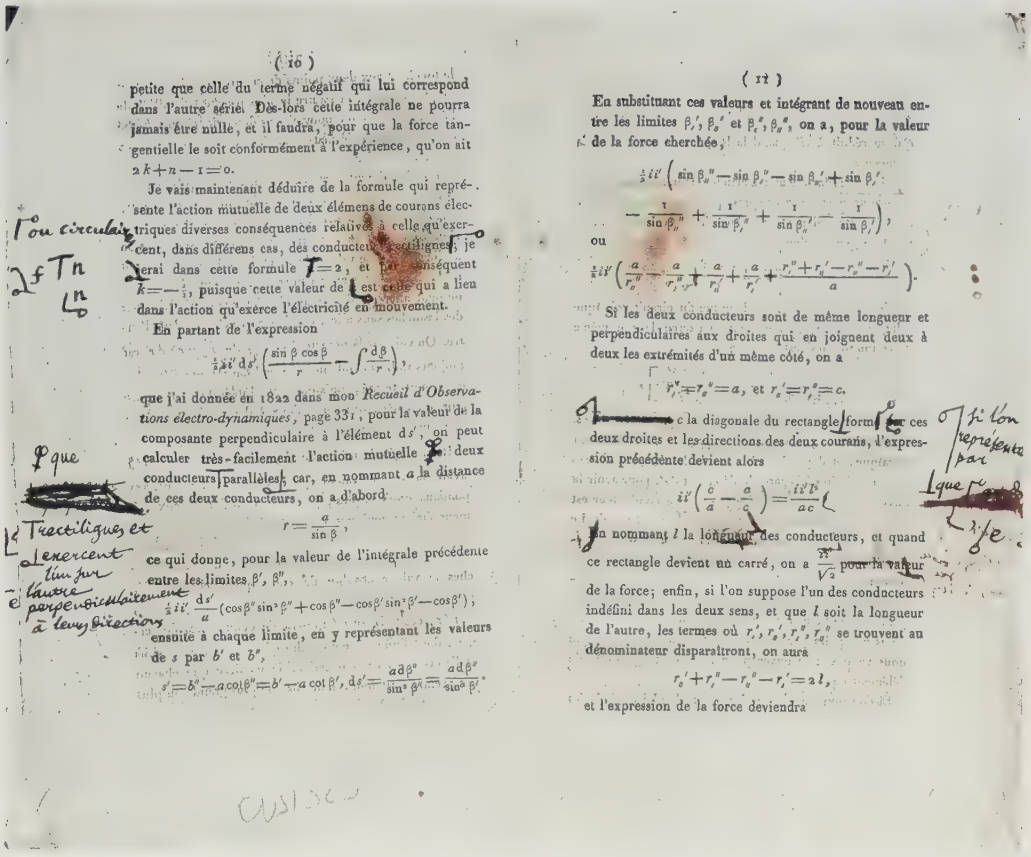
PRESENTATION COPY of one of three offprint issues of one of Ampère's important articles on electromagnetism, a "consecutive account of electrodynamic phenomena beginning with the mutual repulsion of the elements of a rectilinear current" (Wheeler Gift). The article also appeared, with a few minor textual variants, on pp. 325-344 of Ampère's 1822 *Recueil d'observations électro-dynamiques* (see preceding lot). The two other known issues of the offprint have different paginations, and one includes an addition to the text. Wheeler Gift Catalogue 796 (citing the *Journal de Physique* 96); Norman 46.

[*With*:]

AMPÈRE. *Précis d'un mémoire sur l'électro-dynamique*. [Reprinted from *Correspondance mathématique et physique des Pays-Bas* I (1825)]. Ghent: Hippolyte Vandekerckhove, [1825]. 8°. 15 [1] pp. One folding lithographed plate, by and after Kierdorff. Original blue wrappers. *Provenance*: Francesco Orioli (1785-1856), Italian physicist (author's inscription on front wrapper, "à M[r] le Professeur Orioli de la part de l'auteur"). Norman 49.

(2)

Estimate: $1,500-2,000



(16)

petite que celle du terme négatif qui lui correspond dans l'autre série. Dès-lors cette intégrale ne pourra jamais être nulle, et il faudra, pour que la force tangentielle le soit conformément à l'expérience, qu'on ait $2k+n-1=0$.

Je vais maintenant déduire de la formule qui représente l'action mutuelle de deux élémens de courans électriques diverses conséquences relatives à celle qu'exercent, dans différens cas, des conducteurs rectilignes; je ferai dans cette formule $f=2$, et par conséquent $k=-\frac{1}{2}$, puisque cette valeur de k est celle qui a lieu dans l'action qu'exerce l'électricité en mouvement.

En partant de l'expression

$$\tfrac{1}{2}ii'\,ds'\left(\frac{\sin\beta\cos\beta}{r}-\int\frac{d\beta}{r}\right),$$

que j'ai donnée en 1822 dans mon *Recueil d'Observations électro-dynamiques*, page 331, pour la valeur de la composante perpendiculaire à l'élément ds', on peut calculer très-facilement l'action mutuelle de deux conducteurs parallèles, car, en nommant a la distance de ces deux conducteurs, on a d'abord

$$r=\frac{a}{\sin\beta},$$

ce qui donne, pour la valeur de l'intégrale précédente entre les limites β', β'',

$$\tfrac{1}{2}ii'\,\frac{ds'}{a}\,(\cos\beta''\sin^2\beta''+\cos\beta''-\cos\beta'\sin^2\beta'-\cos\beta');$$

ensuite à chaque limite, en y représentant les valeurs de s par b' et b'',

$$s'=b''-a\cot\beta''=b'-a\cot\beta',\quad ds'=\frac{ad\beta''}{\sin^2\beta''}=\frac{ad\beta''}{\sin^2\beta'}.$$

(17)

En substituant ces valeurs et intégrant de nouveau entre les limites $\beta_,'$, $\beta_,''$ et $\beta_{,}'$, $\beta_{,}''$, on a, pour la valeur de la force cherchée,

$$\tfrac{1}{2}ii'\left(\sin\beta_{,}''-\sin\beta_{,}''-\sin\beta_{,}'+\sin\beta_{,}'\right.$$

$$\left.-\frac{1}{\sin\beta_{,}''}+\frac{1}{\sin\beta_{,}''}+\frac{1}{\sin\beta_{,}'}-\frac{1}{\sin\beta_{,}'}\right),$$

ou

$$\tfrac{1}{2}ii'\left(\frac{a}{r_{,}''}-\frac{a}{r_{,}''}+\frac{a}{r_{,}'}+\frac{a}{r_{,}'}+\frac{r_{,}''+r_{,}'-r_{,}''-r_{,}'}{a}\right).$$

Si les deux conducteurs sont de même longueur et perpendiculaires aux droites qui en joignent deux à deux les extrémités d'un même côté, on a

$$r_{,}''=r_{,}''=a,\ \text{et}\ r_{,}'=r_{,}''=c.$$

c la diagonale du rectangle formé par ces deux droites et les directions des deux courans, l'expression précédente devient alors

$$ii'\left(\frac{c}{a}-\frac{a}{c}\right)=\frac{ii'b}{ac}.$$

En nommant l la longueur des conducteurs, et quand ce rectangle devient un carré, on a $\frac{il}{\sqrt{2}}$ pour la valeur de la force; enfin, si l'on suppose l'un des conducteurs indéfini dans les deux sens, et que l soit la longueur de l'autre, les termes où $r_{,}'$, $r_{,}''$, $r_{,}''$, $r_{,}''$ se trouvent au dénominateur disparaîtront, on aura

$$r_{,}'+r_{,}''-r_{,}''-r_{,}'=2l,$$

et l'expression de la force deviendra

o896

AMPÈRE André Marie (1775-1836). *Mémoire sur une nouvelle expérience électro-dynamique... suivi d'une lettre à M. Gerhardi [sic], relative à l'explication de quelques phénomènes électro-dynamiques.* [Reprinted from the *Annales de chimie et de physique* 29 (1825) and 30 (1825)]. Paris: Feugueray for Crochard and Bachelier, 1825.

8°. Collation: 1^8 2-3^8. 24 leaves, pp. 47 [1]. (Lower margin of title-leaf cut away.) Stabbed with original(?) metal pin, uncut. *Provenance*: AUTHOR'S PAGE PROOFS (his marginal and interlinear corrections in brown ink throughout).

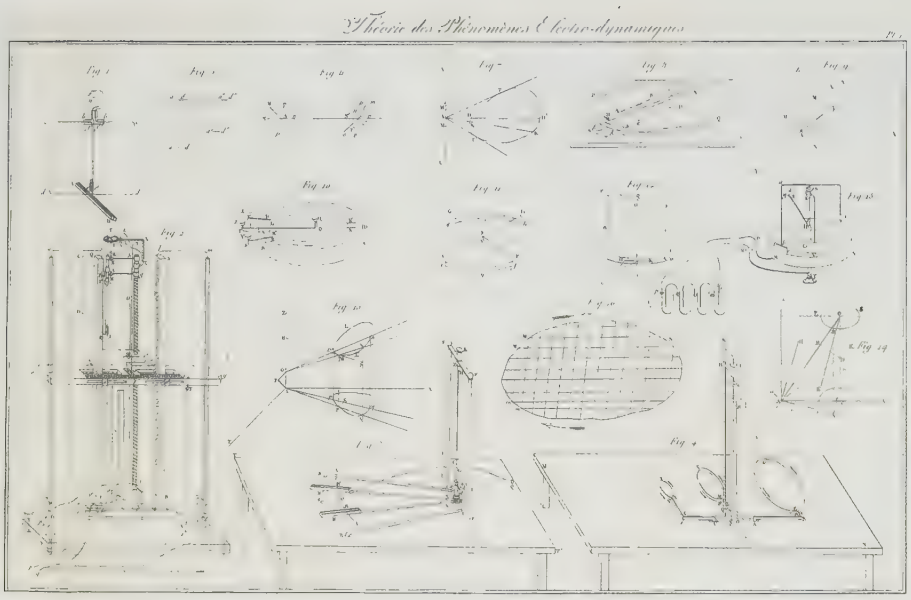
AMPÈRE'S CORRECTED PAGE PROOFS for the offprint issue of one of Ampère's articles on electrodynamics, with his proof-reading corrections and textual emendations on 26 of the 48 pages (including the title). At the foot of page 17 is the note "Bon à tirer après les corrections. A. Ampère." Ampère's corrections and emendations include notes concerning the correct printing of mathematical symbols, corrected misspellings (including the misspelling of Gherardi's name on the title-page, with the note "see the copy that I gave you, in which the name is written as it should be"), inserted phrases, deleted paragraphs, and at the end of the paper, revised equations. A long (3-page) passage that was subsequently inserted at the end of the paper, preceding the letter to Gherardi, was apparently submitted separately at a slightly later date: six lines of text initially added by Ampère at the bottom of p. 38 have been crossed out and the numbering of the following pages (from 39 on) are changed in manuscript to reflect the interpolation of three pages. Norman 47.

[*With*:]

AMPÈRE. *Mémoire sur une nouvelle expérience électro-dynamique... suivi d'une lettre à M. Gherardi.* Paris: Feugueray for Crochard and Bachelier, 1825. 8°. Collation as above, pp. 48. Folding engraved plate. Original blue wrappers. The published offprint issue, incorporating Ampère's corrections. Norman 48.

(2)

Estimate: $2,000-3,000



›897

AMPÈRE, André-Marie (1775-1836). *Théorie des phénomènes électro-dynamiques, uniquement déduite de l'expérience.* Paris: Firmin Didot for Méquignon-Marvis; Brussels: Dépôt Général de Librairie Médicale Française, November 1826.

4° (258 x 194 mm). Errata leaf at end; 2 folding engraved plates. (Light foxing at beginning and end, occasional minor small dampstains to lower margins.) Brown morocco antique, by Bayntun. *Provenance*: V. Dwelshauvers (his signature on 2 loosely inserted sheets, one large and folding with neat ink copies of the figures on the folding plates on recto, on verso a few diagrams and a series of equations; a few pencil marginalia in the same hand.)

FIRST EDITION OF THE "*Principia* OF ELECTRODYNAMICS" (DSB), offprint issue (published before the journal issue), second or corrected state, with pages 85-92 correctly paginated and no date on fol. 12/1r. "Having established a noumenal foundation for electrodynamic phenomena, Ampère's next steps were to discover the relationships between the phenomena and to devise a theory from which these relationships could be mathematically deduced. This double task was undertaken in the years 1821-1825, and his success was reported in his greatest work... In this work, the *Principia* of electrodynamics, Ampère first described the laws of action of electric currents..." (DSB).

Ampère presented the work to the Académie des Sciences in 1823, and it was printed, under the title "Mémoire sur la théorie mathématique des phénomènes électro-dynamiques," on pp. 177-387 of Vol. VI of the *Memoires de l'Académie des Sciences*. "As Vol. VI was the volume for 1823 this date appears on the first page of each signature as an identifying mark for the printer; the whole volume, however, was not *published* until late in 1827... In the meantime the author's separate was prepared; the last twelve pages were reset and extended to eighteen; the work was repaginated and re-signed; and the '1823' was removed from lower margins (except on sig. 21 where it remained on all copies and on sig. 12 where, together with the original periodical pagination, it remained in a few copies, but was corrected during printing). The separate was issued in November 1826; thus although printed second it was published first" (Honeyman catalogue I:85). The state of the offprint referred to by the Honeyman catalogue also has pages 85-92 mispaginated 257-264 (here corrected), *En français dans le texte*; Grolier/Horblit 3a; Norman 50.

Estimate: $3,000-4,000

›898

[ANAESTHESIA]. — CHANNING, Walter. *Two Cases of Inhalation of Ether in Instrumental Labor.* [Boston, 1847]. 8°. Original tan printed wrappers. *Provenance*: James Jackson (1777-1867), professor at Boston Medical School, who wrote on alcoholic neuritis (presentation inscription from the author on the front wrapper). FIRST EDITION. PRESENTATION COPY TO JAMES JACKSON. Norman 440. — CHANNING. *A Treatise on Etherization in Childbirth.* Boston, 1848. 8°. Original cloth. FIRST EDITION. Garrison-Morton 5661; Norman 441. — WARREN, Edward. *Some Account of the Letheon: Or, who is the discoverer?* Boston, 1847. 8°. (Title-page with tear tape-repaired [crossing text and discolored from tape]). Stitched sheets. Third edition, first issue. Fulton-Stanton IV.19; Norman 2184. — WARREN. *Some Account of the Letheon....* Boston, 1847. 8°. (Title with extensive repairs). Later wrappers; cloth folding case. Fulton-Stanton IV.20; Norman 2185. — WARREN, John Collins. *Etherization; with Surgical Remarks.* Boston, 1848. 12°. Original brown cloth. FIRST EDITION. Fulton-Stanton VII.156; Norman 2186. — MORTON, William Thomas Green. *Rapport des administrateurs de l'Hôpital Général de Massachusetts; suivi de l'histoire de la découverte de l'éther...* Cambridge, 1848. 12°. Original yellow printed wrappers. Second (First American) Edition. VERY RARE. Fulton-Stanton IV.24; Norman 1557. — GUTHRIE, Samuel. "New Mode of Preparing a Spiritous Solution of Chloric Ether," in: *The American Journal of Science and Arts*, Vol. XXI, January, 1832, pp. 64-65. New Haven, 1832. 8°. Contemporary calf (worn, covers detached). FIRST EDITION, journal issue. Garrison-Morton 1850; Norman 959. — GUTHRIE. "On Pure Chloric Ether," in: *The American Journal of Science and Arts*, Vol. XXII, July, 1832, pp. 105-06. New Haven, 1832. 8°. Contemporary half calf (worn, covers detached). FIRST EDITION, journal issue. Norman 960. — *The Transactions of the American Medical Association.* Vol. I. Philadelphia, 1848. 8°. (Dampstained.) Original gray printed wrappers (spine chipped, dampstains). "The first volume of the first journal publication of the American Medical Association, founded in 1847. The 'Report of the committee on surgery' (pp. 159-223) is devoted entirely to surgical anesthesia; it includes a report by Henry J. Bigelow [see lots 936-937]" (Norman 42). — BRAUN, Heinrich Friedrich Wilhelm. *Die Lokalanästhesie, ihre wissenschaftlichen Grundlagen und praktische Anwendung.* Leipzig, 1905. 8°. Illustrated. Original decorated green cloth. *Provenance*: Hans Scherbel, dentist (bookplate). FIRST EDITION of this important work on local anaesthesia. Garrison-Morton 5691; Norman 334.

(10)

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

›899

ANGSTRÖM, Anders Jonas (1814-1874). *Recherches sur le spectre solaire.* Uppsala: W. Schultz, 1868.

1 volume plus atlas. Text: 2° (310 x 239 mm), lithographed frontispiece. Original brown printed wrappers. Atlas: (327 x 510 mm), 6 lithographed plates by Robert Thalén (1827-1905), Angström's laboratory assistant, with separate title. Unbound, laid into original brown printed wrapper (edges of wrapper worn).

FIRST EDITION. Angström was assistant professor of astronomy at Uppsala Observatory from 1843, and professor of physics at the University of Uppsala from 1858 until his death. In 1861 Gustav Robert Kirchoff had made a map of the solar spectrum and labelled lines with the corresponding scale of his own prismatic instrument. These were considered inconvenient as each reading had to be correlated with the arbitrary Kirchoff scale. In 1868 Angström published this monumental work, including an atlas of the solar spectrum with measurements of the wavelengths of approximately a thousand lines determined by the use of diffraction gratings, with his results measured in units of one ten-millionth of a millimeter - a unit that was subsequently named the angstrom in his honor. Norman 56.

(2)

Estimate: $800-1,200

›900

[ANTHROPOLOGY]. — QUETELET, Lambert Adolphe Jacques (1796-1874). *Physique sociale ou essai sur le développement des facultés de l'homme*. Brussels, Paris & St Petersburg, 1869. 2 volumes. 8° (231 x 157 mm). Folding lithographed plate (Vol. 2). Contemporary half morocco, gilt spines, marbled boards. Second edition. Quetelet used statistics to find the "average man" to plot divergences from a norm within a society or race. With a long introduction by Sir John Herschel, the astronomer. Many of Quetelet's concepts had been borrowed from the study of astronomy. Norman 1770. — QUETELET. *Anthropométrie ou mesure des différents facultés de l'homme*. Brussels & Paris, 1871. 8° (255 x 168 mm). 2 folding plates, text illustrations. Original buff printed wrappers, uncut (minor losses and tears to spine). Second edition. Norman 1771. — BERTILLON, Alphonse (1853-1914). *Identification anthropométrique. Instructions signalétiques*. Melun, 1885. 8° (233 x 150 mm). Numerous lithographed figures, one double page and in color. A folded plate headed "Société d'Anthropologie. Instructions générales," with 54 colored strips pasted to the recto (showing different skin colors) and 20 colored circles pasted to the verso (showing different eye colors) laid in. Contemporary green sheep, gilt-lettered spine (joints and extremities worn). FIRST EDITION. The first full description of "Bertillonage," the criminal identification system used in France and other countries before finger-printing. The system used key body measurements (e.g., head length and breadth, middle finger length) and precise recordings of characteristics such as eye and skin tones. Norman 224. — FUHLROTT, Johann Carl (1804-1877) & Hermann SCHAAFHAUSEN (1816-1893). "Menschliche Ueberreste aus einer Felsengrotte des Düssenthals. Ein Beitrag zur Frage über die Existenz fossiler Menschen." In: *Verhandlung des naturhistorischen Vereines der preussischen Rheinlande und Westphalens*, 1859. Bonn, 1859. 2 volumes. 8°. Incomplete (pp. 131-144 missing). Original buff printed wrappers, uncut and largely unopened (Part 2 broken). PMM 342; Norman 847. — WEIDENREICH, Franz (1873-1948). *The skull of Sinanthropus pekinensis; a comparative study on a primitive hominid skull*. In: *Palaeontologia sinica*, new series D, no. 10; whole series no. 127 (1943), pp. [i]-xxi, [1]-300 (whole number). New York, 1943. 4°. Original gray printed wrappers. *Provenance*: Herbert M. Evans (printed presentation slip bound before first leaf, his signature on front wrapper, dated 20 April 1944). FIRST EDITION, journal issue, PRESENTATION COPY. Garrison-Morton 214; Norman 2193.

(5)

Estimate: $1,500-2,000

›901

APPERT, Nicolas (1750-1841). *L'art de conserver, pendant plusieurs années, toutes les substances animales et végétales* ... Paris: Patris et Cie, 1810.

8° (215 x 135 mm). (Minor dampstaining). Folding engraved plate by Nicolas Louis Rousseau. Original blue wrappers, uncut (worn). *Provenance*: Engraved armorial bookplate; shelf label on front wrapper.

FIRST EDITION, with licence signed by the author on verso of half-title. "The first workable process for canning foods. In 1795 Appert began developing the process under Napoleon's auspices as a way to maintain food on military expeditions. For strategic reasons he was not allowed to publish the secret method until 1810. Appert's method was strictly empirical. Pasteur eventually discovered a scientific explanation for the process and refined its operation" (Garrison-Morton 2467.1). Norman 59.

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

○902

[ART & MEDICINE]. — CHOULANT, Johann Ludwig (1791-1861). *Geschichte und Bibliographie der anatomischen Abbildung nach ihrer Beziehung auf anatomische Wissenschaft und bildende Kunst.* Leipzig: Rudolph Weigel, 1852. 4° (276 x 192 mm). 2 chromolithographed plates (one hand-colored), numerous illustrations in text. Original blind-stamped green cloth, front cover and spine gilt-lettered. *Provenance*: Professor Dr. Karl Liller (presentation inscription from Choulant, dated "1 Nov. 51" on front free endpaper). FIRST EDITION. A history of the evolution of anatomical illustration from the earliest schematic plates up to the mid-19th century. Garrison-Morton 440; Norman 482. — RICHER, Paul (1849-1933). *L'art et la médecine.* Paris, [1902]. 4° (297 x 204 mm). Numerous text half-tones. Original buff printed wrappers. *Provenance*: Presentation copy from the publisher (with "Hommage de l'Editeur" stamped on the half-title). FIRST EDITION. "The culmination of Richer's research on the portrayal of medicine in the graphic arts. Chapters deal with the history of the iconography of such subjects as demoniacs, freaks, the maimed, mad and blind, sufferers of scurvy, leprosy and the plague, and the relationship between patient and doctor" (Norman). Garrison-Morton 6607; Norman 1830. — CHARCOT, Jean Martin (1825-1893) and RICHER. *Les démoniaques dans l'art.* Paris, 1887. 4°. Numerous text illustrations. Original beige printed wrappers, uncut. *Provenance*: Louis Ruet (presentation inscription from the author on front free endpaper: "A mon ami Louis Ruet\ Souvenir affectueuse\ Paul Richer"). FIRST EDITION. Garrison-Morton 6605; Norman 457. — CHARCOT and RICHER. *Les difformes et les malades dans l'art.* Paris, 1889. 4°. Numerous text illustrations. Original beige wrappers, uncut and unopened. FIRST EDITION. Garrison-Morton 6606; Norman 458.

(4)

Estimate: $1,500-2,000

○903

ASTON, Francis William (1877-1945). *Isotopes.* London: E. Arnold, 1922.

8° (216 x 137 mm). 4 half tone plates, text illustrations. Original dark blue cloth, gilt-lettered spine (very minor wear). *Provenance*: THE AUTHOR'S COPY (signature, ink and pencil manuscript additions, 2 loosely inserted sheets of type-written lecture notes); Franz Sondheimer, chemist and bibliophile (bookplate).

THE AUTHOR'S COPY OF THE FIRST EDITION. Aston began researching the different atomic weights of two forms of neon at Cambridge in 1913, under the guidance of J.J. Thomson (discoverer of the electron). He left to fight in the First World War, but later continued, replacing Thomson's parabola apparatus with the mass spectograph which he had himself invented. This gave more concentrated effects and so greater clarity of identification. He won the Nobel Prize for chemistry in 1922 for his discovery of the isotopes of a large number of non-radioactive elements. PMM 412; Norman 77.

Estimate: $2,000-3,000

›904

ASTON, Francis William (1877-1945). *Isotopes.* London: E. Arnold, 1922.

8° (216 x 136 mm). 4 half-tone plates, text illustrations. Original dark blue cloth, gilt-lettered spine.

FIRST EDITION, THE AUTHOR'S OWN COPY WITH HIS CORRECTIONS in ink and pencil (differing from those in the previous copy). PMM 412; Norman 78.

Estimate: $1,500-2,000

905

[ASTRONOMY]. — STRUVE, Friedrich Georg Wilhelm (1793-1864). *Études d'astronomie stellaire. Sur la Voie Lactée et sur la distance des étoiles fixes.* St. Petersburg: Imperial Academy of Sciences, 1847. 8°. (Some browning and spotting throughout). 19th-century black morocco (extremities worn). FIRST EDITION. During his research at the Russian observatories in Dorpat and Pulkovo, Struve observed double stars, planets and other members of the solar system, geodetic measurement and the determination of stellar parallaxes and the distribution of stars in space. In this work, he confirmed Olbers's hypothesis that interstellar space is not completely empty and transparent and determined the valuation of the obscuration effect in outer space. Norman 2030. — BESSEL, Friedrich Wilhelm (1784-1846). *Fundamenta astronomiae pro anno MDCCLV deducta ex observationibus viri incomparabilis James Bradley...* Königsberg: Friedrich Nicolovius, 1818. 2° (346 x 205 mm). (Scattered light foxing.) Modern three qaurter morocco antique, uncut. FIRST EDITION. "Constitutes a milestone in the history of astronomical observations, for until then positions of stars could not be given with comparable accuracy: through Bessel's work, Bradley's observations were made the beginning of modern astrometry" (DSB). Houzeau-Lancaster 10117; Norman 226. — CARRINGTON, Richard Christopher (1826-1875). *Observations of the Spots on the Sun from November 9, 1853, to March 24, 1861, made at Redhill.* London: Williams and Norgate, 1863. 4° (323 x 251 mm). 168 lithographed plates, after the author's solar charts. Original blindstamped cloth, spine gilt lettered (rebacked, original spine laid down). *Provenance*: Radcliffe Observatory, Oxford (presentation inscription by the author: "With the Author's compts" on title and small ink stamp on front paste-down). FIRST EDITION, PRESENTATION COPY. Carrington "determined the position of the sun's axis with unprecedented accuracy and established the important empirical laws of sunspot distribution and the variation in solar rotation as functions of the heliocentric latitude, which served to revolutionize ideas on solar physics just as effectively as the results of spectrum analysis" (DSB). Norman 407. — LE VERRIER. *Recherches sur les mouvements de la planète Herschel.* Paris: Bachelier, 1846. 8°. Gathering 3 (pp. 33-46) misbound between gatherings 5 and 6. Original blue printed wrappers, uncut (rebacked); modern blue cloth case. Second edition, first edition in book form. The results of Le Verrier's investigation of the seemingly erratic movements of Uranus. Le Verrier was able to deduce that the planet's deviations from its expected course could only be the result of the force of another unseen and unknown planet, whose exact size and position he calculated on 31 August 1846. His findings were published in the *Comptes rendus* of the Académie des Sciences over the course of 1845-46. Meanwhile, an English astronomer, Adams (see lot 884) had independently arrived at the same conclusion and informed the Astronomer Royal, George Biddell Airy, in 1845, but neither Airy nor Adams had published these findings. Norman 1343. — LEY, Willy (b. 1906), editor. *Die Möglichkeit der Weltraumfahrt.* Leipzig: Hachmeister & Thalin, 1928. 8°. Numerous text illustrations, 2 half-tone plates. Original brown cloth, front cover and spine stamped in black. FIRST EDITION. Ley was only 22 when he published this compilation of works by members of the "Verein für Raumschiffart" (Society for Space Travel), known in the English-speaking world as the "German Rocket Society." Norman 1344. — VERNE, Jules (1828-1905). *Les voyages extraordinaires. De la terre a la lune. Trajet direct en 97 heures 20 minutes.* Paris: J. Hetzel [1868]. 4°. Numerous text illustrations. Quarter morocco gilt, brown cloth boards with gilt laurel wreath and "École/ Casimir Delavigne/ Havre" on front cover. FIRST ILLUSTRATED EDITION. Verne's proposed method of launching rockets through a 900 foot cannon is unfeasible, but the work successfully conveyed the idea that space travel was in fact a matter of achieving sufficient velocity. The first edition was published in 1865. Norman 2134.

(7)

Estimate: $2,000-3,000

○906

[AUTOMOBILES]. — SENNETT, Alfred Richard. *"Carriages without Horses Shall Go". Being a reprint of a paper on horseless road locomotion, read before Section G of the British Association, Liverpool, September 23, 1896.* London, 1896. 8° (210 x 138 mm). Frontispiece and numerous wood-engraved and halftone plates. Original blue cloth, front cover and spine silver-lettered. FIRST EDITION OF ONE OF THE EARLIEST BOOKS ON THE AUTOMOBILE. Efforts to invent a "horseless carriage" had proliferated in Europe and America since the release of the Otto four-cycle engine from monopoly control in 1885. Norman 1931. — KNIGHT, John Henry. *Notes on Motor Carriages with hints for purchasers and users.* London, 1896. 8° (180 x 121 mm). Text halftones and wood-engravings. Original blue printed boards, cloth spine (worn). FIRST EDITION. Dibner *Heralds of Science* 184; Norman 1225. — FARMAN, Dick. *Auto-cars. Cars, tramcars and small cars.* Translated from the French by Lucien Serraillier, with preface by Baron de Zuylen de Nyevelt, president of the Automobile Club of France. London, 1896. 8° (180 x 122 mm). Numerous text illustrations. Publisher's 48 pp. catalogue bound in at rear. Original red cloth, gilt-lettered on front cover and spine (spine sunned). *Provenance*: John Denham Austin (bookplate). FIRST EDITION IN ENGLISH. Published the same year as the French edition. Norman 766. (3)

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

○907

AVOGADRO, Amadeo (1776-1856). *Fisica de'corpi ponderabili ossia trattato della costituzione generale de'corpi del cavaliere.* Turin: Stamperia reale, 1837-41.

4 volumes, 8° (238 x 161 mm). 18 folding engraved plates. Original vari-colored printed wrappers, uncut and largely unopened (vol. II broken, with upper wrapper supplied, possibly from another copy). *Provenance*: Sig. Cav. Lavy (presentation inscriptions on Volumes III & IV: "Sig. Cav. Lavy offerto dall'A."; possibly in the author's hand).

FIRST EDITION. PRESENTATION COPY OF AVOGADRO'S MAJOR TREATISE CONTAINING HIS FAMOUS HYPOTHESIS: that the number of integral molecules in any gas is always the same for equal volumes, or always proportional to the volumes. This was of great importance for 19th-century chemistry in effectively distinguishing between atoms and molecules. Avogadro first published this hypothesis in 1811, but it was largely ignored for another half century, partly because it was published first in Italian (when Italy was at the periphery of scientific research) and subsequently only in minor French, German and English scientific journals. Norman 89. (4)

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

○908

BABBAGE, Charles (1792-1871). *Reflections on the Decline of Science in England, and on Some of its Causes*. London: R. Clay for B. Fellowes and J. Booth, 1830. 8° (212 x 131 mm). Contemporary half sheep, marbled boards, gilt spine, morocco lettering piece (slight wear, lettering piece chipped). *Provenance*: SIR ROBERT PEEL (1788-1850), British Home Secretary 1822-27 and 1828-30, Prime Minister 1834-35 and 1841-46 (armorial bookplate). FIRST OCTAVO EDITION. Norman 90. — BABBAGE. *Reflections on the Decline of Science in England, and on Some of Its Causes*. London: R. Clay for B. Fellowes and J. Booth, 1830. 4° (299 x 229 mm). (Title page browned). Quarter morocco, marbled boards, by Max Adjarian. FIRST QUARTO EDITION. Norman 91.

Babbage deplored the decline of science in England as well as its divorce from technology and industry, and was concerned by the lack of focus and leadership in the Royal Society. In the present treatise he criticized the membership and administration of the Society and proposed several reforms, including a university curriculum that would include both theoretical and applied science.

The octavo and quarto editions of this work, both published in 1830, represent different settings of type. According to a note tipped into the Honeyman copy of the quarto edition, only "a few [copies were] printed in Quarto, for the use of those Gentlemen who may wish to bind up the Work with the Philosophical Transactions for the Year 1830," a nicely satirical touch in a work that was primarily a diatribe against the Royal Society. The order of the editions has not been established. Normal practice was to print large-paper copies after the smaller edition, although in this case the two could have been published simultaneously. That the present copy of the octavo edition belonged to Sir Robert Peel, to whom Babbage later presented a large-paper copy of *On the Economy of Machinery and Manufactures* (see lot 909) suggests that the octavo edition may have been available earlier.

(2)

Estimate: $1,500-2,000

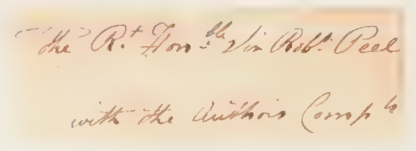
○909

BABBAGE, Charles (1792-1871). *On the Economy of Machinery and Manufactures*. London: R. Clay for Charles Knight, 1832.

8° (213 x 133 mm). Engraved title page by J. Bate. (Title leaf and A1 slightly foxed.) Contemporary half sheep, marbled sides, morocco lettering piece (spine worn, faded and chipped, joints starting).

Provenance: SIR ROBERT PEEL (1788-1850), British Home Secretary 1822-27 and 1828-30, Prime Minister 1834-35 and 1841-46 (author's presentation inscription, bookplate).

LARGE-PAPER COPY OF THE FIRST EDITION OF BABBAGE'S MOST IMPORTANT PUBLICATION. PRESENTATION COPY TO SIR ROBERT PEEL. A REMARKABLE ASSOCIATION COPY. In the course of his work on a difference engine, or calculating machine, Babbage engaged in an extensive study of industry in Britain and on the Continent. After touring factories, examining machines and analyzing industrial processes, he wrote this book, which is "at once a hymn to the machine, an analysis of the development of machine-based production in the factory, and a discussion of social relations in industry" (A. Hyman, *Charles Babbage*, Princeton 1982, p. 103). The first part of the work is concerned with the physical processes of manufacture, and the second, longer part treats the organization of industry, aspects of commerce, what is now called scientific management, and the application of science to industry. With the publication of *On The Economy of Machinery and Manufactures*, Babbage established himself as an expert in political economy. the work influenced both John Stuart Mill and Karl Marx.



(detail)

On the
ECONOMY OF MACHINERY
AND
MANUFACTURES
By
CHARLES BABBAGE, ESQRE A.M.
Lucasian Professor of Mathematics in the University of Cambridge,
and Member of several Academies
POSTERIUS
BACON
LONDON:
CHARLES KNIGHT, PALL MALL EAST.
1832.

Sir Robert Peel, as Home Secretary in 1822, had dismissed Babbage's proposal for a difference engine, and some twenty years later, when he was Prime Minister, he cut off government funding for the project. Peel exercised great political influence throughout the 1830s, and Babbage must have presented this copy of *On The Economy of Machinery and Manufactures* in an effort to win him over. Einaudi 224; Goldsmith 27346; Kress C.3013; Norman 92.

Estimate: $4,000-6,000

›910

BABBAGE, Charles (1792-1871). *The Ninth Bridgewater Treatise. A Fragment.* London: R. Clay for John Murray, 1837.

8° (214 x 133 mm). Wood-engraved text illustrations. Contemporary half sheep, marbled sides, gilt spine, morocco lettering pieces (slight wear).

FIRST EDITION. Babbage's only philosophical work was written in continuation of a series funded by the Earl of Bridgewater to publish arguments in favor of natural religion. Drawing on his experience in developing a calculating machine, Babbage devised "a novel picture of God whose undeviating law would be consistent both with successive special creations and with miracles ... Babbage saw God as a being of science and programmer who defined the entire future of the universe at the time of the Creation as a sort of infinite set of programs" (A. Hyman, *Charles Babbage*, Princeton 1982, pp. 137-138). Norman 94.

[*With*]:

BABBAGE, Charles. *On the Economy of Machinery and Manufactures.* London: R. Clay for Charles Knight, 1832. 8° (171 x 104 mm). Engraved title page by J. Bate (chipped, trimmed and laid down). Original plum moiré cloth (spine faded, recased, endpapers renewed). FIRST EDITION. Einaudi 224; Goldsmith 27346; Kress C.3013; Norman 93. (2)

Estimate: $1,200-1,500

›911

BABBAGE, Charles (1792-1871). *The Exposition of 1851; or Views of the Industry, the Science, and the Government, of England.* London: John Murray, 1851.

8° (215 x 131 mm). Contemporary sheep, gilt spine, gilt coat-of-arms on covers, morocco lettering piece (some wear to edges, corners and spine, joints cracked).

Provenance: William R. Allen (Edinburgh school prize binding with bookplate).

FIRST EDITION. The Great Exhibition of 1851, held in the famous Crystal Palace, was intended to showcase British arts and industry. Although his name was proposed, Babbage was not named to the commission in charge of the industrial part of the exhibition. Resenting this, he published *The Exposition of 1851* to express the views he would have presented to the organizers. After reviewing the history of the idea of the exhibition, he made practical proposals for its organization. He also took the opportunity to describe his Difference Engine, which was not displayed at the fair. Norman 95.

Estimate: $1,200-1,500

›912

BAER, Karl Ernst von (1792-1876). *Über Entwickelungsgeschichte der Thiere. Beobachtung und Reflexion.* [Vol. I-II/1] Königsberg: Gebrüder Bornträger, 1828-1837; [Vol. II/2] Edited by Ludwig Stieda (1837-1918). Königsberg: Wilhelm Koch, 1888.

2 volumes bound in 3, 4° (237 x 211 mm [vols. I-II/1]; 279 x 228 mm [vol. II/2]). 3 engraved hand-colored plates (2 folding), 4 lithographic plates, folding typographic table, wood-engraved text illustrations. (Clean tear into text of I:Ff2, lithographic plates cropped touching plate number or image, some foxing.) Vol. I-II/1 in contemporary mottled dark green boards, red paper spine labels (some wear), in morocco-backed box; vol. II/2 unopened in original printed wrappers (rebacked, scattered black inkstains), in morocco-backed box.

FIRST EDITION OF THE "FOUNDATION TREATISE ON THE EMBRYOLOGY OF THE HIGHER ANIMALS" (Grolier/Horblit). "Continuing the work of his friend and collaborator Christian Heinrich Pander [to whom *Über Entwickelungsgeschichte der Thiere* is dedicated;

ÜBER

ENTWICKELUNGSGESCHICHTE

DER

THIERE.

BEOBACHTUNG UND REFLEXION

VON

DR. KARL ERNST v. BAER.

ERSTER THEIL.

MIT DREI COLORIRTEN KUPFERTAFELN.

KÖNIGSBERG 1828.

BEI DEN GEBRÜDERN BORNTRÄGER.

see lots 1230-1231], Baer observed the formation of the germ layers and established the germ layer theory. He described the way in which the layers formed various organs by tubulation, and he emphasized that the development of the embryo is from the apparently homogeneous to the obviously heterogeneous. In this he finally refuted the long held and much discussed theory that embryonic parts might be preformed in the egg. The publication of this book provided a solid basis for the further systematic study of mammalian development" (Grolier *Medicine*, p. 215). After the publication of volume I, there was a delay of nearly 10 years while the publisher waited for Baer to complete volume II. In 1837, at the insistence of subscribers to the work, the first part of volume II was published with an explanatory note stating that the author had submitted copy only slowly during the period from 1829 to 1834 and had then ceased to respond to the publisher's inquiries about his progress. The final portion of the text was published only in 1888, after Baer's death, when it was edited by Ludwig Stieda, who also wrote a biography of Baer.

VERY RARE COMPLETE IN THREE VOLUMES. Garrison-Morton 479; Grolier/Horblit 9a; PMM 288b; Wellcome II, p. 84; Norman 101.

(3)

Estimate: $4,000-6,000

○913

BARLOW, Thomas (1845-1945). *On Cases described as "Acute Rickets" which are probably a Combination of Scurvy and Rickets, the Scurvy being an Essential, and the Rickets a Variable, Element.* Offprint from: *Medico-Chirurgical Transactions* 66. London: J.E. Adlard, 1883.

8° (208 x 137 mm). Chromolithographed plate after drawings by E. Burgess and J.H. Morgan. Modern black cloth.

FIRST EDITION, offprint issue. "Barlow's description of infantile scurvy ('Barlow's disease') confirmed the clinical observations of Walter Cheadle, who was the first to differentiate between infantile scurvy and rickets" (Norman). Garrison-Morton 3720; Norman 122.

Estimate: $600-800

○914

BARTON, Benjamin Smith (1766-1815). *Elements of Botany: Or Outlines of the Natural History of Vegetables.* Philadelphia: for the author, 1803. 8° (225 x 135 mm). 30 plates, 3 folding (several cropped affecting plate number but not image, browning and offsetting, 3 small tears to plate I, 2 repaired; some foxing). Later quarter morocco, gilt spine, marbled boards. *Provenance*: Edwin C. Gellett (inscription). FIRST EDITION OF THE FIRST BOTANICAL TEXTBOOK PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES. Nissen *BBI* 83; Norman 126. — BARTON, William Paul Crillon (1786-1856). *Vegetable materia medica of the United States; or Medical botany.* Philadelphia: M. Carey, 1817-19. 2 volumes bound in one, 4° (275 x 221 mm). 50 hand-colored engraved plates (some browning and offsetting from text, some foxing). 19th-century half black morocco, marbled boards (corners and spine worn), original printed wrappers bound at end. *Provenance*: Boston Medical Library (shelf label, stamps). FIRST EDITION, bound from the original parts. One of the first botanical works with colored plates published in the United States. Garrison-Morton 1841; Nissen *BBI* 85; Stafleu-Cowan 324; Norman 127. — BARTON. *A Flora of North America.* Philadelphia: M. Carey, 1821. 3 volumes, 4° (293 x 228 mm). 106 hand-colored engraved plates, 2 folding (occasional foxing and offsetting). Original boards, green cloth spines with red leather labels (worn). *Provenance*: Mary Ann Field (inscription). FIRST EDITION. William Barton continued the work of his uncle, Benjamin Barton, who had attempted to produce a flora of North America. Nissen *BBI* 84; Norman 128.

(5)

Estimate: $2,000-3,000

914

○915

BASSINI, Edoardo (1844-1924). *Nuovo metodo operativo per la cura dell'ernia inguinale.* Padua: Proserpini, 1889.

8° (230 x 151 mm). 4 chromolithographed plates. (Minor foxing to text). Original brown blind-stamped cloth, gilt-lettering on front cover (broken).

FIRST EDITION. With a slip giving names of 2 other publishers (Drucker & Senigaglia, Padua, and Carlo Drucker, Verona) mounted below imprint. Bassini's radical new operation for the cure of inguinal hernia was first presented in papers read before the Italian Surgical Society and the Italian Medical Association in 1887 and 1888. These first papers were not illustrated, and were soon followed by this first in-depth discussion of the procedure. Bassini's highly successful method was the first real development since the work of Celsus in the 16th century. EXTREMELY RARE. Garrison-Morton 3598; Norman 129.

Estimate: $2,000-3,000

○916

BASSINI, Edoardo (1844-1924). *Nuovo metodo operativo per la cura radicale dell'ernia crurale.* Padua: Angelo Draghi, 1893.

8° (231 x 154 mm). 5 lithographs. (Some very light foxing to some plates and text). Original blind-stamped plum cloth, gilt-lettered on front cover.

FIRST EDITION. The application of Bassini's surgical procedure to the repair of crural or femoral hernia. VERY RARE. Garrison-Morton 3602; Norman 130.

Estimate: $2,000-3,000

○917

BATEMAN, Thomas (1778-1821). *Delineations of Cutaneous Diseases: exhibiting the characteristic appearances of the principal genera and species comprised in the classification of the late Dr Willan; and completing the series of engravings begun by that author.* London: Longman, 1817.

4° (270 x 210 mm). 72 stipple-engraved color plates (minor foxing to text and plates). Quarter calf antique, marbled boards (with a page from the *British Medical Journal*, December 2, 1893, bound in). *Provenance*: illegible ownership signature on title-page.

FIRST BOOK EDITION OF "THE FIRST ATLAS OF DERMATOLOGY" (Garrison-Morton). Bateman was a pupil of Willan, and continued his teacher's work on the classification of skin diseases. Garrison-Morton 3988; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1337; Osler 1963; Wellcome II, p.114; Norman 133.

Estimate: $1,500-2,000

›918

BATESON, William (1861-1926). *Mendel's Principles of Heredity. A Defence*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1902. 8° (188 x 125 mm). Halftone portrait frontispiece. Original green cloth, gilt-lettered spine (some minor wear). FIRST EDITION OF THE FIRST ENGLISH TEXTBOOK ON GENETICS, AND THE FIRST BOOK ON MENDELISM IN ENGLISH. Cushing B162; Garrison-Morton 241; Waller 10733; Norman 135. — BATESON. *Mendel's Principles of Heredity*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1909. 4° (160 x 234 mm). Halftone frontispiece and 8 halftone plates (6 colored, of which 4 double-page), halftone text illustrations. Original green cloth, gilt-lettered spine. *Provenance*: W.C.H. Fincher (inscription). FIRST EDITION. Norman 136. — BATESON. *Materials for the Study of Variation Treated with Especial Regard to Discontinuity in the Origin of Species*. London and New York: Macmillan, 1894. 8° (223 x 150 mm). Text illustrations (occasional spotting to text). Original green cloth, gilt spine. *Provenance*: Charles Scott Sherrington (1857-1952), neurophysiologist (inscription). FIRST EDITION. Bateson's major work before his rediscovery of Mendel's laws, emphasizing the part played by major and discontinuous change in evolution, in contrast to Darwin's emphasis on gradual and minor changes. Garrison-Morton 237; Norman 134.

(3)

Estimate: $800-1,200

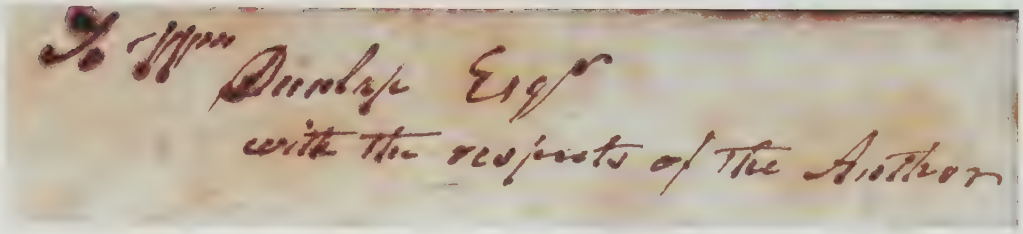
›919

[BEAUMONT, William (1785-1853)]. LOVELL, Joseph (1788-1836). "A Case of Wounded Stomach." In: *The Medical Recorder of Original Papers and Intelligence in Medicine and Surgery*, vol. 8, 1825, pp. 14-19. Philadelphia: Thomas H. Palmer for James Webster and E. Littell, etc., 1825. — "Further Experiments on the Case of Alexis San Martin, who was wounded in the stomach by a load of duck-shot, detailed in the Recorder for Jan. 1825." In: *The Medical Recorder of Original Papers and Intelligence in Medicine and Surgery*, vol. 9, 1826, pp. 94-97. Philadelphia: William Brown for James Webster, E. Littell, etc., 1826. 2 volumes in 3, 8° (216 x 128 mm). 4 engraved plates (one folding, one printed in red with additional hand-coloring), woodcut text illustrations. (Foxed, vol. 8/2 with dampstain to last half of volume, vol. 9 with 5 leaves partly detached from sewing.) Contemporary half sheep, marbled boards (slight wear to corners and joints).

FIRST EDITIONS, journal issues. Beaumont's first two reports on the case of Alexis St. Martin, which gave him the opportunity to analyze the process of digestion. His complete account was published in 1833 as *Experiments and Observations on the Gastric Juice, and the Physiology of Digestion* (see lot 920). The first article was published by mistake under the name of Joseph Lovell, Surgeon-General of the U.S. Army, to whom Beaumont had sent it for distribution; the error was corrected by the editors of the journal in the following note (vol. 8, p. 840): "A mistake was made, in stating that the case of wound of the stomach produced by the penetration of a ball, was communicated by Dr. Lovell, for the January Number of this year. It should have been mentioned as reported by Dr. William Beaumont; and also, that it occurred at the post of Mackinaw. We should be obliged to Dr. Beaumont for any further particulars of this case; which was considered as highly interesting, instructive, and well drawn up" (Garrison-Morton 987.1). Garrison-Morton 987.2; Norman 150 and 151.

(3)

Estimate: $1,000-2,000



(detail)

○920

BEAUMONT, William (1785-1823). *Experiments and Observations on the Gastric Juice, and the Physiology of Digestion.* Plattsburgh: F.P. Allen, 1833.

8° (218 x 134 mm). 3 wood-engraved text illustrations. (Some foxing throughout.) Contemporary sheep (rebacked, old mend to back cover, some wear to corners and edges); half morocco drop-back box.

Provenance: William Dunlap, possibly the Canadian physician William Dunlop (1792-1848) (author's presentation inscription on title-page: "To Wm. Dunlap Esqr. with the respects of the Author"); Samuel Smith Purple, M.D. (1822-1900), a founder of the New York Academy of Medicine and collector of early American medical publications (signature dated 1845 on flyleaf and p. 9, blind stamps); Brooklyn NY, Library of the Medical Society of the County of Kings (bookplate).

FIRST EDITION, PRESENTATION COPY OF "THE MOST IMPORTANT STUDY OF DIGESTION BEFORE PAVLOV" (Garrison-Morton). Alexis St. Martin, a French-Canadian voyageur, "had a hole blown into his stomach by the accidental discharge of a musket loaded with duck shot. The permanent gastric fistula or 'window' that this wound left in St. Martin's abdomen enabled Beaumont to make the first accurate scientific study of the physiological processes of gastric digestion ... His researches established the presence and role of hydrochloric acid in the stomach, the temperature of the stomach during digestion, the movement of the stomach walls, and the relative digestibility of certain foods, all findings that revolutionized current theories of the physiology of digestion" (Grolier *Medicine*).

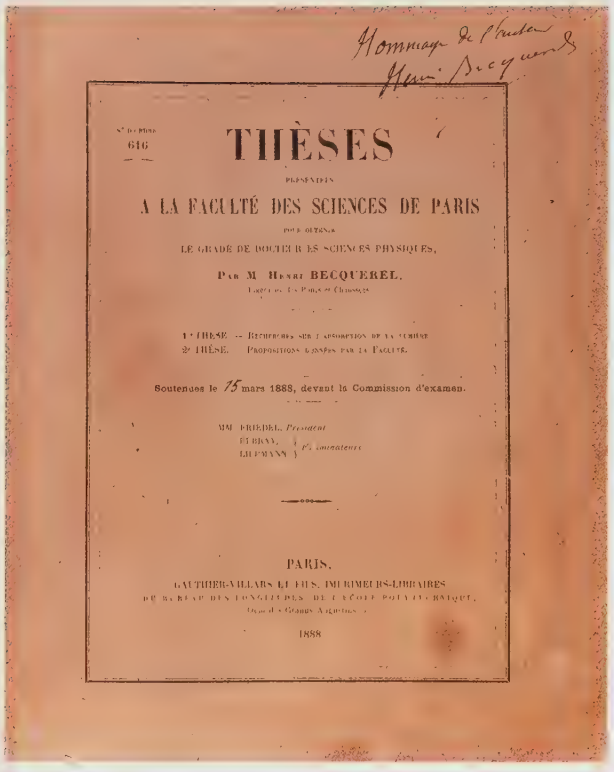
Experiments and Observations on the Gastric Juice was printed in Plattsburgh, New York, where Beaumont had once practiced medicine, probably because the author thought the work could be done more quickly and cheaply there. According to a letter of 4 December 1833 from Beaumont to Surgeon-General Joseph Lovell, the dedicatee, the first edition consisted of 1000 copies, although Beaumont's nephew later claimed that 3000 copies had been printed. Most of the first edition had the Plattsburgh imprint, but there was a smaller second issue with the imprint "Boston: Lilly, Wait, and Company." 50 copies of the Plattsburgh issue were bound in sheep as presentation copies. A VERY FINE COPY. Dibner *Heralds of Science* 130; Garrison-Morton 989; Grolier *American* 38; Grolier/Horblit 10; Grolier *Medicine* 61 (this copy exhibited); *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1141; Charlotte H. Peters and John F. Fulton, "William Beaumont's letter to his New Haven bookseller, Hezekiah Howe, with a bibliographical description of the editions of Beaumont's book," *Yale Journal of Biology and Medicine*, vol. 6, 1933, pp. 9-17; Osler 1972; *Milestones of Science* 19; Waller 805; Wellcome II, p. 123; Norman 152.

[*With:*]

Autograph letter in the third person, dated Washington, 13 January 1834, presenting a copy of *Experiments and Observations* to Prof. Jones and apologizing for the delay in dispatching it. The recipient may have been the Dr. Jones of Columbian College whom Beaumont thanked in the preface to the work.

(2)

Estimate: $10,000-15,000


Hommage de l'auteur
Henri Becquerel

N° de Place
616

THÈSES

PRÉSENTÉES

A LA FACULTÉ DES SCIENCES DE PARIS

POUR OBTENIR

LE GRADE DE DOCTEUR ÈS SCIENCES PHYSIQUES,

PAR M. HENRI BECQUEREL.

Ingénieur des Ponts et Chaussées

1re THÈSE. — RECHERCHES SUR L'ABSORPTION DE LA LUMIÈRE

2e THÈSE. PROPOSITIONS DONNÉES PAR LA FACULTÉ.

Soutenues le 15 mars 1888, devant la Commission d'examen.

MM. FRIEDEL, *Président*
FIZEAU, } *Examinateurs*
LIPPMANN }

PARIS,

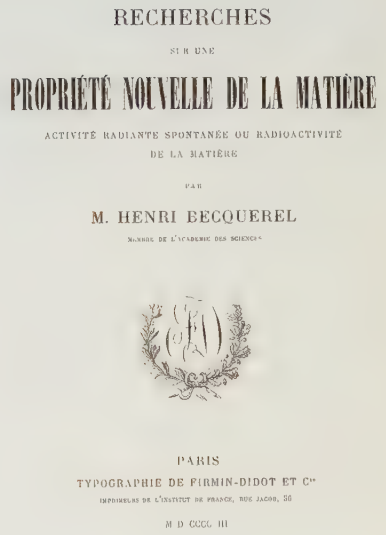
GAUTHIER-VILLARS ET FILS, IMPRIMEURS-LIBRAIRES

DE LA BUREAU DES LONGITUDES, DE L'ÉCOLE POLYTECHNIQUE,

Quai des Grands-Augustins, 55.

1888

921


RECHERCHES

SUR UNE

PROPRIÉTÉ NOUVELLE DE LA MATIÈRE

ACTIVITÉ RADIANTE SPONTANÉE OU RADIOACTIVITÉ

DE LA MATIÈRE

PAR

M. HENRI BECQUEREL

MEMBRE DE L'ACADÉMIE DES SCIENCES

PARIS

TYPOGRAPHIE DE FIRMIN-DIDOT ET Cie

IMPRIMEURS DE L'INSTITUT DE FRANCE, RUE JACOB, 56

M D CCCC III

922

›921

BECQUEREL, Henri (1852-1908). *Thèses présentees à la faculté des sciences de Paris pour obtenir le grade de docteur ès sciences physiques. 1re thèse. - Recherches sur l'absorption de la lumière.* Paris: Gauthier-Villars et fils, 1888.

4° (268 x 215 mm). Text illustrations, 4 photogravure plates, by Dujardin after Becquerel, with tissue guards laid in (minor foxing to plates). Original brown printed wrappers. *Provenance*: presentation inscription from the author to an unnamed recipient on front wrapper "Hommage de l'auteur/ Henri Becquerel."

FIRST EDITION, PRESENTATION COPY. Becquerel's doctoral thesis, presented at the Faculté des Sciences de Paris in March 1888, on the absorption of light in crystals. Norman 156.

Estimate: $4,000-6,000

›922

BECQUEREL, Henri (1852-1908). *Recherches sur une propriété nouvelle de la matière. Activité radiante spontanée ou radioactivité de la matière.* Paris: Firmin-Didot et Cie., 1903.

4° (274 x 219 mm). 13 half-tone plates. Modern blue cloth, gilt-lettered spine.

FIRST EDITION. Separate issue from *Mémoires de l'Académie des Sciences de l'Institut de France* 46 (1903), pp.1-[364] (see lot 923). A lengthy summary of all of Becquerel's research into radioactivity, including his identification of electrons in radiations of radium, in 1899-1900, and his account of the evidence of a radioactive transformation, in 1901. MUCH RARER THAN THE JOURNAL ISSUE. Dibner *Heralds of Science* 163; PMM 393; Norman 159.

Estimate: $2,000-3,000

○923

BECQUEREL, Henri (1852-1908). Bound volume of *Comptes rendus des séances de l'Académie des Sciences* 122 (1896). Paris: Gauthier-Villars et fils, 1896. 4° (261 x 219 mm). Contemporary black morocco-backed cloth boards, spine gilt (worn).

FIRST APPEARANCES OF THE SIX ARTICLES DOCUMENTING BECQUEREL'S DISCOVERY OF RADIOACTIVITY. Includes: "Sur les radiations émises par phosphorescence" (pp. 420-421); "Sur les radiations invisibles émises par les corps phosphorescents" (pp. 501-502); "Sur quelques propriétés nouvelles des radiations invisibles émises par divers corps phosphorescents" (pp.559-564); "Sur les radiations invisibles émises par les sels d'uranium" (pp. 689-694); "Sur les propriétés différentes des radiations invisibles émises par les sels d'uranium, et du rayonnement de la paroi anticathodique d'un tube de Crookes" (pp. 762-767); "Émission de radiations nouvelles par l'uranium métallique" (pp. 1086-1088). In 1903, Becquerel was jointly awarded the Nobel Prize for physics, together with Marie and Pierre Curie, as his discoveries enabled the Curies' research into and identification of radium. Garrison-Morton 2001; Grolier *Medicine* 84a; Norman 157.

[*With:*]

BECQUEREL. "Recherches sur une propriété nouvelle de la matière. Activité radiante spontanée ou radioactivité de la matière." In: *Mémoires de l'Académie des Sciences de l'Institut de France* 46 (1903), comprising the whole volume. Paris: Firmin-Didot et Cie., 1903. 4° (284 x 229 mm). 13 photographic plates. Original blue printed wrappers. FIRST EDITION, journal issue. A detailed summary of Becquerel's work on radioactivity. Dibner *Heralds of Science* 163; *En français dans la texte* 332; cf. Grolier *Medicine* 64a; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 2142; PMM 393; Norman 158.

(2)

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

○924

BELL, Alexander Graham (1847-1922). "Researches in Telephony." In: *Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences*, new series Vol. IV, whole series Vol. XII (May 1876 to May 1877), pp. 1-10. Boston: John Wilson & Son, 1877.

8° (244 x 155 mm). Original gray printed wrappers, uncut and unopened (some discoloration to front wrapper, very minor losses and repair to spine).

FIRST EDITION. Philip Reis had produced the first telephone in 1861, but it was not capable of transmitting intelligible speech. In March 1876 Bell spoke the first words to be heard and understood over the telephone, patented his invention the same month, and on 10 May this paper was read to the American Academy. The following year the first public telephone service was installed between Boston and New York. Dibner *Heralds of Science* 69; PMM 365; Norman 164.

Estimate: $800-1,200

›925

BENTHAM, Jeremy (1748-1832). *A Table of the Springs of Action: shewing the several species of pleasures and pains, of which man's nature is susceptible: together with the several species of interests, desires and motives, respectively corresponding to them.* London: R. Hunter, 1817. 8° (215 x 132 mm). Large typeset folding plate (110 mm tear, very minor browning, some very minor spotting to some text). Contemporary blind-stamped calf, gilt spine (rubbed, joints broken). FIRST EDITION. BENTHAM'S ASSUMPTION THAT ALL CONDUCT IS MOTIVATED AND WISH-FULFILLING BECAME THE BASIS OF PSYCHOANALYSIS. The "table of the springs of action" gives a schematic representation of all the motives underlying human conduct, divided into 12 classes of pleasures and pains - of the taste and palate; of wealth; of power; of sympathy - and 2 classes of pains alone - the pains of labour, and the pains of death and bodily pain. Each category included lists a corresponding interest and the corresponding motives, sub-divided into neutral, eulogistic and dyslogistic names for these motives. All human action was divided into either avoidance of pain or pursuit of pleasure. Bentham also recognized and identified the rationalization mechanism, by which unacceptable desires are disguised by ascribing them to other motives. Norman 184. — [*Bound with*:] *Plan of Parliamentary Reform, in the form of a catechism, with reasons for each article, with an introduction shewing the necessity of radical, and the inadequacy of moderate reform.* London: R. Hunter, 1817. 8° (215 x 132 mm). With a 9-pp. appendix reprint of *A sketch of the various proposals for a constitutional reform in the representation of the people, introduced into the parliament of Great Britain from 1770-1812* (first published London, 1812). FIRST EDITION. A call for extensive parliamentary reform, including annual elections, equal electoral districts, a wide suffrage and a secret ballot. Norman 185.

Estimate: $600-800

›926

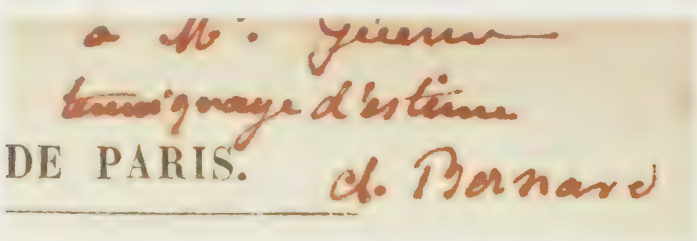
BERNARD, Claude (1813-1878). *Thèse pour le doctorat en médecine ... Du suc gastrique et de son rôle dans la nutrition.* Paris: Rignoux, 1843. — *Des matières colorantes chez l'homme. Thèse présentée et soutenue à la Faculté de Médicine de Paris.* Paris: Hauquelin et Bautruche, 1844.

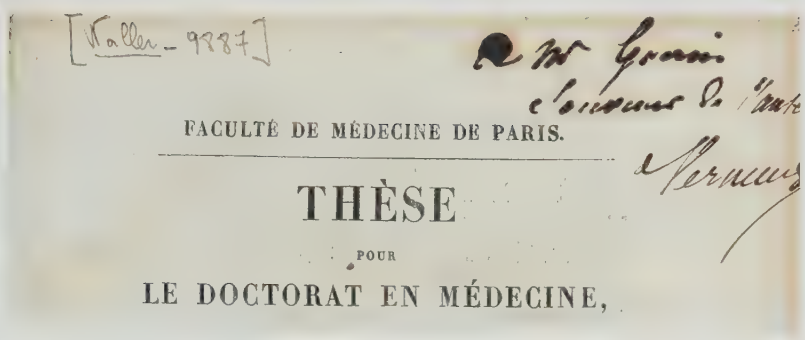
2 volumes, 4° (253 x 198 mm). (Occasional foxing.) Contemporary quarter green sheep, dark green mottled boards, gilt-lettered spines (slight wear); later matching chemises and slipcases of green calf and mottled paper sides.

Provenance: Alphonse-François Guérin (1817-1895), author of a number of important medical texts, named "Chirurgien des Hôpitaux" in 1850 (Bernard's presentation inscription on title page of *Du suc gastrique*, cropped touching three letters; other presentation inscriptions, some cropped).

FIRST EDITION. PRESENTATION COPY of Bernard's medical thesis on the gastric juice and the process of digestion, which he defended on 7 December 1843. Although Bernard never practiced medicine, his thesis "was a work both useful to medicine and dedicated to pure science, since it furnished new facts on gastric digestion and the transformations of carbohydrates in the animal organism" (DSB). The thesis presented Bernard's findings that if sucrose is injected into the blood it is eliminated by the kidneys, whereas glucose is retained, and that the gastric juices break sucrose down into a form of sugar which can be assimilated. VERY RARE. Garrison-Morton 992.3; Grmek 1; Waller 950; Wellcome II, p. 151; Norman 197.

In 1844 Bernard wrote a thesis on the coloring matter of various bodily substances in an effort to qualify for an appointment at the Faculté de Médecine. He defended it poorly and did not get the position. Grmek 2; Norman 198.




[Haller - 9987]

FACULTÉ DE MÉDECINE DE PARIS.

THÈSE

POUR

LE DOCTORAT EN MÉDECINE,

Bound with 20 other Paris medical theses, the majority of which are inscribed to Guérin:

VERNEUIL, A.-A., *Recherches sur la locomotion du coeur.* Paris: Rignoux, 1852.

AMBLARD, F.-J.-Louis. *De l'allaitement.* Paris: Rignoux, 1858.

DEBROU, R. *Des muscles qui concourent au mouvement du voile du palais.* Paris: Rignoux, 1841.

MARTEL, Edmond. *Essai sur la structure et le développement du tubercule.* Paris: A. Parent, 1863.

DEMARQUAY. *Recherches expérimentales sur la température animale.* Paris: Rignoux, 1947.

ROUSSET, M.-J.-M.-Eugène. *Des principaux éléments du sang, et de leurs altérations.* Paris: Rignoux, 1852.

HÉRARD, M.H. *Applications pratiques des découvertes physiologiques les plus récentes concernant la digestion et l'absorption.* Paris: L. Martinet, 1853.

MORIN, Edmond. *De l'action du courant électrique sur les matières albuminoïdes du sang.* Paris: Rignoux, 1861.

DESPRÉS, D. *Des gaz qui se developpent dans le corps des animaux.* Paris: Hauquelin et Bautruche, 1844.

BÉCLARD, J. *Des principes immédiats azotés, et de leur distribution dans l'économie animale.* Paris: Rignoux, 1844.

GUBLER, Adolphe. *Des glandes de Méry (vulgairement glandes de Cowper), et de leurs maladies, chez l'homme.* Paris: Rignoux, 1849. DENONVILLIERS, C. *Comparaison des deux systèmes musculaires.* Paris: Rignoux, 1846.

PIÉGU, Alexandre. *Quelques considérations sur la composition anatomique, la fonction et la signification du nerf trisplanchnique dans la série des animaux.* Paris: Rignoux, 1846.

SAPPEY, M.-P.-Constant. *Injection, préparation et conservation des vaisseaux lymphatiques.* Paris: Rignoux, 1843.

DENONVILLIERS, C. *Comparaison des deux systèmes musculaires.* Paris: Rignoux, 1846. A second copy.

LOEWENBERG, M. *La lame spirale du limaçon de l'oreille de l'homme et des mammifères.* Paris: E. Martinet, 1866. 2 lithographic plates.

JARJAVAY, J.-F. *Propositions d'anatomie, de physiologie et de chirurgie.* Paris: Rignoux, 1846.

DEVILLE, Jean-Charles-Amédée-Ernest. *Propositions d'anatomie et de pathologie.* Paris: Rignoux, 1847.

GOSSELIN, Léon. *Études sur les fibro-cartilages inter-articulaires.* Paris: Rignoux, 1843.

GOSSELIN, L. *Le système nerveux ganglionnaire; ses connexions avec le système nerveux cérébro-spinal.* Pairs: Édouard Bautruche, 1846.

DEGRUSSE, Charles-Gustave. *Aponévrologie du cou.* Paris: Rignoux, 1849.

(2)

Estimate: $4,000-6,000

NOUVELLE FONCTION

DU FOIE

CONSIDÉRÉ

COMME ORGANE PRODUCTEUR DE MATIÈRE SUCRÉE

CHEZ L'HOMME ET LES ANIMAUX,

PAR

M. CLAUDE BERNARD,

Docteur en médecine et Docteur ès-sciences,
Professeur de physiologie expérimentale, suppléant de M. Magendie
au Collége de France, Lauréat de l'Institut (Académie des sciences), Membre
des Sociétés de biologie, philomatique de Paris, Correspondant de l'Académie de médecine
de Paris, des Sociétés médicales et des sciences naturelles de Lyon,
de Bordeaux, de Vienne, etc.

A PARIS,
CHEZ J.-B. BAILLIÈRE,
LIBRAIRE DE L'ACADÉMIE DE MÉDECINE,
RUE DE L'ÉCOLE-DE-MÉDECINE, 9
A LONDRES, CHEZ H. BAILLIÈRE, 219, REGENT STREET
A NEW-YORK, CHEZ H. BAILLIÈRE, 290, BROADWAY
A MADRID, CHEZ C. BAILLY BAILLIÈRE, CALLE DEL PRINCIPE, 11.
1853.

927

MÉMOIRE SUR LE PANCRÉAS

929

›927

BERNARD, Claude (1813-1878). *Nouvelle fonction du foie considéré comme organe producteur de matière sucrée chez l'homme et les animaux*. Paris: J.-B. Baillière, 1853.

4° (255 x 206 mm). Wood-engraved text illustration. (Occasional light foxing.) Modern quarter maroon morocco, marbled sides, by Max Adjarian (padded with a quantity of modern paper).

FIRST EDITION, MONOGRAPH ISSUE of Bernard's doctoral thesis in zoology. "Bernard began investigating the glycogenic function of the liver in the 1840s, publishing his first communication on the subject in 1848. In order to determine whether glycemia (sugar in the blood) is a normal or abnormal physiological phenomenon, Bernard conducted experiments in which series of animals were fed either starchy or meat diets, or in some cases were not fed at all for several days. He found sugar in blood samples taken from all of these groups, from which he concluded that glycemia results from a normal and constant metabolic process independent of food intake and that blood sugar must be produced by a source within the animal body. Upon further investigation, Bernard identified this source as the liver, demonstrating that it produces sugar and discharges it into the bloodstream. He termed this the 'glycogenic' function of the liver. A summary of his results was published in 1850. In 1853, as his thesis for the doctorate in science, Bernard published his *Recherches sur une nouvelle fonction du foie consideré comme organe producteur de matière sucrée chez l'homme et les animaux*; this work was also issued in monograph form the same year, under a slightly modified title beginning *Nouvelle fonction du foie*" (Grolier *Medicine*). Grmek 10; Grolier/Horblit 11a; Grolier *Medicine* 67a; Waller 970; Norman 200.

Estimate: $2,000-3,000

○928

BERNARD, Claude (1813-1878). *Leçons de physiologie expérimentale appliquée à la médecine, faites au Collége de France.* Paris: J.-B. Baillière et fils, 1855-1856. 2 volumes, 8° (198 x 127 mm). Wood-engraved text illustrations. (Some foxing, small dampstain to upper margins of vol. 1, paper flaw to blank area of vol. 1 half-title, vol. 2 lacking leaves 13/2 and 13/4.) Modern quarter red morocco, marbled boards, gilt-lettered spines. *Provenance*: M. Binet, president of the Académie des Sciences, professor at the Collège de France (author's presentation inscription.)

FIRST EDITION. PRESENTATION COPY OF BERNARD'S FIRST PUBLISHED LECTURE SERIES. The work concerns the application of experimental physiology to medicine and the creation of new concepts to facilitate generalization from experimental results. Examples were drawn from Bernard's work on the liver, pancreas and salivary glands. Grmek 20; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1792; Osler 1507; Waller 954; Norman 201.

[*With*:]

Leçons sur les propriétés physiologiques et les altérations pathologiques des liquides de l'organisme. Paris: J.B. Baillière et fils, 1859. 2 volumes, 8° (210 x 130 mm). Wood-engraved text illustrations. (Some foxing, damp and mildew stains to margins of vol. 1, small holes and stains in blank areas of vol. 1 half-title; vol. 1 pastedowns partly lifted.) Contemporary quarter green morocco, marbled boards (some wear). *Provenance*: Jean Joseph Bouley (1813-1867), successful clinician with scientific, literary and artistic interests, whose dining-club meetings were attended by Bernard (author's presentation inscriptions).

FIRST EDITION. PRESENTATION COPY of these lectures on the liquids of the organism. *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1796; Osler 1510; Waller 963; Norman 203.

(4)

Estimate: $1,500-2,000

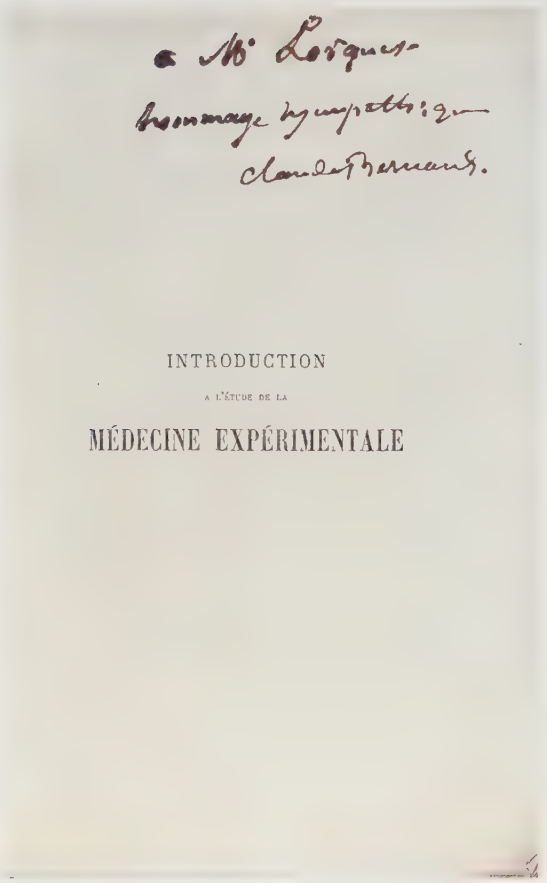
○929

BERNARD, Claude (1813-1878). *Mémoire sur le pancréas et sur le rôle du suc pancréatique dans les phénomènes digestifs, particulièrement dans la digestion des matières grasses neutres.* Paris: J.-B. Baillière, 1856.

4° (275 x 215 mm). 5 folding stipple-engraved and aquatint plates by Borromée after Bernard, Lackerbauer and Leveillé, 3 hand-colored. (Some foxing.) Original yellow-green printed wrappers, unopened and uncut; morocco-backed green cloth box.

FIRST EDITION, MONOGRAPH ISSUE of Bernard's seminal work on the role of the pancreas. "In 1846 Bernard began studying the pancreatic juices and their role in digestion ... By observing the processes of digestion in dogs and rabbits, and by experimentation with pure pancreatic juices collected from temporary pancreatic fistulae, Bernard was able to show that pancreatic juices made fats absorbable by breaking them down into fatty acids and glycerine" (Grolier *Medicine*). The present work represents the final and most complete statement of Bernard's discoveries concerning the pancreas. It was published in Volume I of the supplement to *Comptes rendus hebdomadaires des séances de l'Académie des Sciences*, and also in a small separate issue, of which the present copy is an example. Grmek 20; Grolier *Medicine* 67b (this copy exhibited); Waller 964; Norman 202.

Estimate: $2,500-3,500



5930

BERNARD, Claude (1813-1878). *Introduction à l'étude de la médecine expérimentale.* Paris: Typ. et stér. de Crété (Corbeil) for J.B. Baillière et fils, 1865.

8° (222 x 140 mm). 8 leaves of publisher's advertisements (2 bound in front, 6 in back), one dated May 1863 and one dated October 1864. (Occasional light foxing.) Original gray printed wrappers, untrimmed (separating at ends of joints, small piece missing at tail of spine); gray cloth box. *Provenance*: M. Lorquet (author's presentation inscription on half-title).

FIRST EDITION, PRESENTATION COPY OF BERNARD'S MOST INFLUENTIAL WORK. The systematic animal experimentation to which Bernard devoted his career resulted in significant discoveries in the areas of nervous physiology, the mechanisms of poisoning and the physiology of digestion. While these discoveries were first described in technical papers and lectures, the present work offered Bernard's "own personal analysis of the scientific method" (PMM). Intended as the introduction to a multi-volume work that was never finished, this "masterly justification and exposition of the use of the experimental method in studying life phenomena has remained a classic of both scientific and philosophical literature" (Norman).

The Crété imprint of this copy indicates that it is a first impression. According to Norman, later impressions were printed by E. Martinet.

En français dans le texte 288; Garrison-Morton 1766.501; Grmek 29; Grolier/Horblit 11b; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1797; Osler 1511; PMM 353; Waller 951; Norman 206.

Estimate: $2,500-3,500

○931

BERNARD, Claude (1813-1878). *Introduction à l'étude de la médecine expérimentale.* Paris: Typ. et stér. de Crété (Corbeil) for J.B. Baillière et fils, 1865.

8° (215 x 132 mm). 48-page publisher's catalogue, dated October 1865 and printed by E. Martinet, bound at end. (Occasional light foxing, several pages trimmed unevenly at foot.) Modern quarter red morocco, marbled boards, original gray printed wrappers bound in (unobtrusive repairs to spine edge of wrappers).

FIRST EDITION of Bernard's most influential work. This copy was issued with advertisements of a later date than those bound with the copy in lot 930. *En français dans le texte* 288; Garrison-Morton 1766.501; Grmek 29; Grolier/Horblit 11b; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1797; Osler 1511; PMM 353; Waller 951; Norman 207.

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

○932

BERNARD, Claude (1813-1878). *Introduction à l'étude de la médecine expérimentale.* Paris: E. Martinet for J.B. Baillière et fils, 1865. 8° (222 x 137 mm). 48-page publisher's catalogue, dated March 1872 and printed by E. Martinet, bound at end. (Occasional light foxing.) Original gray printed wrappers, untrimmed; gray cloth box.

FIRST EDITION, second issue, of Bernard's best-known work. Both the Martinet imprint and the date of the advertisements indicate that this is a later impression (see lots 930-931). *En français dans le texte* 288; Garrison-Morton 1766.501; Grmek 29; Grolier/Horblit 11b; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1797; Osler 1511; PMM 353; Waller 951; Norman 208.

[*With:*] — *Leçons sur les propriétés des tissus vivants.* Paris: Germer Baillière, 1866. 8°. Original blue printed wrappers (lacks rear wrapper). FIRST EDITION. Grmek 31; Osler 1512; Waller 962; Norman 205. — "De l'origine du sucre dans l'économie animale." In: *Archives générales du médecine*, ser. 4, vol. 18, pp. 303-319. Paris: Labé, 1848. 8°. Contemporary black quarter morrocco. FIRST EDITION, journal issue. Garrison-Morton 995; Grmek 77; Norman 199. — "Physiologie générale. Cours de M. Claude Bernard (de l'Institut)." In: *Revue des cours scientifiques de la France et de l'étranger,* vol. 2, Paris: Germer Baillière, 1864-65. 4°. Contemporary black quarter morrocco. FIRST EDITION, journal issue. 38 lectures drawn largely from Bernard's *Leçons sur les substances toxiques et médicamenteuses* (1857). Norman 204.

(4)

Estimate: $1,500-1,800

○933

BERNHEIM, Hippolyte (1840-1919). *De la suggestion dans l'état hypnotique et dan l'état de veille.* Paris, 1884. 8°. FIRST EDITION. Original printed blue wrappers (ends of spine chipped, sides slightly spotted). "The foundation work of the Nancy school of hypnotism...He believed that suggestibility was not limited to hysterics but extended to the entire human race..." (Norman 210). "...the first (known) attempt to evolve a general understanding of human behavior and its motivation on the basis of the study of psychopathology rather than the basis of philosophical systems" (Zilboorg-Henry, p. 368). Garrison-Morton 4995.1. — *De la suggestion et de ses applications à la thérapeutique.* Paris, 1886. Original brown cloth (rear inner hinge broken, front free endpaper removed); half morocco slipcase. FIRST EDITION of an expanded edition of the previous title with added chapters on the use of suggestion as a therapeutic agent. Norman 211. — *Hypnotisme, suggestion, psychothérapie: Etudes nouvelles.* Paris, 1891. 8°. Modern half red morocco, original printed wrappers bound in (back wrapper partially renewed with loss of some ad text). FIRST EDITION. PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed by Bernheim to a colleague. A companion volume to the previous title. Norman 214.

(3)

Estimate: $700-900

›934

BERZELIUS, Jöns Jacob (1779-1848). *Försök, att, genom användandet af den electrokemiska theorien och de kemiska proportionerna, grundlägga ett rent vettenskapligt system för mineralogien.* Stockholm: A. Gadelius, 1814.

8° (213 x 133 mm). Original plain blue wrappers uncut (some chips and tears); cloth folding case. *Provenance*: Early owner's signature inside front wrapper; "Montgomery" (stamp on title-page).

FIRST EDITION. In this work, "Berzelius presented the first classification system of minerals based upon chemical formulae, an improvement over previous systems, which had classed minerals according to appearance and physical properties" (Norman). Partington IV, pp. 142-177; Norman 225.

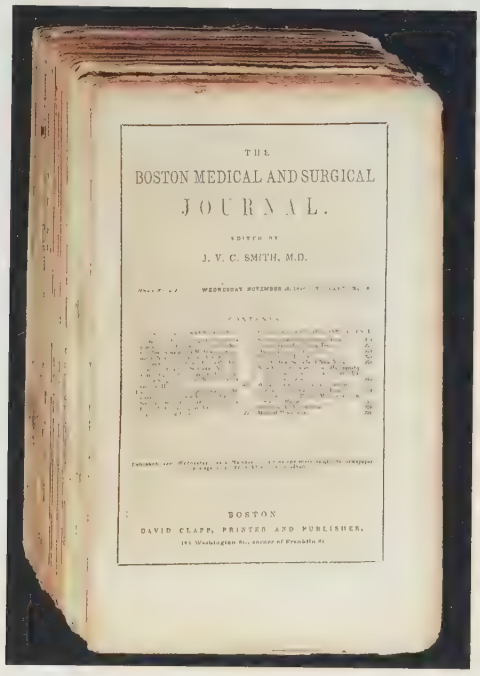
Estimate: $800-1,200

›935

[BIBLIOGRAPHY]. — HORBLIT, Harrison D. *One Hundred Books Famous in Science.* New York: The Grolier Club, 1964. 4°.Numerous full-page photographic text illustrations. t.e.g. Original quarter blue cloth, gray cloth sides, gilt spine, matching slipcase. FIRST EDITION, ONE OF 1,000 COPIES, PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed "To Dr. Haskell Norman./ With the warm regards/ of the author./ Harrison D. Horblit." Norman 1105. — [OSLER]. *Bibliotheca Osleriana: A catalogue of books illustrating the history of medicine and science collected, arranged and annotated by Sir William Osler, Bt. and bequeathed to McGill University. Montreal and London: McGill-Queen's University Press, 1969.* 4°.*Original red buckram. Provenance*: Haskell F. Norman (presentation inscription from Lloyd G. Stevenson, author of the prologue: "For Dr Haskell Norman/ Lloyd G. Stevenson/ 17 Nov 1971." Second Edition, presentation copy. — SPIELMANN, Marion Harry (1858-1948). *The Iconography of Andreas Vesalius, Anatomist and Physician 1514-1564.* London: John Bale, Sons & Danielsson Ltd, 1925. 8°. Numerous half-tone plates. Half brown morocco, cloth boards, gilt-lettered spine. *Provenance*: Marion Spielmann, the author (bookplate, signature on first leaf); Percy E. Spielmann (bookplate). FIRST EDITION. Norman 2144. — O'MALLEY, Charles Donald. *Andreas Vesalius of Brussels, 1514-1564.* Berkeley & Los Angeles: University of California, 1964. 8°. 64 plates. Original quarter cloth, printed boards, dustjacket. *Provenance*: Herbert M. Evans (inscription on front free endpaper from author: "To Herbert Evans/ with the hope that this account of/ a great 16th century anatomist/ will be of interest to another/ great anatomist of the 20th century/ Donald O'Malley"). FIRST EDITION, PRESENTATION COPY. Norman 2147. — EVANS, Herbert McLean (1882-1971). *Exhibition of First Editions of Epochal Achievements in the History of Science.* Berkeley: University of California, 1934. 12°. Original printed wrappers. FIRST EDITION, PRESENTATION COPY, with tipped-in ANS of Evans presenting this copy "to my friend, the gifted man Haskell Norman, a paradigm among those who have contemplated the ageless order of nature..." Norman 743. — FULTON, John Farquhar (1899-1960). *A Bibliography of the Honourable Robert Boyle, Fellow of the Royal Society.* Oxford: John Johnson for the University Press, 1932. Photographic frontispiece, 16 plates. [*Bound with*:] *Addenda to A bibliography of the Honourable Robert Boyle* [Oxford, n.p., 1933]. Half red morocco, gilt, uncut, original gray printed wrappers bound in. *Provenance*: Logan Clendening (1884-1945), medical historian (inscription on the front wrapper of the *Bibliography*: "To/ Logan Clendening/ with warm regards/ J.F. Fulton"; Murray Gottlieb, founder of the Old Hickory Bookshop (laid-in slip inscribed: "To my valued friend/ Murray Gottlieb/ a master medical historian and/ bibliographer/ Logan Clendening/ June 1944." FIRST EDITIONS. Norman 310. — DUVAL, Mathias, E. RENAN, Paul BERT, Armand MOREAU, Roger DE LA COUDRAIE, G. MALLOIZEL. *L'Oeuvre de Claude Bernard.* Paris: Baillière et Fils, 1881. 8°. Extra-illustrated with an albumen photographic print of Bernard by Simonet, bound with three other pamphlets. Contemporary quarter black morocco, gilt-lettered spine, marbled boards. FIRST EDITION. Norman 209. — FORBES, John (1787-1861). *A Manuel of Select Medical Bibliography, in which the books are arranged chronologically according to the subjects, and the derivations of the terms and the nosological and vernacular synoyms of the disease are given.* London: Sherwood, Gilbert and Piper, 1835. 4°. Contemporary blue cloth, unopened. *Provenance*: Aberdeen University Library (bookplate commemorating Forbes's gift, stamp and withdrawal stamp). FIRST EDITION. Norman 814. — GRAESSE, Johann Georg Theodor (1814-1885). *Bibliotheca magica et pneumatica, oder wissenschaftliche geordnete Bibliographie...* Leipzig: Wilhelm

Engelmann 1843. 8°. Original printed wrappers, uncut (spine rebacked, minor losses to wrappers, light browning). FIRST EDITION, PRESENTATION COPY, with Latin presentation inscription to an unidentified recipient, on front wrapper. An early bibliography of the literature of magic and demonology. Caillet 4695 ("an excellent work"); Norman 928 (not noting presentation inscription). — GRAESSE. *Bibliotheca psychologica oder Verzeichniss der wichtigsten über das Wesen der Menschen- und Thierseelen und die Unsterblichkeitslehre handelnden Schriftsteller älterer und neuerer Zeit.* Leipzig: Wilhelm Engelmann, 1845. 8°. Contemporary half cloth, marbled boards, uncut. FIRST EDITION. Norman 929. — BUCKNILL, John Charles (1817-1897) *The Medical Knowledge of Shakespeare.* London: Longman, 1860. 8°. Original plum patterned cloth, gilt spine, uncut (base of spine and rear hinge chipped). FIRST EDITION, PRESENTATION COPY, with tipped-in ALS of the author, dated 14 May 1860, presenting this copy to William L. Hughes in thanks for a favorable review of another book, Bucknill's *Pyschology of Shakespeare.* Norman 366. (11)

Estimate: $3,000-4,000


THE
BOSTON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL
JOURNAL.
EDITED BY
J. V. C. SMITH, M.D.
BOSTON
DAVID CLAPP, PRINTER AND PUBLISHER,

936

›936

BIGELOW, Henry Jacob (1818-1890). "Insensibility during surgical operations produced by inhalation." In: *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal* 35 (1846-47), pp. 309-317. Boston: David Clapp, 1846.

12° (245 x 154 mm). Original self wrappers, uncut and unopened.

FIRST EDITION, journal issue, OF THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE DISCOVERY OF SURGICAL ANAESTHESIA, THE MOST SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION TO MEDICINE MADE IN THE UNITED STATES DURING THE 19TH CENTURY. W.T.G. Morton, a Boston dentist, realized the anaesthetic properties of sulfuric ether in 1846, and began using it in his practice. Bigelow, for almost 40 years the dominant figure in New England surgery, had probably arranged the demonstration operations that took place at Massachusetts General Hospital on 16th and 17th of October that year, when John Collins Warren removed a benign angioma from under the jaw of a patient. Warren and Morton were at first reluctant to disclose the exact preparation used, as they wished to patent the process, but Bigelow effectively forced them to share their discovery by his immediate announcement of the achievement to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences on 3 November, and by the present detailed article published the same month. Cushing B380; Garrison-Morton 5651; Grolier *Medicine* 64A (this copy exhibited); *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1859; Osler 1355; Wellcome II, p. 166; Norman 232.

Estimate: $4,000-5,000

938

›937

BIGELOW, Henry Jacob (1818-1890). *Insensibility During Surgical Operations Produced by Inhalation.* Reprint from: *The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal* 35 (1846). [N.p., n.d.].

8°, 4 leaves (241 x 154 mm). Stitched as issued.

FIRST SEPARATE APPEARANCE of Bigelow's description of the first use of ether as an anaesthetic. Without the discussion included at the end of the original article of the patent secured on the invention by Dr. Charles T. Jackson ("a distiguished chemist") and Dr. Morton ("a skilful dentist"), and the importance of sharing such a discovery with the whole medical community. Probably issued later in 1846, possibly for foreign distribution. Grolier *Medicine* 64A; Norman 233.

Estimate: $800-1,200

›938

BIGELOW, Jacob (1787-1879). *American Medical Botany, being a collection of the native medicinal plants of the United States, containing their botanical history and chemical analysis, and properties and uses in medicine, diet and the arts, with colored engravings.* Boston: Cummings and Hilliard, 1817-1821.

3 volumes, in 6 parts, 4° (266 x 185 mm). 60 plates including 7 hand-colored copperplate engravings, the remainder color-printed (occasional spotting and minor browning). Original green printed boards, uncut (rebacked, new paper spine labels, worn); folding cloth case. *Provenance*: Emily B. Guerarde (inscriptions) University of Pennsylvania (stamp and withdrawal stamp).

FIRST EDITION, mixed state, OF THE FIRST BOOK PRINTED IN THE UNITED STATES WITH PLATES PRINTED IN COLOR. Bigelow, professor of materia medica at Harvard, was one of America's greatest botanists. This work was to have been illustrated with hand-colored copperplates, but as the first illustrations for Volume I, Part I were prepared, this method proved too slow and expensive. Bigelow turned to an alternative method, believed to be the use of etched stone, a technique recently developed in Europe, but barely known in America at the time. VERY RARE COMPLETE SET IN ORIGINAL BOARDS. Austin 205; Bennett, p.11; *Cleveland Collections* 804; Cushing B384; Garrison-Morton 1842; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1444; Nissen BBI 164; Pritzel 733; Sabin 5294; Stafleu-Cowan 514; Norman 234.

(6)

Estimate: $2,000-3,000

○939

BILLROTH, Christian Albert Theodor (1829-1894). *Die allgemeine chirurgische Pathologie und Therapie in fünfzig Vorlesungen. Ein Handbuch für Studierende und Aerzte.* Berlin: Georg Reimer, 1863.

8° (232 x 146 mm). Wood-engravings in text. (Light browning and minor foxing to title-page and text.) Contemporary sheep-backed boards (worn, rebacked in cloth).

FIRST EDITION. "Billroth, the founder of the Vienna School of Surgery, may also be called the founder of abdominal surgery" (Norman). Two operations for cancer of the stomach were named Billroth I and II, after his work. He was one of the first to introduce the discipline of antisepsis into the Continental operating room. This important work was translated into 10 languages. Garrison-Morton 5608; *Heirs of Hippocrates 1952*; Norman 235.

Estimate: $800-1,200

○940

BLEULER, Eugen (1857-1939). *Die allgemeine Behandlung der Geisteskrankheiten.* Zurich, 1898. Printed wrappers (ends of spine chipped). "Bleuler's inaugural dissertation, on the treatment of mental illness" (Norman 244). — *Dementia praecox oder Gruppe der Schizophrenien.* Leipzig and Vienna, 1911. Cloth, folding case. Fine copy. "Bleuler introduced the concept of schizophrenia. He showed that [Emil] Kraepelin's 'dementia praecox' should include all the schizophrenic disorders" (Garrison-Morton 4957). Norman 245. — *Lehrbuch der Psychiatrie.* Berlin, 1916. Printed wrappers, uncut (spine worn and splitting). Norman 247. — *Textbook of Psychiatry.* Translated by A.A. Brill. New York, 1924. Cloth (rebacked, preserving the original spine; fore-corners a bit worn). First Edition in English of the preceding. The translator BRILL'S COPY, with his bookplate, signature on title-page, pencilled notes on rear endpaper, and pencilled markings and notes on numerous pages. "Brill was Freud's American translator and the chief proselytizer of Freudian theory in the United States in the first three decades of the 20th Century; he had learned Freudian psychoanalysis from Bleuler while a student in Zurich..." (Norman 248). Together 4 volumes, 8vo. FIRST EDITIONS, except as noted. (4)

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

›941

BOHR, Neils (1885-1962). "On the Constitution of Atoms and Molecules." In: *Philosophical Magazine...* Sixth Series. No 151, 153, 155 (1913) pp. 1-25; 476-501; and 857-875, respectively. London: Taylor & Francis, 1913.

3 volumes, 8° (225 x 148 mm) Original blue printed wrappers, uncut and unopened.

FIRST EDITION, journal issue. "Bohr's three-part paper postulated the existence of stationary states of an atomic system whose behavior could be described using classical meachnics, while the transition of the system from one stationary state to another would represent a non-classical process accompanied by emission or absorption of one quantum of homogeneous radiation, the frequency of which was related to its energy by Planck's equation" (Norman 258). (3)

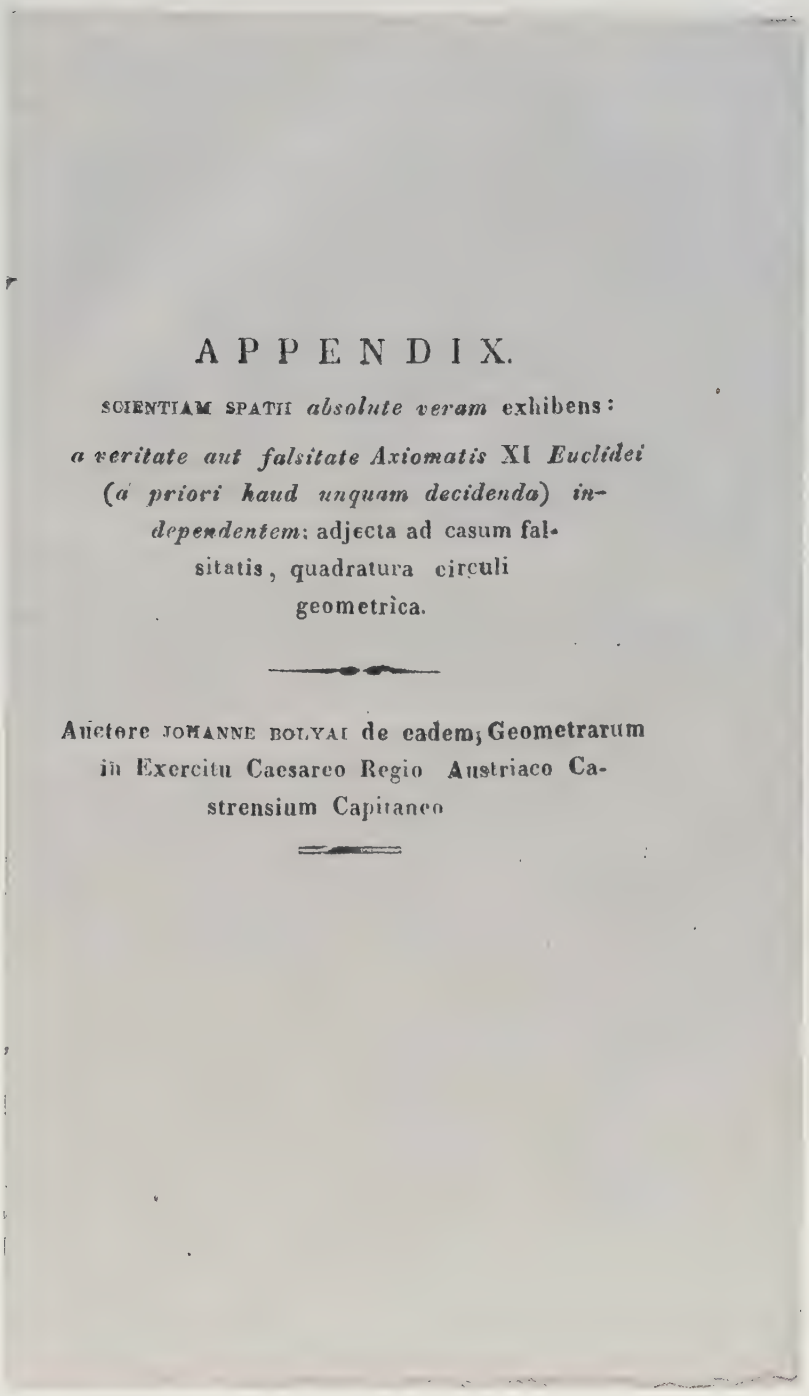
Estimate: $600-800

o942

BOLYAI, János (1802-1860). "Appendix. Scientiam spatii absolute veram exhibens: a veritate aut falsitate Axiomatis XI Euclidei (a priori haud unquam decidenda) independentem," in: Farkas BOLYAI (1775-1856), *Tentamen juventutem studiosam in elementa matheseos purae, elementaris ac sublimioris, methodo intuitiva, evidentiaque huic propria, introducendi. Cum appendice triplici.* Maros Vásárhelyini [Neumarkt]: Joseph and Simeon Kali at the Reform College Press, 1832-3.

2 volumes, 8° (219 x 137 mm [Vol. 1]; 225 x 143 [Vol. 2]). Collation of Vol. I: π^2, I-VI^4, VII^2; A-X^4, Z^4, J^4, V^4, AA-XX^4, ZZ^4, JJ^4, VV^4, AAa-PPp^4 (PPp4 divisional title for *Appendix*); ^{2}A-^{2}C^4, ^{2}D^2 (Janos' *Appendix*, ^{2}D2r-v errata); χ^8 (χ1r-v list of subscribers). 302 (of 325 leaves; without the 23 leaves of errata and corrigenda after quire VII, which were apparently added to a second issue), paginated [iv], LII (without LIII-XCVIII), 502, [ii], 26, [2], XVI. Large folding letterpress table and 4 folding engraved plates containing numerous diagrams (one with overslips). Collation of Vol. II: π^2 (π1 + 1), I^8; 1-8^8, 9^8 ($\pm$9/3-4), 10-11^8, 12^8 ($\pm$3), 13-14^8, 15^8 ($\pm$15/2-3), 16^8 ($\pm$4), 17-22^8, 23^2, 24^8, 26^8(-7). 204 leaves (without additional quire 27^8 (8+1) containing errata for Vol. 2), paginated [vi], XVI; 384. 10 folding engraved plates containing numerous diagrams (4 with overslips). (Horblit calls for one slip on plate 6, but it is not present here and may not be required). Original paper wrappers, rough trimmed and unopened (Vol. 1); original boards, unopened and untrimmed (Vol. 2). Morocco-backed folding case. *Provenance*: Prof. János Bethlen, ORIGINAL SUBSCRIBER (signature on front pastedown in Vol. 2).

FIRST EDITION OF BOLYAI'S SYSTEM OF NON-EUCLIDEAN GEOMETRY, which he invented independenly of Lobachevskii's slightly earlier discoveries (see lot 1174). Farkas Bolyai spent his life in close correspondence with Gauss, reconsidering the foundations of mathematics and proving Euclidean axioms. He published the *Tentamen* at his own expense at the press of the College where he taught in Transylvania. As an appendix to his work he published the short essay written by his son János Bolyai, which was recognized by Gauss and Lobachevskii as one of the great original contributions to mathematics. "In the 26-page appendix to the mathematic work of his father, the young Bolyai established a generalised system of geometry free of Euclidian premises of the parallel-axiom, attempted earlier but neglected by Gauss. In the geometry of 'absolute space' an infinite number of lines can be drawn in a plane through a point, yet none of these will cut a given line in the same plane, thereby proving Euclid's eleventh axiom unnecessary. Thus three bodies of geometrical doctrine, elliptic, parabolic (Euclidian) and hyperbolic are formed, involving a new theory of surfaces" (Dibner).



APPENDIX.

SCIENTIAM SPATII *absolute veram* exhibens:

a veritate aut falsitate Axiomatis XI *Euclidei (a priori haud unquam decidenda) independentem*; adjecta ad casum falsitatis, quadratura circuli geometrica.

Auctore IOHANNE BOLYAI de eadem; Geometrarum in Exercitu Caesareo Regio Austriaco Castrensium Capitaneo

OF THE UTMOST RARITY. The list of subscribers lists 70 names, subscribing 128 copies, and it is doubtful if many more were printed. According to ABPC only two copies have appeared at auction in the past twenty-five years and only a few institutional copies are known: the Dibner copy at the Smithsonian, the Barchas copy at Stanford University, the Burndy Library copy (which was loaned to the Grolier exhibition), a copy at Japan's Kanzawa Institute of Technology, and the Cushing copy of the Appendix only at Yale.

A VERY FINE COPY IN ORIGINAL CONDITION. "The *Tentamen* is crudely printed, and exhibits the ear marks of non-professional or inexperienced publishing, particularly in the numerous additional errata and corrigenda leaves present in the Dibner and Barchas copies ... These leaves were printed on different paper stocks and were obviously added after the original printing; their presence most probably constitutes a second issue" (Norman). Dibner, *Heralds of Science* 116; Grolier/Horblit 69b; Norman 259.

(2)

Estimate: $40,000-60,000

○943

BOOLE, George (1815-1864). *An Investigation of the Laws of Thought, on which are founded the Mathematical Theories of Logic and Probabilities.* London: Macmillan and Co., 1854.

8° (223 x 144 mm). Original publisher's green cloth, spine gilt-lettered (Hinges cracked, some rubbing and wear to extremities). *Provenance*: Arthur A. Smith (embossed stamp on title and some margins).

FIRST EDITION of Boole's explanation of the algebraic form of logic, which he invented. "Boole's work led to the creation of set theory and probability theory in mathematics, to the philosophical work of Peirce, Russell, Whitehead and Wittgenstein, and to computer technology via the master's thesis of C.E. Shannon (1937), who recognized that the true/false values in Boole's two-valued algebra were analogous to the open and closed states of electric circuits. The invention of the binary digit or 'bit' made possible the development of the digital computer" (Norman).

The Norman copy presumably belongs to a later issue, with a cancel title (with only Macmillan listed as publisher in the imprint) and variant green pebble-grain cloth binding (with Boole's name on spine). Kline, *Mathematical Thought from Ancient to Modern Times* (New York, 1972), pp. 1189-1191; Norman 266.

Estimate: $1,200-1,800

○944

[BOTANY]. — HOFMEISTER, Wilhelm (1824-1877). *Handbuch der physiologischen Botanik.* Leipzig: Engelmann, 1867-1877. 4 volumes, 8° (229 x 152 mm). Numerous illustrations in text. Contemporary quarter calf and marbled boards, spines gilt (light wear to spines and edges). *Provenance*: Gestrike-Helsinge Nations Bibliothek (gilt stamp on upper covers and ink stamp on title). FIRST EDITION. The work includes: *Die Lehre von der Pflanzenzelle,* "which was original in stressing the functional aspects of cytology" (DSB), and *Allgemeine Morphologie der Gewächse*, the first textbook of plant morphogenesis. Norman 1085 and 1086. — HOFMEISTER. *On the Germination, Development, and Fructification of the higher Cryptogamia, and on the Fructification of the Coniferae.* Translated by Frederick Currey. London: Robert Hardwicke for the Ray Society, 1862. 8°. (219 x 141 mm). 65 lithographed plates by Tuffen West after the author's drawings. Original gilt and blind stamped blue cloth (light fading to spine). Second edition of the *Vergleichende Untersuchungen ...* (See lot 1125), published only in English. Dibner *Heralds of Science* 34; Nissen *BBI* 902; Norman 1084. — SACHS, Julius von (1832-1897). *Vorlesungen über Pflanzen-Physiologie.* Leipzig: Engelmann, 1882. 8° (224 x 153 mm). Illustrations in text. Contemporary black half morocco and marbled boards, spine gilt lettered (rubbing to edges). FIRST EDITION. Norman 1879. — GRAY, Asa. (1810-1888). *Elements of Botany.* New York: Carvill, 1836. 8° (186 x 111 mm). Illustrations in text. Original cloth (rebacked, original spine laid down). FIRST EDITION. Pritzel 3522; Norman 936.

(5)

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

○945

BOUCHER DE CRÈVECOEUR DE PERTHES, Jacques (1788-1868). *De l'industrie primitive ou des arts à leur origine.* Paris [n.p.], 1846.

8° (250 x 160 mm). 39 lithographed plates. (Minor spotting and foxing). Original green printed wrappers, uncut (worn, spine starting). *Provenance*: Comte Narcisse-Achille Salvandy (1795-1856), diplomat and minister (presentation inscription and bookplate).

FIRST EDITION, PRESENTATION COPY. Boucher was the director of the customs-house at Abbeville, but also found time to pursue his interests in archeology. He discovered flint implements and other remains of Stone Age settlements, and published this pioneering evidence of prehistoric man in a series of monographs which were largely ignored until Charles Lyell (1797-1875), the British geologist and evolutionary biologist, visited the area in 1859 and accepted Boucher's findings. Norman 281.

Estimate: $700-1,000

○946

BOUCHER DE CRÈVECOEUR DE PERTHES, Jacques (1788-1868). *Antiquités celtiques et antédiluviennes. Mémoire sur l'industrie primitive et les arts à leur origine.* Paris: Treuttel & Wurtz and others, 1847-1864.

3 volumes. 8° (251 x 166 mm). 136 lithographed plates (occasional very minor spotting). Original blue printed wrappers, uncut and largely unopened.

FIRST EDITION, second issue of Volume I with "1849" on the front wrapper and "1847" on the title. In the 1840s, Boucher discovered extensive deposits of flint implements in strata containing the fossil evidence of mammoths and other extinct animals. He concluded that man had been a contemporary of these species, and thus of far greater antiquity than previously supposed. His findings were initially widely ridiculed, by Charles Darwin amongst others, but by 1859 it was accepted that, as Darwin wrote to Charles Lyell "he had done for man something like what Agassiz (see lot 888) has done for glaciers." VERY RARE in the original printed wrappers. Garrison-Morton 203.9; PMM 325; Norman 282.

(3)

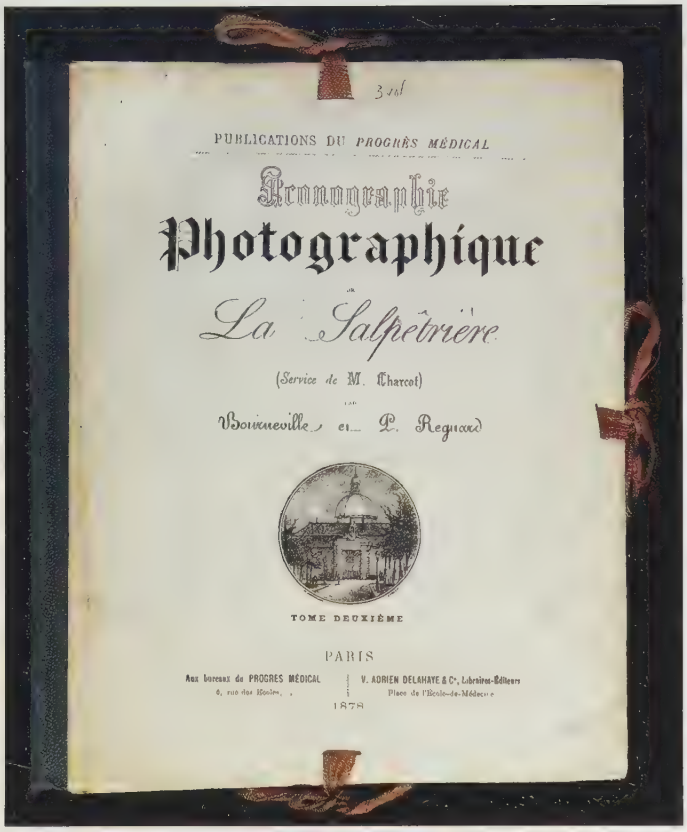
Estimate: $1,000-1,500

○947

BOUILLAUD, Jean Baptiste (1796-1875). *Traité clinique des maladies du coeur, précédé de recherches nouvelles sur l'anatomie et la physiologie de cet organe.* Paris: J.B. Baillière, 1835. 2 volumes, 8° (220 x 149 mm). Original pink printed wrappers, uncut (dampstaining to upper cover of vol. II, splitting and chipping to spines); slipcase. FIRST EDITION. "Bouillaud coined the term 'endocarditis' and gave a classic description of the disease on page 238 of Vol.II ..." (Norman). Garrison-Morton 2749; Norman 288. — *Traité clinique du rhumatisme articulaire, et de la loi de coincidence des inflammations du coeur avec cette maladie.* Paris: J.B. Baillière, 1840. 8° (217 x 131 mm). Contemporary red half calf and marbled boards, spine gilt. *Provenance*: Gilbert Breschet (1784-1845), a colleague and mentor (presentation inscription from the author on half-title: "Hommage de l'auteur / á son très savant collègue / et honoré maître, M. le / Prof. Breschet. B."); Herbert M. Evans (bookplate). FIRST EDITION, PRESENTATION COPY. "Bouillaud established the relationship between rheumatic fever and rheumatic carditis" (Norman). Garrison-Morton 4494; Osler 2096; Waller 1351; Norman 289. — "Recherches cliniques propres à démontrer que la perte de la parole correspond à la lésion des lobules antérieurs du cerveau, et à confirmer l'opinion de M. Gall, sur le siège de l'organe du langage articulé." In: *Archives générales de médecine ...* Tome 8 (1825), pp. 25-45. Paris: Béchet and Migneret, 1825. 8° (208 x 129 mm). Contemporary black quarter morocco and marbled boards, spine gilt lettered. FIRST EDITION. Garrison-Morton 4618; Norman 287.

(4)

Estimate: $1,000-1,500


PUBLICATIONS DU *PROGRÈS MÉDICAL*

Iconographie
Photographique
de la
La Salpêtrière

(Service de M. Charcot)

par
Bourneville et P. Regnard

TOME DEUXIÈME

PARIS

Aux bureaux du PROGRES MÉDICAL
6, rue des Ecoles, .

V. ADRIEN DELAHAYE & Cie, Libraires-Éditeurs
Place de l'École-de-Médecine

1878

Planche XXX.

HYSTÉRO-EPILEPSIE

CONTRACTURE

›948

BOURNEVILLE, Desiré Magloire (1840-1909) and Paul REGNARD (1850-1927). *Iconographie photographique de la Salpêtrière. Service de M. Charcot.* Paris: Bureau du Progrès Médical; V. Adrien Delahaye & Cie [and others], 1877-1880.

3 portfolio volumes, 4° (approximately 242 x 190 mm). *Contents*: [Vol. I] 12 livraisons in 11 parts. Albumen print title-vignette (1re livraison) and 40 albumen prints mounted on card (each loosely inserted as issued) by Paul Regnard. Original blue printed wrappers, text and plates loose as issued; [Vol. II] 12 livraisons in 12 parts. Collotype title-vignette (1re livraison) and 39 collotype plates after Regnard. Original blue printed wrappers, text and plates loose as issued; [Vol. III] Collotype title-vignette and 40 collotype plates after Regnard. Unbound signatures loose as issued. Each volume in original cloth-backed printed board portfolio with cloth ties (portfolios broken, but with all spine portions present).

RARE FIRST EDITION of this photographic atlas devoted to cases of hysteria and epilepsy, accompanied by case histories. Bourneville was Charcot's assistant at the Salpêtrière from 1870 to 1879. Each part in Vol. I contains four original albumen prints by Regnard, and the later volumes all contain collotype plates (as did later issues of vol. 1). VERY RARE IN ORIGINAL PARTS. Crabtree 982; Norman 291.

(3)

Estimate: $3,000-4,000

○949

BOWMAN, William (1868-1892). *Lectures on the Parts Concerned in the Operations on the Eye, and on the Structure of the Retina, delivered at the Royal London Opthalmic Hospital, Moorfields, June 1847. To which are added a paper on the vitreous humor; and also a few cases of opthalmic disease.* London: Longman, 1849. 8° (222 x 142 mm). Numerous text illustrations. 16-page Longman catalogue of medical, scientific & surgical publications bound in at rear. Original dark green blind-stamped cloth, gilt-lettered spine, uncut. *Provenance*: William MacKenzie (1791-1868), opthalmologist (inscribed on half-title "Dr. MacKenzie/ with the Authors/ kind regards"). FIRST EDITION IN BOOK FORM. "Bowman did more than any other man to advance ophthalmic surgery in England" (Garrison-Morton). This book, compiled from lectures given at the London Ophthalmic Hospital and published in the *London Medical Gazette* in 1847, includes the first accurate description of the microscopical anatomy of the eye, and an account of the ciliary ("Bowman's") muscle, which Bowman discovered at the same time as, but independently of, Ernst Brücke. Garrison-Morton 1505; Norman 296. "On the minute structure and movements of voluntary muscle," and "Additional note on the contraction of voluntary muscle in the living body." Extracts from: *Philosophical Transactions* 130 (1840), pp. 457-501; and 131 (1841), pp. 69-72. [London, 1840-1841]. 4° (284 x 225 mm). 4 engraved plates by James Basire (faint offsetting to text from plates). Disbound. FIRST EDITIONS. "Classical description of the striated muscle" (Garrison-Morton), which was not improved on until after the invention of the electron microscope. Garrison-Morton 542; Norman 294. — "On the structure and use of the Malpighian bodies of the kidney, with observations on the circulation through that gland." In: *Philosophical Transactions* 132 (1842), part I, pp.57-80. [London, 1842]. 4° (284 x 224 mm). Engraved plate. Disbound. FIRST EDITION, journal issue, THE BASIS FOR ALL FUTURE STUDIES ON THE PHYSIOLOGY OF THE KIDNEY. "Bowman provided convincing evidence that the glomerular corpuscle is continuous with the renal tubule and gave the first adequate description of the vascular supply of the nephron. He described the afferent and efferent arterioles as they enter and emerge from the capsule which now bears his name" (Garrison-Morton 1231). Norman 295.

(3)

Estimate: $1,500-2,000

○950

BRAGG, William Henry (1862-1942) and William Lawrence BRAGG (1890-1971). A collection of eight offprints and one book, all FIRST EDITIONS, by the father and son team of physicists, the FOUNDERS OF X-RAY CRYSTALLOGRAPHY, most reprinted from the *Proceedings of the Royal Society* ("PRS") volumes 88-89 (1913-1914), London: Harrison and Sons, [1913-1914]; 8° except as noted, five (Norman numbers 312 and 314-317) in original printed wrappers (occasional minor soiling), the others as described. THE GROUP INCLUDES ALL OF THE BRAGGS' MOST IMPORTANT PAPERS ON THE X-RAY DETERMINATION OF CRYSTAL STRUCTURE, FOR WHICH THEY WERE JOINTLY AWARDED THE NOBEL PRIZE IN PHYSICS FOR 1915.

Contents:

1. BRAGG, W. L. *The Diffraction of Short Electromagnetic Waves by a Crystal.* Reprinted from the *Proceedings of the Cambridge Philosophical Society*, 17, Part 1. Cambridge: University Press, January 10, 1913. Pages 43-57, one halftone plate. (Light dampstain to upper blank forecorners; wrappers slightly soiled.) *Provenance*: presentation copy to an unidentified recipient (inscription on upper wrapper "With the Authors Compliments"). PRESENTATION COPY of the first paper to announce the Braggs' important discovery of the application of X-rays to the analysis of crystal structure. Laue's announcement of his discovery of the "Laue-Friedrich-Knipping phenomenon," the regular pattern of black dots produced on a photographic plate by an X-ray beam passed through a crystal (see lot 1159), provoked heated discussion among fellow physicists. "William Henry Bragg, who advocated a corpuscular theory of X-rays, was greatly interested in Laue's work, despite the fact that the observed effect was observed in terms of and strongly supported Barkla's alternative wave theory of X-ray radiation." His son William Lawrence, who was skeptical

continued

of the corpuscular theory, was able to show in the present paper, read to the Society on 11 November 1912, that the phenomenon is produced by electromagnetic radiation reflected from planes in the crystal that are "especially densely studded with atoms" (DSB). In support of his theory he devised a mathematical formula, the famous "Bragg relation," "connecting the wavelength of the X-ray with the glancing angle at which such a reflection could occur" (DSB), which provided the foundation for the systematic X-ray analysis of crystal structures. Bragg's work convinced his father to abandon his corpuscular theory of X-rays and to join his son in a "brilliant period of intense collaboration" (DSB) that lasted until World War I. Norman 311.

2. BRAGG, W. H. and W. L. *The Reflection of X-rays by Crystals.* Offprint from PRS 88 (1913), pp. 428-438, line block diagrams in text. Announcement of the Braggs' construction of the first X-ray spectrometer, using crystals as diffraction gratings. "Initially Bragg [Sr.] used [the spectrometer] to investigate the spectral distribution of the X rays, relations beteen wavelengths and Planck's constant... and so on. But very quickly he adopted his son's interest in the inversion of the Bragg relation: using a known wavelength to determine *d*, the distances between the atomic planes, and thus the structure, of the crystal mounted in the spectrometer... Before June 1912 it had not been possible to give the actual arrangement of the constituent atoms of any crystal... By the end of 1913 the Braggs had reduced the problem of crystal structure analysis to a standard procedure" (DSB). Norman 312.

3. BRAGG, W. H. *The Reflection of X-rays by Crystals (II).* Offprint from PRS 89 (1913), pp. 246-248. An addendum to the previous paper. Norman 313.

4. BRAGG, W. L. *The Structure of Some Crystals as Indicated by their Diffraction of X-rays.* Offprint from PRS 89 (1913), half-title, pp. 248-277, numerous line block figures, one halftone plate. Author's marginal pencil annotation qualifying a statement on p. 250. (Slight wear to backstrip, short tear to upper wrapper.) Analysis of the structures of the simple alkaline halides (rock salt, potassium chloride, fluorspar, etc.). In this paper Bragg solved, "in a preliminary but spectacular fashion" (DSB), an important problem in the analysis of the X-ray reflections, making it possible to calculate a tentative wavelength for X-rays. Norman 314.

5. BRAGG, W. H. and W. L. *The Structure of the Diamond.* Offprint from PRS 89 (1913), pp. 277-291, line blocks and halftones in text. The Braggs' analysis of the more complex structure of the diamond "gave striking evidence for the assymetric tetrahedral carbon atom proposed by Van't Hoff and Le Bel in 1874" (Norman). Norman 315.

6. BRAGG. W. L. *The Analysis of Crystals by the X-ray Spectrometer.* Offprint from PRS 89 (1914), half-title, pp. 468-489, line block diagrams. Norman 316.

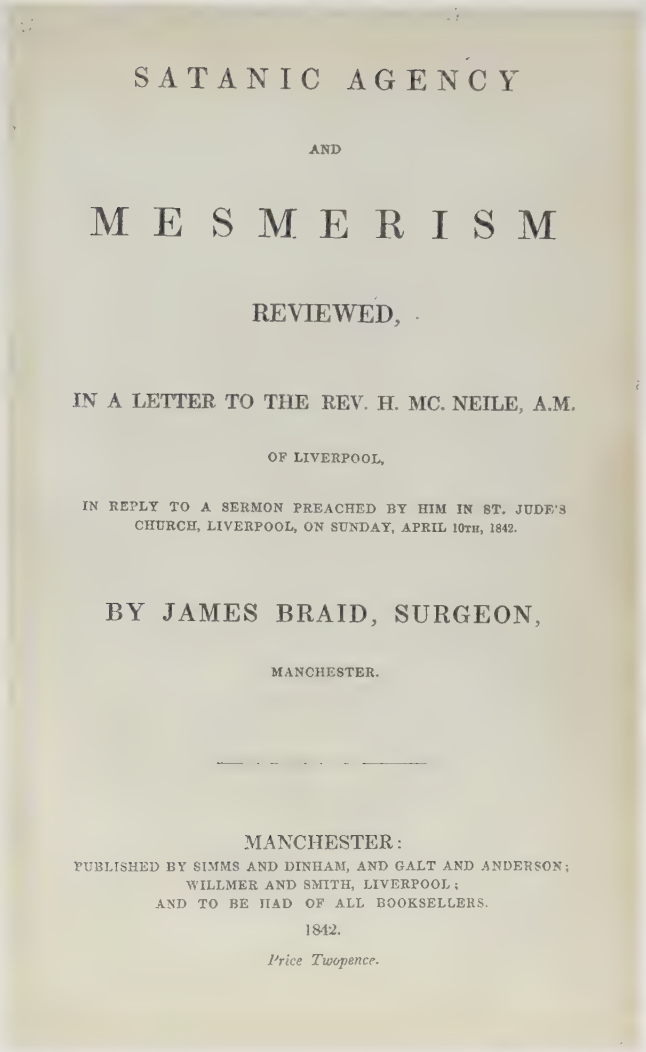
7. BRAGG, W. H. *The Influence of the Constituents of the Crystal on the Form of the Spectrum in the X-ray Spectrometer.* Offprint from PRS 89 (1914), pp. 431-438, line blocks. Tipped in mimeographed caption slip to fig. 6, p. 434. Norman 317.

8. BRAGG, W. L. *Eine Bemerkung über die Interferenzfiguren hemiedrischer Kristalle (A Note on the Interference Figures of Hemihedral Crsytals.).* Translated by Max Iklé. Offprint from the *Physikalische Zeitschrift* 15 (1914). [N.p., n.d.]. 4°, pp. 77-79, 3 diagrams. (Minor creasing and marginal tears.) Unbound. PRESENTATION COPY (inscribed "With the authors compliments"). Norman 318.

9. BRAGG, W. H. and W. L. *X Rays and Crystal Structure.* London: G. Bell and sons, 1915. 8°. Half-title, line block diagrams, 4 halftone plates. Original cloth (extremities rubbed.) FIRST EDITION of the Bragg's summary of their research into crystal structure. Subsequent work in the field proved that the Braggs had "given the science of crystallography a new basis. Thus the fundamentally different qualities of two forms of carbon, graphite and diamond, are seen to be due to differences in the arrangements of the atoms and in the distances between them. This makes it possible in the laboratory to build new substances and materials based on an arrangement of atoms that will ensure certain desired qualities" (PMM). PMM 406b; Norman 319.

(9)

Estimate: $2,000-3,000



SATANIC AGENCY

AND

MESMERISM

REVIEWED,

IN A LETTER TO THE REV. H. MC. NEILE, A.M.

OF LIVERPOOL,

IN REPLY TO A SERMON PREACHED BY HIM IN ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, LIVERPOOL, ON SUNDAY, APRIL 10TH, 1842.

BY JAMES BRAID, SURGEON,

MANCHESTER.

MANCHESTER:
PUBLISHED BY SIMMS AND DINHAM, AND GALT AND ANDERSON;
WILLMER AND SMITH, LIVERPOOL;
AND TO BE HAD OF ALL BOOKSELLERS.
1842.
Price Twopence.

○951

BRAID, James (1795?-1860). *Satanic Agency and Mesmerism Reviewed, in a Letter to the Rev. H. McNeile...of Liverpool...* Manchester: Simms and Dinham, Galt and Anderson; Liverpool: Willmer and Smith, 1842.

12° in half-sheets, 6 leaves (171 x 109 mm). Modern blue wrappers; half morocco slipcase. *Provenance*: Adam Crabtree, author of *Animal Magnetism, Early Hypnotism and Psychical Research 1766-1925*, published 1988 (see Norman).

FIRST EDITION of Braid's rare first exposition of his theory of hypnotism, written in response to a sermon delivered against him by the Rev. Hugh McNeile; with a holograph revision (partially cropped) by the author on p. 3. "Braid, a Manchester surgeon, began a scientific investigation of mesmerism in the early 1840s, and soon became convinced that the effects produced did not depend on a physical 'magnetic influence' passing from practitioner to subject, but instead were subjective phenomena caused by physiological changes in the person mesmerized. (He would later reject his early physiological theory for others that gave greater recognition to suggestibility and psychic state.) ... This pamphlet contains one of the first uses of Braid's new terms '[neuro]hypnotism,' 'hypnotic sleep,' and 'hypnotise,' which Braid coined to replace the unscientific terms used by believers in animal magnetism..." (Norman). VERY RARE. Crabtree 450 (noting that only two copies - including this Norman copy - are known); Garrison-Morton 4992.3; Zilboorg-Henry, pp. 356-357; Norman 323.

Estimate: $3,500-4,500

›952

BRAID, James (1795?-1860). *Neurypnology; or, the Rationale of Nervous Sleep, Considered in Relation with Animal Magnetism.* London: John Churchill; Edinburgh: Adam & Charles Black, 1843.

8° (172 x 107mm). Original black cloth (rebacked with original gilt-lettered spine laid down, fore-corners a bit worn). *Provenance*: William Harrison Ainsworth, popular Victorian novelist (presentation inscription from the author on half-title: "To W. Harrison Ainsworth Esq/ with the author's respects"); Dr. Homer Wakefield of Bloomfield, Ill. (humorous bookplate, stamp on title-page).

FIRST EDITION OF THE FIRST FULL-LENGTH SCIENTIFIC TREATISE ON HYPNOTISM. PRESENTATION COPY TO WILLIAM HARRISON AINSWORTH. Long contemporary newsclipping regarding Braid attached to rear free endpaper. "As Braid continued to investigate hypnotic phenomena, his ideas of what caused them underwent several radical changes, which are documented in his later works. Braid's methods of hypnosis were published in France circa 1860, where they exerted an important influence on the work of Broca, Charcot, Liébeault and Bernheim, whose teachings in turn influenced the work of Sigmund Freud" (Norman). Crabtree 465; Garrison-Morton 4993; Hunter-Macalpine, pp. 906-910; Zilboorg-Henry, pp. 356-357; Norman 324.

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

›953

BRAID, James (1795?-1860). *Neurypnology; or, the Rationale of Nervous Sleep, Considered in Relation with Animal Magnetism.* London and Edinburgh: 1843. Plum cloth (a later variant binding from that in the preceding lot). — *The Power of the Mind over the Body: An Experimental Inquiry into the Nature and Cause of the Phenomena Attributed by the Baron Reichenbach and Others to a "New Imponderable."* London and Edinburgh: 1846. Disbound. — *Observations on Trance: or, Human Hybernation.* London and Edinburgh, 1850. Green cloth (text loose in binding). Discussion of Indian fakirs and hypnotic processes. — *Magic, Witchcraft, Animal Magnetism, Hypnotism, and Electro-biology.* London and Edinburgh, 1852. Disbound. Third Edition. PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed by Braid to Dr. William Robertson (top of inscription touched). Contains a summary of Braid's views of all current theories of mesmerism and hypnotism. — *Die Entdeckung des Hypnotismus.* Berlin, 1881. Printed wrappers (spine chipped). First Edition in German of *Neurypnology*, etc., translated by Wilhelm Thierry Preyer. — *Der Hypnotismus.* Berlin, 1882. Printed wrappers (spine very defective, rear cover detached). First Edition in German, a translation by Preyer of most of Braid's works excepting *Neurypnology*. — [BRAID]. PREYER. *Der Hypnotismus*...Vienna and Leipzig, 1890. Printed wrappers (rebacked in leather, some chipping to covers). Preyer's treatise on hypnotism includes the first printing of Braid's "On the Distinctive Conditions of Natural and Nervous Sleep." — [BRAID]. UN INITIÉ (pseud.). *Mystères des sciences occultes*...Paris, n.d. Contemporary half blue cloth and marbled boards. A portrait of Braid - perhaps the only available one of him - appears on p. 289. Together 8 volumes, 8° or smaller. Original bindings, except as noted. FIRST EDITIONS, unless otherwise indicated. Norman 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331 and 332. (8)

Estimate: $2,000-3,000

○954

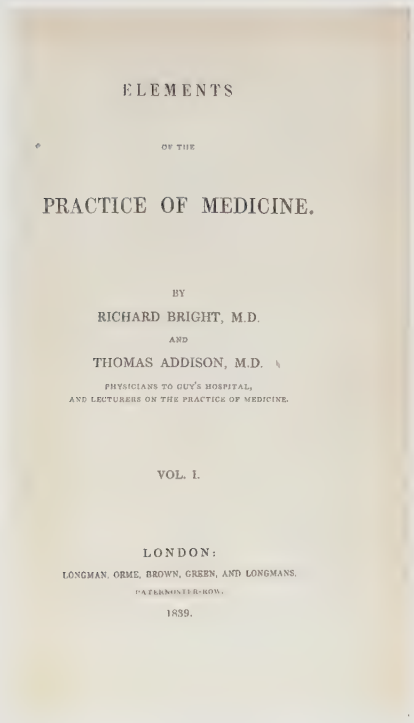
BRIGHT, Richard (1789-1858). *Reports of Medical Cases, selected with a view of illustrating the symptoms and cure of diseases by a reference to morbid anatomy*. London: Richard Taylor for Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, and Green, 1827-1831.

2 volumes in 3, 4° (310 x 238 mm). 47 hand-colored engraved plates (1 folding); 7 uncolored lithographic plates (4 folding). (Approximately 4 plates trimmed unevenly at fore-edge; several plate numbers in vol. 2 supplied by hand.) Half calf, marbled sides (resewn and recased); brown cloth slipcases. *Provenance*: Miss Waters (pencilled signature on title pages).

FIRST EDITION OF BRIGHT'S MOST IMPORTANT WORK. Bright's extensive clinical research and clinico-pathological correlations are here presented in a series of case histories that report both observations of disease and post-mortem findings. The descriptions of kidney disease found in Volume I cover the complex of disorders now identified as "Bright's disease." Volume II is devoted to neuropathology and describes diseases and abnormalities of the brain. The hand-colored engraved plates that illustrate Bright's *Medical Reports* are among the most beautiful medical illustrations every published. A VERY FINE COPY. Garrison-Morton 2285; Grolier *Medicine* 60a; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1451; Osler 1340; Waller 1460; Wellcome II, p. 239; Norman 341.

(3)

Estimate: $15,000-18,000



ELEMENTS

OF THE

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

BY

RICHARD BRIGHT, M.D.

AND

THOMAS ADDISON, M.D.

PHYSICIANS TO GUY'S HOSPITAL,
AND LECTURERS ON THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

VOL. I.

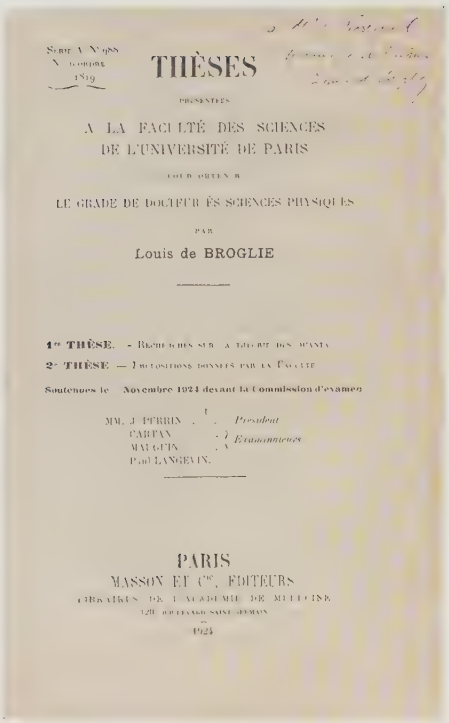
LONDON:

LONGMAN, ORME, BROWN, GREEN, AND LONGMANS.

PATERNOSTER-ROW.

1839.

955



THÈSES

PRÉSENTÉES

A LA FACULTÉ DES SCIENCES
DE L'UNIVERSITÉ DE PARIS

POUR OBTENIR

LE GRADE DE DOCTEUR ÈS SCIENCES PHYSIQUES

PAR

Louis de BROGLIE

1re THÈSE. — Recherches sur la théorie des quanta

2e THÈSE. — Propositions données par la Faculté

Soutenues le Novembre 1924 devant la Commission d'examen

MM. J. PERRIN, Président
CARTAN, }
MAUGUIN, } Examinateurs
Paul LANGEVIN.

PARIS

MASSON ET Cie, ÉDITEURS

LIBRAIRES DE L'ACADÉMIE DE MÉDECINE

120, BOULEVARD SAINT-GERMAIN

1925

957

›955

BRIGHT, Richard (1789-1858) and Thomas ADDISON (1793-1860). *Elements of the Practice of Medicine*. Volume I (all published). London: Richard and John E. Taylor for Longman & others, 1839.

8° (221 x 136 mm). (Occasional pencilled annotations.) Original dark green embossed cloth (rebacked retaining original backstrip). *Provenance*: T. Bell Salter, M.D. (bookplate).

FIRST EDITION in book form. Bright and Addison, both famous for their work on kidney diseases, were joint lecturers in medicine at Guy's Hospital when they published this textbook of medicine. First issued in three parts between 1836 and 1839, the book was intended as an introduction to a larger work, but no more was published. This volume "contains concise descriptions of over sixty diseases and conditions, and includes the first accurate account of appendicitis" (Norman). RARE. Garrison-Morton 2215; Norman 342.

Estimate: $2,000-3,000

›956

BROCA, Paul (1824-1880). *Sur le siège de la faculté du langage articulé avec deux observations d'aphémie (perte de la parole)*. Reprinted from *Bulletins de la Société d'Anthropologie de Paris*, 36 (1861). Paris: Victor Masson et fils, 1861.

8° (216 x 136 mm). (Very slight foxing to title and some text). Contemporary quarter red morocco, marbled boards, gilt-lettered spine.

FIRST EDITION, offprint issue. Broca identified the third left frontal convolution of the brain as the center of articulate speech, based on the examination of an aphasic patient known as "Tan" (after the only syllable he could sound), thus confirming the conjectures of Bouillaud and Auburtin. Broca first presented his hypothesis in early 1861, and the article was printed in August of the same year, after further examination had revealed a lesion ("Broca's convolution") in the location predicted. The paper was an important stimulus to the theory of cerebral localization, although the precise position of the center of articulate speech is no longer believed to be exactly where Broca located it. VERY RARE. Garrison-Morton 1400 (journal issue); Norman 345.

Estimate: $600-800

›957

BROGLIE, Louis Victor, Prince de (1892-1987). *Thèses présentées à la Faculté des Sciences de l'Université de Paris pour obtenir le grade de docteur ès sciences physiques... 1re Thèse. Recherches sur la théorie des quanta.* Paris: Masson, 1924.

8° (228 x 140 mm). Small text diagrams. Original printed wrappers (fragile, backstrip and edges chipped, upper wrapper torn along hinge). *Provenance*: G. Rossignol (author's presentation inscription on first page).

FIRST EDITION. PRESENTATION COPY of de Broglie's doctoral thesis, which established a new era in physics and earned him the Nobel Prize in physics for 1929. De Broglie proposed that matter may share the properties of both particles and waves, "analogous to the dual behavior of light demonstrated by Einstein and others in the first two decades of the century" (Norman). According to de Broglie's hypothesis, particles such as electrons should exhibit the traits of matter, which can be localized in space, under certain cirumstances, and of waves, which are a periodical phenomenon with extension in space and a measurable wavelength, under others. He suggested that it should be possible to detect these particle or matter waves experimentally. De Broglie's theory was greeted with general skepticism by his peers, with the exception of Einstein, who commented after reading de Broglie's manuscript, "he has lifted a corner of the great veil." In 1927 de Broglie's ideas were vindicated, when the Americans Clinton Davisson and Lester Germer and the Scotsman G. P. Thomson experimentally proved the wave nature of electrons: "they directed a beam of electrons on to a crystal of metal, and found that instead of bouncing off, as particles would, the electron was diffracted; just as the X-rays had been in the experiments of von Laue and the Braggs [see lots 1159 and 949]. Thus the duality of both light and matter had been established, and physicists had to come to terms with fundamental particles which defied simple theories and demanded two sets of 'complementary' descriptions, both applicable under certain circumstances, but incompatible with one another" (PMM 417). To de Broglie's theory one can trace the development of quantum mechanics and modern physics, as well as the innumerable practical applications of electron diffraction in the analysis of microscopic structures, from the fields of medicine and biology to electronics and computer science.

De Broglie's thesis was reprinted within the year in the *Annales de physique* (vol. 3), with the type largely reset; offprints of this journal appearance are known and are easily distinguished from this first edition; both are rare. *En français dans le texte* 353; Norman 347.

Estimate: $3,000-4,000

○958

BROGLIE, Louis Victor, Prince de (1892-1987). *Ondes et mouvements.* [Fascicule 1 of the "Collection de physique mathématique"]. Paris: Gauthier-Villars, 1926. 8°. Half-title, advertisement leaf at end. Newspaper photo of the author pasted to verso of title. (Minor marginal discoloration to text, slight offsetting from glued newsclipping). Original printed wrappers, uncut and largely unopened (repairs to spine, some fraying and fading to edges). FIRST EDITION of de Broglie's expanded presentation of the ideas presented in his thesis. PMM 417; Norman 348. — *Découvertes et conceptions nouvelles de la physique contemporaine* Paris: Les Centraux Bibliophiles, 1938. 4°. Lithographic portrait, 4 photolithographic plates, color-printed wood-engraved head- and tailpieces. Half morocco, original printed wrappers preserved (extremities rubbed). *Provenance*: Paul Bertholle (copy printed for). FIRST EDITION, LIMITED EDITION, no. 1 of a total edition of 130 copies, printed for Paul Bertholle. Norman 349.

(2)

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

○959

BRONGNIART, Adolphe-Théodore (1801-1876). *Histoire des végétaux fossiles, ou Recherches botaniques et géologiques sur les végétaux renfermés dans les diverses couches du globe.* Paris and Amsterdam: Fain for G. Dufour and d'Ocagne (Vol. 2: Paris: E.-J. Bailly), 1828-1837.

2 volumes, 4° (306 x 234 mm). Half-titles, 11-pp. prospectus with conditions of subscription, 1-p. dedication to Cuvier, 199 lithographed plates of which 26 folding, by Meunier, Brongniart himself, Courtin, Decaisne, Houdart, Jouy and others after Brongniart's drawings. (Occasional mostly light foxing, very minor marginal tears to 1 or 2 plates, pl. 2:16 slightly creased.) Original plain linen-backed boards, uncut, a few quires unopened (rubbed, vol. 1 hinges broken, spine detached). *Provenance*: Yorkshire Philosophical Society (inkstamps on titles, second half-title and all plates [not affecting images], printed accession slips laid in, shelf-mark labels on spines).

VERY RARE FIRST EDITION OF THE FIRST WORK OF PALEOBOTANY. In this, his unfinished masterwork, Brongniart extended his father Alexandre's initial work in the fossil classification to the entire domain of plant fossils. The *Histoire* is a methodical expansion of a paper published by Brongniart in 1822, at the age of 21, in which he set forth the basis of the science of paleobotany, giving it "a theoretical value of prime importance for biology as well as for geology... The *Histoire*... was a long, methodical, detailed and precise study that clearly showed Brongniart's two concerns: nomenclature and illustration" (DSB). Brongniart divided the history of plant life into four distinct periods, each corresponding to a geological reality, and divided the plant kingdom into six classes, a classification that foreshadowed modern views but was unfortunately discarded by Brongniart in his later studies. His depiction of gradual species change in the direction of increasing complexity, with the addition of a basic geological dimension, "led to the biological chain formulated by Hofmeister in 1851 [see lot 1127]. Brongniart noted both the phenomena of extinction... and the correspondence between changes in fauna and flora and changes in climate" (DSB). The work, published in parts, was never completed: only the first three parts of a planned second volume appeared, in 1837 (fascicles 13-15, the last ending in the middle of a sentence). "The work, covering years, proved but a fragment to even so tireless an investigator as Brongniart because of the magnitude of the task" (Dibner). Dibner *Heralds of Science* 95; Nissen *BBI* 242; Pritzel 1172 (incorrectly calling for 194 plates); Stafleu-Cowan 800; Norman 350.

(2)

Estimate: $3,000-4,000

○960

BRONGNIART, Alexandre (1770-1847). *Traité élémentaire de minéralogie, avec des applications aux arts*. Paris: Crapelet for Deterville, 1807.

Volume I only (of 2), bound in 2 volumes, 8°. Half-title. Interleaved from quire F on. (Without the plates, bound in vol. 2, occasional marginal dust-soiling.) Contemporary pastepaper boards, morocco lettering pieces on spines, uncut (rubbed). *Provenance*: the author's copy (ink-stamped signature on front free endpaper and an interleaf of second volume, his marginal and interleaved corrections and additions in ink and pencil throughout).

THE AUTHOR'S OWN COPY of the first volume of Brongniart's textbook of mineralogy, annotated in preparation for a second edition. Brongniart, father of the eminent paleobotanist, was greatly influenced by the work in crystallography carried out by René-Just Haüy, his colleague and predecessor in the chair of professor of mineralogy at the Muséum d'Historie Naturelle. The present work was commissioned as a textbook for his and Haüy's courses at the Muséum and the Faculté des Sciences. In it he adopted a simple classification scheme based mainly on physical properties but making extensive use of Haüy's crystallographic analyses. Brongniart's subsequent work in the stratigraphy of the Paris basin—for which he, like William Smith, made an extensive and detailed use of fossils in the correlation of strata— provided the model for "much of the exceptionally productive geological research of the period 1810-1840" and was to make him "famous throughout the scientific world" (DSB). BM Natural History Catalogue p. 255; Norman 351.

[*With*:]

BRONGNIART, A. and Anselme-Gaëtan DESMAREST (1734-1838). *Histoire naturelle des crustacés fossiles... savoir, les trilobites, par... Brongniart... les crustacés proprement dits, par... Desmarest*. Paris: L.-T. Cellot for F.-G. Levrault, 1822.

4°. Half-title. 11 chalk lithographed plates, 10 after Jean-Baptiste Meunier, pl. 10 by Meunier after Lesueur, all but 3 plates lithographed by Godefroy Engelmann, pl. 2-4 by C. Constans at Sèvres. (Dampstaining to plates, fore-edge of plate 1 frayed and soiled, some marginal dampstaining to text.) Modern boards, uncut. *Provenance*: de Cayrol (contemporary inkstamp and signature on half-title and title, possibly that of the Amiennois military historian Louis Nicholas Jean Joachim de Cayrol).

FIRST EDITION of the first full-length study of the trilobites and of the fossil remains of true crustaceans. Trilobites, found in the oldest "Transition" (or Lower Paleozoic) strata then known, were an object of particular interest at this period, as their "highly organized" structure appeared to point toward a greatly expanded time scale for the history of the earth. Brongniart here "classified a wide variety of species from many parts of Europe and even from America, and attempted to group them according to their relative age... His systematic work on trilobites was an important contribution to the later unraveling of Paleozoic stratigraphy" (DSB). Although William Smith's work using fossils as a tool for stratigraphy was carried out earlier than Brongniart's, the latter's independent discovery of the geological value of fossil study was published earlier (in his and Cuvier's *Essai sur la géographie minéralogique des environs de Paris*, 1811 [journal publication 1808]) and thus had a greater influence on the direction of geological research.

The present work, one of the earliest to use lithography for scientific illustration, is, like most of Brongniart's works, quite RARE.

BM Natural History Catalogue p. 255; Nissen ZBI 1095; Ward-Carozzi 334; Norman 352.

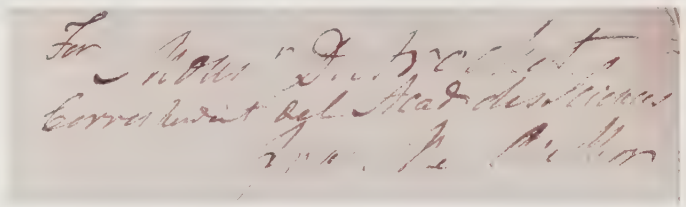
(3)

Estimate: $2,000-3,000

›961

BROWN, Robert (1773-1858). *A Brief Account of Microscopical Observations Made in the Months of June, July, and August, 1827, on the Particles Contained in the Pollen of Plants; and on the general existence of active molecules in organic and inorganic bodies... [Not Published.]* [London:] Printed by Richard Taylor, [1828].

8° (220 x 142 mm). Collation: A^8. 8 leaves. Original plain grey wrappers. *Provenance*: René-Joachim-Henri Dutrochet (1776-1847), animal and plant physiologist, author of the first important study of osmosis and diffusion, published in 1827 (author's presentation inscription on title, "For Mons[r] Dutrochet, Correspondant de l'Acad[émie] des Sciences from the Author"; 8° sheet with one page of notes by Dutrochet on Brown's article, loosely inserted).



(detail)

PRESENTATION COPY OF THE VERY RARE PRIVATELY PRINTED FIRST EDITION of Brown's description of the molecular phenomenon later known as "Brownian motion," one of the most important discoveries of the nineteenth century. A brilliant Scottish botanist who had accompanied Matthew Flinders on his 1801-1805 exploratory voyage to Australia and who made substantial contributions to plant taxonomy and to cellular morphology, Brown first noticed the continuous zig-zag movement of minute particles suspended in a fluid in June 1827, while examining microscopic pollen grains of the herb *Clarke pulchella*. Concluding from observation that the movement was neither the effect of "currents in the fluid nor... its gradual evaporation, but belonged to the particle itself" (p. 5), Brown proceeded to a methodical microscopic examination of every imaginable type of substance, organic and inorganic (including "a fragment of the Sphinx"), and found that all exhibited the same erratic motion when ground to a fine powder and suspended in water. Brown was careful in reporting his investigations to disclaim any originality for his discovery, similar observations of the motion of pollen particles having been made by the microscopists J.T. Needham and von Gleichen-Russworm, "but to Brown belongs the credit for establishing such motion as a property not simply of living pollen but of all minute particles, inorganic as well as organic, suspended in a fluid" (DSB). "Brown's paper is a *tour de force*, a beautifully constructed crescendo on the widening implications of his findings... Brown... dispelled the animist views of the construction of organic bodies by equating them in their fundamentals with inorganic ones. After the flurry at the end of the 1820s however, the importance for physics was not appreciated until after his death" (D. J. Mabberley, *Jupiter botanicus, Robert Brown of the British Museum*, London 1985, p. 273). In 1879 William Ramsay showed that Brownian movement was the result of the particles' bombardment by molecules, a theory that was experimentally proven in 1908 by Jean Perrin, who was at the time unaware of Einstein's 1905 paper on molecular kinetic theory ("Über die von der molekular-kinetischen Theorie der Wärme geforderte Bewegung von in ruhenden Flüssigkeit suspendierten Teilchen": see lot 1048), which explained Brownian motion as a manifestation of the kinetic theory of heat.

As was his wont, Brown had this short paper initially printed privately for his personal distribution; its journal publication appeared a few months later (see following lot). The presentation of this copy to the French physicist and physiologist Henri Dutrochet, one of the earliest proponents of the cell theory, is a particularly evocative association. Dibner *Heralds of Science* 156; PMM 290; Waller 11473; Norman 353.

Estimate: $15,000-20,000

A

BRIEF ACCOUNT

OF

MICROSCOPICAL OBSERVATIONS

Made in the Months of June, July, and August, 1827,

ON THE PARTICLES CONTAINED IN THE POLLEN OF PLANTS;

AND

ON THE GENERAL EXISTENCE OF ACTIVE MOLECULES

IN ORGANIC AND INORGANIC BODIES.

By ROBERT BROWN,

F.R.S., Hon. M.R.S.E. & R.I. Acad., V.P.L.S.

MEMBER OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF SWEDEN, OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF DENMARK, AND OF THE IMPERIAL ACADEMY NATURÆ CURIOSORUM; CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTES OF FRANCE AND OF THE NETHERLANDS, OF THE IMPERIAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AT ST. PETERSBURG, AND OF THE ROYAL ACADEMIES OF PRUSSIA AND BAVARIA, &c.

[*Not Published.*]

(actual size)

›962

BROWN, Robert (1773-1858). "A Brief Account of Microscopical Observations... on the Particles contained in the Pollen of Plants..." In: *The Philosophical Magazine*, New Series, Vol. 4, no. 28, pp. 161-173. London: Richard Taylor, September 1828.

8°. Original printed wrappers, uncut and unopened (upper hinge torn slightly); folding cloth case.

FIRST EDITION, journal issue. Brown, a man of means who could afford to refuse three professorships, preferring to pursue his scientific studies undisturbed, on several occasions reversed the usual procedure of the period by having his scholarly papers printed at his own expense for his personal distribution before their publication in scientific journals, as here (see preceding lot). Norman 354.

[*With*:]

BROWN. "On the Organs and Mode of Fecundation in Orchidae and Asclepiadeae." Extract from: *The Transactions of the Linnaean Society of London*, vol. 16, part 3 (1833), pp. 685-745. London: Richard Taylor, 1833.

4°. 6 leaves from the journal bound in at end, consisting of the part title, general title, 2 contents leaves, errata leaf, and plate register, 3 engraved plates by James de Carle Sowerby. (2 plates slightly darkened, minor stain to blank verso of last leaf.) Modern buckram-backed boards.

First Published Edition of Brown's important paper on the cell nucleus. First printed in 1831 for private distribution, Brown's paper is principally devoted to the role of pollen tubes in orchids, and his discovery of the cell nucleus (a term here coined by Brown) is inserted almost incidentally on 4 pages (710-713) in the middle of the article. Although the cell nucleus had been remarked on by others—Brown acknowledges the observations of Purkinje, F. J. F. Meyen and A.-T. Brongniart—Brown was the first to demonstrate its existence in all living cells. Garrison-Morton 109; Norman 355.

(2)

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

›963

BUCH, Leopold von (1774-1853). *Physicalische Beschreibung der Canarischen Inseln*. Berlin: Druckerei der koeniglichen Akademie der Wissenschaften, 1825.

4° (290 x 213 mm). 6 engraved (one hand-colored) and 3 lithographed folding plates, letterpress index to the plates on 2 folding leaves. (Scattered light foxing.) Late 19th-century calf, decorated in gilt and blind. *Provenance*: William Buckland (presentation inscription from the author on front fly-leaf: "Pour Monsieur le Dr. W. Buckland / with an atlas / Oxford / de la part de l'auteur"; Buckland's cut signature mounted below inscription).

PRESENTATION COPY OF THE FIRST EDITION. The atlas to Buch's *Physicalische Beschreibung der Canarischen Inseln* was originally published in folio format. In this copy the plates and descriptive text have been folded, presumably at the direction of Dr. Buckland, and bound with the text. Norman 365. Sold not subject to return.

Estimate: $800-1,200

○964

BURNS, Allan (1781-1813). *Observations on Some of the Most Frequent and Important Diseases of the Heart; on aneurism of the thoracic aorta; on preternatural pulsation in the epigastric region; and on the unusual origin and distribution of some of the large arteries of the human body.* Edinburgh: James Muirhead for Thomas Bryce, John Murray and J, Callow, 1809. 8° (214 x 130 mm). Contemporary blind-ruled calf (rebacked). *Provenance*: William Ainley, M.C.R.S. (19th-century bookplate); occasional pencil marginalia. FIRST EDITION. "Burns was an early exponent of the belief that angina pectoris occurs as the reult of myocardial ischemia, linking angina pain to inadequate blood supply" (Norman). He recognized six important congenial cardial anomalies, understood the mechanism of a heart murmur, and described unilateral paralysis of the diaphragm resulting from pressure exerted on the phrenic nerve by a thoracic aneurysm. Cushing B869; Garrison-Morton 2738; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1362; Osler 2188; Wellcome II, p.276; Norman 377. — *Observations on the Surgical Anatomy of the Head and Neck.* Edinburgh: Thomas Bryce & Co., London: Longman, Glasgow: Walter Duncan, 1811. 8° (210 x 127 mm). 10 engraved plates by E. Mitchell after William P. Hodge (all with library stamp). (Minor spotting and browning to text and title-page, large tear to 2Y4, previously repaired). Contemporary gilt-ruled calf (rebacked, preserving some of original spine). *Provenance*: Edinburgh Medical Society (stamps on plates); occasional pencil and pen marginalia; illegible ownership inscription on title-page. FIRST EDITION. The author describes "Burn's space", the fascial space at the supra-sternal notch, suggests ligature of the innominate artery and includes the first description of chloroma, in which localized masses of abnormal cells develop, particularly in relation to the periosteum and ligaments of the skull. Garrison-Morton 3055; Norman 378.

(2)

Estimate: $2,000-3,000

○965

[CANCER]. — RÉCAMIER, Joseph Claude Anthelm (1744-1852). *Recherches sur le traitement du cancer, par la compression méthodique simple ou combinée, et sur l'histoire générale de la même maladie; suivies de notes. 1°. Sur les forces et la dynamétrie vitales; 2°. Sur l'inflammation et l'état fébrile.* Paris: Gabon; Brussels: Dépôt de librairie médicale français, 1829. 8°. Contemporary quarter calf, marbled boards, gilt spine with green leather labels (joints broken and worn, extremities worn). PRESENTATION COPY (inscription on half-title "De la part de l'auteur." FIRST EDITION. "Récamier was the first to recognize the process of metastasis. He also described for the first time invasion of veins by cancer" (Garrison-Morton 2610); Norman 1805. — PAGET, James (1814-1899). "On Disease of the Mammary Areola Preceding Cancer of the Mammary Gland". Extract from: *St. Bartholomew's Hospital Reports* 10 (1874), pp. [87]-[90]. 8°. Bound with three other papers by Paget in modern half brown morocco. *Provenence*: Walter R. Bett (1903-1968), medical historian (bookplate). FIRST EDITION. "First description of 'Paget's disease of the nipple' - eczema of the nipple with cancer ... Paget was Serjeant Surgeon to Queen Victoria, and a great surgical pathologist. He was associated with St. Bartholomew's Hospital during most of his life" (Garrison-Morton 5772). Norman 1628. — HALSTEAD, William Stewart (1852-1922). *The Results of Operations for the Cure of Cancer of the Breast Performed at the Johns Hopkins Hospital from June, 1889, to January, 1894.* Offprint from: *The Johns Hopkins Hospial Reports*, Vol. IV, No. 6 (1894-1895). [Baltimore, 1894-1895]. Large 8°. Printed folding table, lithographed plate, 5 half-tone plates. Original buff printed wrappers. FIRST EDITION, offprint issue. Halsted's method of radical mastectomy is still used, with some modifications, in the surgical tratment of carcinoma of the breast. Plate 12 shows the first use of rubber gloves during an operation. Garrison-Morton 5777; Norman 983.

(3)

Estimate: $800-1,200

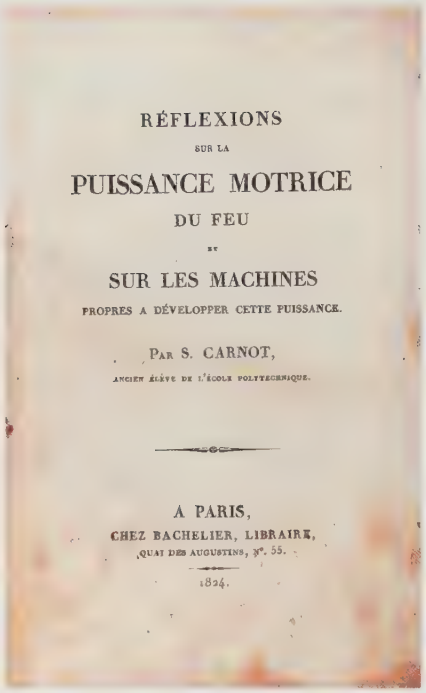
o966

[CARDIOLOGY AND HAEMOTOLOGY]. — COHNHEIM, Julius Friedrich (1839-1884). *Untersuchungen über die embolischen Processe*. Berlin: August Hirschwald, 1872. 8°. Chromolithographed folding plate. Original printed boards, cloth spine. *Provenance*: Dr. F. Keppler (stamp dated 1874); Welch Medical Library (inscription recording gift from Dr. Peyton Rous, 1930; stamps and withdrawal stamps). FIRST EDITION. Garrison-Morton 3010; Norman 495. — ALLBUTT, Thomas Clifford (1836-1925). *Diseases of the arteries including angina pectoris*. London: Macmillan, 1915. 2 volumes, 8°. Original green cloth, uncut. FIRST EDITION. Garrison-Morton 2894; Norman 37. — MACKENZIE, James (1853-1925). *Diseases of the heart*. London: Frowde; Hodder & Stoughton, 1908. 8°. Original maroon cloth. FIRST EDITION. Garrison-Morton 2826; Norman 1407. — LANDOIS, Leonard (1837-1902). "Auflösung der rothen Blutzellen." In: *Centralblatt für die medicinischen Wissenschaften* 12 (1874), pp. 419-422. Berlin: August Hirschwald, 1874. 8°. Original half green cloth. FIRST EDITION. "Landois discovered the haemolysing effect of blood serum of one species when transfused into another" (Garrison-Morton 2018); Norman 1276. — CHEVERS, Norman (1818-1866). "Observations on the diseases of the orifice and valves of the aorta." In: *Guy's Hospital Reports* 7 (1842), pp. 387-442. London: Samuel Highley, 1842. Contemporary half calf, marbled boards. FIRST EDITION, journal issue. Garrison-Morton 2752; Norman 467. — BRUNTON, Thomas Lauder (1844-1916). *On the use of nitrate of amyl in angina pectoris*. Reprint from: *Lancet* 2 (1867). [London: J.E. Adlard, n.d.]. 8°. Bound with another pamphlet by the same author in modern quarter cloth, boards. First separate edition. Garrison-Morton 2890; Norman 363. — CARREL, Alexis (1873-1944). *Results of the transplantation of blood vessels, organs and limbs*. Reprint from: *The Journal of the American Medical Association*. 51 (1908). [Chicago: American Medical Association, 1908]. 8°. 8 half-tone plates. Original gray printed wrappers. *Provenance*: Herbert M. Evans (stamp). Second Edition. Carrel showed that arteries kept outside the body for some time could be successfully transplanted, and also that limb and organ transplants, which he practiced on dogs and cats, were feasible. Garrison-Morton 3027; Norman 405. — [*With*:] CARREL. "The surgery of blood vessels, etc." In: *Bulletin of the Johns Hopkins Hospital*, Vol. XVIII, No. 190 (1907), pp. 18-28, [N.p., n.d.]. 4°. Original printed self-wrappers. FIRST EDITION, journal issue. Garrison-Morton 3026; Norman 405. — PEACOCK, Thomas Bevill (1812-1882). *On Malformations &c., of the Human Heart. With original cases*. London: John Churchill, 1858. 8°. 8 lithographed plates (first gathering misbound, several leaves missing or duplicated). Original gray cloth. *Provenance*: Chester Royal Infirmary Medical Library (bookplate on front cover, presentation inscription from the author). FIRST EDITION. Garrison-Morton 2761; Norman 1674. — STOKES, George Gabriel (1819-1903). *On the reduction and oxidation of the coloring matter of the blood*. Offprint

from: *Proceedings of the Royal Society* 13 (1863-1864). [N.p., n.d.] 8°. Disbound. FIRST EDITION, offprint issue. The discovery of the possibility of the removal of oxygen from haemoglobin by reducing agents. Garrison-Morton 872; Norman 2021. — WARDROP, James (1782-1869). *Case of carotid aneurism, successfully treated by tying the artery above the aneurismal tumour.* Offprint from: *Medico-chirurgical Transactions* 13. London: G. Woodfall, 1825. 8°. Disbound. FIRST SEPARATE ISSUE. Garrison-Morton 2949; Norman 2183. — BUERGER, Leo (1879-1903). *Thrombo-angiitis obliterans: A study of the vascular lesions leading to presenile spontaneous gangrene.* Offprint from: The American Journal of the Medical Sciences 136 (October, 1908). [N.p., n.d.]. Original orange printed wrappers. *Provenance*: presentation inscription "With the respects of the/ Author." FIRST SEPARATE PRINTING, PRESENTATION COPY. Garrison-Morton 2912; Norman 368. — VULPIAN, Edmé Félix Alfred (1826-1887). *Note sur quelques réactions propres à la substance des capsules surrénales.* Offprint from: *Comptes rendus des séances de l'Académie des Sciences* 43 (1856). [Paris: Mallet-Bachelier, 1856]. (Foxed). Unbound. FIRST EDITION, offprint issue. The discovery of adrenaline in the adrenal medulla. Garrison-Morton 1141; Norman 2170. — MAXIMOW, Alexander A. (1874-1928). *Relation of blood cells to connective tissues and endothelium.* Offprint from: *Physiological Review* IV (1924). Uncut. Disbound. *Provenance*: Herbert M. Evans (Stamp). FIRST EDITION, offprint issue. Garrison-Morton 908; Norman 1464. — MURRELL, William (1853-1912). *Nitro-glycerine as a remedy for angina pectoris.* Reprint from *Lancet* 1, 1879. London: T. Richards, 1880. 8°. Modern quarter cloth. *Provenance*: Dr. Cayley (inscription from author). FIRST SEPARATE EDITION, PRESENTATION COPY. Garrison-Morton 2892; Norman 1570. — WECKEBACH, Karel Frederick (1864-1940). *Die Arhythmie als Ausdruck bestimmter Funktionsstörungen des Herzens.* Leipzig: Wilhelm Engelmann, 1903. 8°. 7 folding lithographed plates. Contemporary cloth, marbled boards. FIRST EDITION. "Wenckebach's monograph ... was all the more remarkable in that it was performed without the aid of sophisticated apparatus" (Norman 2201). — PANUM, Peter Ludvig (1820-1885). *Experimentelle Untersuchungen zur Physiologie und Pathologie der Embolie, Transfusion und Blutmenge.* Berlin: Georg Reimer, 1864. 8°. Uncut & unopened. Original green printed wrappers. FIRST EDITION. Experimental study of the effects of ligation of the coronary vessels. Garrison-Morton 3008; Norman 1633. — WARBURG, Otto (1883-1970), editor. *über diekatakytischen Wirkungen der lebendigen Substanz.* Berlin: Julius Springer, 1928. 8°. Original blue cloth. *Provenance*: presentation inscription from Otto Warburg on front free endpaper; Welch Medical Library (stamp). FIRST EDITION, PRESENTATION COPY. "Warburg was awarded the 1931 Nobel Prize in medicine/physiology "for his discovery of the nature and mode of action of the respiratory enzyme" (Norman). Garrison-Morton 750; Norman 2182.

(18)

Estimate: $2,000-3,000


RÉFLEXIONS
SUR LA
PUISSANCE MOTRICE
DU FEU
ET
SUR LES MACHINES
PROPRES A DÉVELOPPER CETTE PUISSANCE.
PAR S. CARNOT,
ANCIEN ÉLÈVE DE L'ÉCOLE POLYTECHNIQUE.
A PARIS,
CHEZ BACHELIER, LIBRAIRE,
QUAI DES AUGUSTINS, N°. 55.
1824.

›967

CARNOT, Nicolas Léonard Sadi (1796-1832). *Réflexions sur la puissance motrice du feu et sur les machines propres à développer cette puissance.* Paris: Bachelier, 1824.

8° (217 x 137 mm). Half-title, folding engraved plate. (Final blank removed, small repaired tear at gutter of half-title and title leaves, some dampstaining, minor foxing.) Later plain blue wrappers (slightly dampstained); morocco-backed folding case.

FIRST EDITION, THE FOUNDATION WORK OF THERMODYNAMICS. Carnot's promising scientific career was cut short by his early death of scarlet fever, and the *Réflexions* remained his only published work. Underappreciated by contemporaries, who praised the work for its practical results but ignored the originality of Carnot's reasoning, his treatise was "rediscovered" in the 1840s and heavily influenced those scientists who enunciated the mathematics of the laws of thermodynamics. Carnot's *Reflections* were prompted by the need to further improve the new two-cylinder compound steam engine developed by Arthur Woolf in the first years of the century. Other scientists who had addressed this problem had focussed on the properties of steam; Carnot's genius was to elaborate a general theory of heat as a motive force. His achievements were momentous in spite of his use of the prevailing concept of heat as the manifestation of an ineffable fluid called "caloric" (although his surviving unpublished papers revealed that he harbored serious reservations about the validity of the caloric theory). In the course of his argument he "resolved two crucial problems: he showed, without mathematics, that motive force is obtained when heat passes from a hot source to a cold source, and that this motive force is independent of the machine that is utilized; it depends only on the temperatures of the hot and cold sources" (*En français dans le texte*). This theorem, which implies that motive power can be produced whenever there is a temperature difference, and that once an equilibrium of temperature is reached work ceases, was the first statement of the second law of thermodynamics. The proof for the law was completed by Rudolf Clausius and William Thomson working separately in 1849-1850. In introducing "the fundamental thermodynamic concept of completeness of cycle, in which the engine and working substance return to their original conditions" (Norman), Carnot paved the way for Helmholtz's, Joule's and Mayer's formulations of the theory of the conservation of energy and the equivalence of heat and work, the basic principles of the first law of thermodynamics, which Carnot had himself formulated, in manuscript notebooks published by his brother in 1878. Carnot's work was also used by William Thomson (Lord Kelvin) in establishing an absolute scale of temperature. Dibner *Heralds of Science* 155; *En français dans le texte* 239; PMM 285; Norman 404.

Estimate: $7,000-9,000

>968

CARSWELL, Robert (1793-1857). *Pathological Anatomy. Illustrations of the Elementary Forms of Diseases*. London: Longman, Rees, Orme (and others) for the author, 1838.

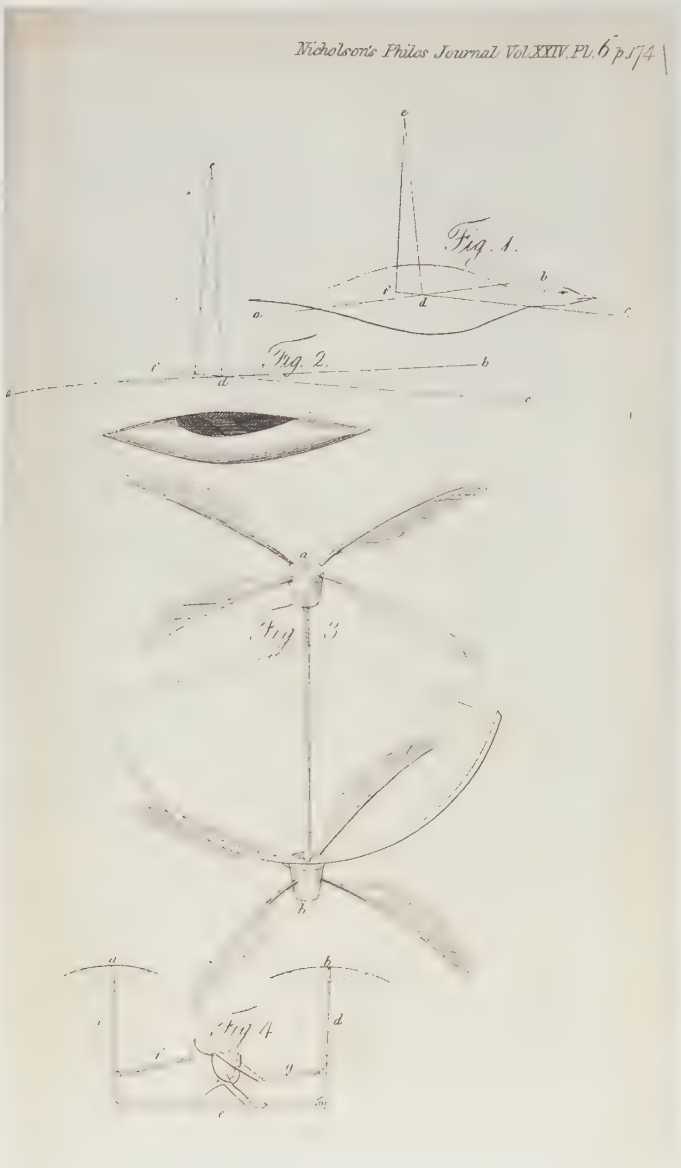
2°, text volume (365 x 262 mm) and 12 fascicules containing plates (366 x 267 mm). 48 hand-colored lithographed plates after Carswell. Contemporary blind-embossed plum cloth, half leather renewed (text vol.) and original tan printed wrappers; quarter morocco folding case.

FIRST EDITION IN BOOK FORM of one of the finest pathological atlases. Originally published in twelve fascicles between January 1833 and January 1838, Carswell's *Pathological Anatomy* contains fine hand-colored lithographs which he selected from his collection of water-colors and personally drew on stone. "These illustrations have, for artistic merit and for fidelity, never been surpassed, while the matter represents the highest point which the science of morbid anatomy had reached before the introduction of the microscope" (Osler). Garrison-Morton 2291; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1501; Osler 2250; Wellcome II, p. 306; Norman 408.

[*With*:]

CARSWELL, ROBERT. *Pathological Anatomy...Fasciculus Fifth. Softening. — ...Fasciculus Sixth*. London: Longman, Rees, Orme (and others) for the author, 1834. 2 parts in one volume, 2° (368 x 266 mm). 8 hand-colored lithographed plates. Disbound (original printed tan wrappers present).

Estimate: $3,500-4,500



>969

CAYLEY, George (1773-1857). "On Aerial Navigation." In: *Journal of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and the Arts*, Vol. 24 (1809), pp. 164-174; Vol. 25 (1810), pp. 81-87 and 161-173. London: W. Stratford for W. Nicholson, 1809 (Vol. 24), 1809 (Vol. 25).

8° (208 x 133 mm). Vol 24: engraved plate; Vol. 25: 2 engraved plates. Modern half calf, original marbled boards (worn).

FIRST EDITION, journal issue, OF THE FIRST AND GREATEST CLASSIC OF AVIATION HISTORY, LAYING THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE SCIENCE OF AERODYNAMICS. In 1799 Cayley made an important breakthrough towards the modern airplane in separating the system of thrust from the system of lift. Earlier experiments with flight had been in the ornithopter tradition, using flapping wings to give both thrust and lift. Cayley successfully experimented with a combination of rigid wings for lift and a paddle mechanism for thrust. He has been called "the true inventor of the aeroplane and one of the most powerful geniuses in the history of aviation," and was motivated by the thought, as he put it himself, that "an uninterrupted navigable ocean, that comes to the threshold of every man's door, ought not to be neglected as a source of human gratification and advantage" (PMM 263). Norman 423.

(2)

Estimate: $2,000-3,000

○970

[CHADWICK, Sir Edwin (1800-1890)]. *Report to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, from the Poor Law Commissioners, on an inquiry into the sanitary condition of the labouring population of Great Britain.* London: W. Clowes and Sons for Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1842. — *Local Reports on the sanitary condition of the labouring population of England, in consequence of an inquiry directed to be made by the Poor Law Commissioners.* London: W. Clowes and Sons for Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1842. — *Reports on the sanitary condition of the labouring population of Scotland, in consequence of an inquiry directed to be made by the Poor Law Commissioners.* London: W. Clowes and Sons for Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1842. — *Report on the sanitary condition of the labouring population of Great Britain. A supplementary report on the results of a special inquiry into the practice of interment in towns.* London: W. Clowes and Sons for Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1843.

4 volumes, 8° (214 x 132mm). Numerous wood-engraved, engraved and lithographed illustrations, some with printed color, some folding. Original pebble-grained purple cloth, gilt-lettered spines (spines and edges slightly faded, corners bumped, a few faint splashes and stains).

FIRST EDITIONS. These reports commissioned by England's Poor Law Commission and written by Edwin Chadwick exposed the appallingly poor sanitary conditions in which the working classes of Britain lived in the first half of the 19th century. Chadwick recognized the relationship between unsanitary living conditions and disease and saw that effective drainage and better ventilation were the keys to alleviating the situation. He also advocated cremation of the dead or burial outside towns in order to avoid contamination of urban air and water supplies. Chadwick's proposals led to the Public Health Act of 1848, by which the British government for the first time assumed responsibility for the health of its subjects, and his administrative reforms established the principles on which subsequent public health administration was based. The complete set of 4 reports is rarely found together. Garrison-Morton 1608; Grolier *Medicine* 63 (this copy exhibited); *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1626, 1627; PMM 313; Wellcome II, p. 322; Norman 434.

(4)

Estimate: $1,500-2,000

○971

[CHADWICK, Sir Edwin (1800-1890)]. *First* [*-Second*] *Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the State of Large Towns and Populous Districts.* London: William Clowes and Sons for Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1844-1845.

2 volumes, 2° (331 x 204 mm). Numerous wood-engraved and lithographed illustrations, many with hand-coloring (some folding). (Printing flaw to I:Y3 owing to crease in paper, 4 plates slightly torn or frayed at edge not affecting image, first and last leaves of vol. 2 tissued and browned, occasional waterstains.) Modern blue buckram, text blocks oversewn. *Provenance*: University of Pennsylvania Library (perforated stamps, "withdrawn" ink stamps).

FIRST EDITION. After Chadwick's reports on the living conditions of the working classes were published in 1842 (see lot 970), the Royal Commission for Inquiry into the State of Large Towns and Populous Districts was created in 1843. Chadwick played a leading role in the compilation of this Commission's two reports, which documented the unsanitary living and working conditions that prevailed in Britain's industrial towns and offered a number of proposals for their amelioration. Chadwick recognized that creating a public-works infrastructure of housing, sewers, etc., to support improved public health would require legislation and substantial expenditure on the part of the government. RARE. Norman 435.

(2)

Estimate: $1,200-1,800

○972

CHAIN, Ernst Boris (1906-1979), and others. *Penicillin as a Chemotherapeutic Agent.* Offprint from: *The Lancet*, Aug. 24, 1940, p. 226. 8°. (Small blue inkstain on last page.) Stitched. *Provenance*: Presentation inscription from C. Chain.

FIRST EDITION, offprint issue, FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT OF PENICILLIN'S PRACTICAL THERAPEUTIC EFFECT. "Building upon Fleming's work [see lot 1076], Chain and his co-workers concentrated penicillin and showed that it was probably the most effective chemotherapeutic drug known, and that it was relatively non-toxic. This led to mass production of the drug, which has saved untold millions of lives" (Garrison-Morton). Chain and his principal collaborator, Howard W. Florey, shared the Nobel Prize with Fleming in 1945. VERY RARE. Garrison-Morton 1934; Grolier *Medicine*, p. 349; PMM 420b; Norman 437.

Estimate: $1,200-1,500

○973

CHARCOT, Jean Martin (1825-1893). *Oeuvres complètes.* Paris: Bureaux de Progrès Médical [and other publishers], 1886-1891.

9 volumes, 8° (224 x 142 mm). Half-titles in vols. 2-9, 3 engraved plates, 5 lithographed plates, 32 chromolithographed plates, and 9 photographic plates, plus illustrations in the text. Contemporary quarter red morocco and blue marbled boards, gilt spines, uncut, some volumes unopened, original printed front wrapper bound in vol. 1 (some scuffing).

FIRST COLLECTED EDITION (except for vol. 6 which is the Second Edition). "Charcot, famous teacher at La Salpêtrière, created there the greatest neurological clinic of modern times. He was a pioneer of psychotherapy and left many memorable descriptions of nervous disorders" (Garrison-Morton 84). Norman 450.

(9)

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

○974

CHARCOT, Jean Martin (1825-1893). *Leçons sur les maladies du système nerveux faites à la Salpêtrière.* 1872-1887. 3 vols., 8°. 16 lithographed plates and 2 plates consisting of mounted photographic prints. Original plum cloth, not uniform (all vols. recased with spines repaired, new endpapers in vols. 2 & 3). FIRST EDITION of vols. 1 and 2, Second Edition of vol. 3. "One of Charcot's most influential works" (Norman). Garrison-Morton 4546; Norman 445. — [CHARCOT]. *Leçons du mardi à la Salpêtrière. Professor Charcot. Policliniques.* 1887-1889. 2 vols., 4°. Contemporary brown half morocco and marbled boards (scuffed). Text illustrations. FIRST EDITION. A lithographic reprint of a manuscript by Emmery Blin, Jean Baptiste Charcot, and Henri Colin, being "transcriptions of Charcot's famous Tuesday morning clinical lectures, during which he would examine and diagnose patients suffering from various neurological disorders" (Norman 451). Both Paris. Together 5 volumes.

(5)

Estimate: $1,500-2,000

○975

CHARCOT, Jean Martin (1825-1893). *De l'expectation en médecine. Thèse de concours pour l'agrégation.* 1857. Mottled half calf and boards. Charcot's rare theses; "he became *agregé* in 1860 and in 1862 was named medical superintendent to one of the major departments of the Salpêtrière, where he created his famous neurological department" (Norman 444). — *Leçons sur les localisations dans les maladies du cerveau faites à la Faculté de Médecine de Paris.* 1876-1880. 2 vols. Original printed gray-blue wrappers (front wrapper of vol. 1 chipped and detached, rear wrapper of vol. 2 lacking). "Charcot performed important investigations of the localization of cerebral function with respect to diseases of the brain" (Norman). Garrison-Morton 4558; Norman 446. — Another edition. 1876-1880. Original printed gray wrappers (spine lacking). Second Edition. Norman 447. — *Leçons sur les maladies du foie, des voies biliaries et des reins faites à la Faculté de Médecine de Paris.* 1877. Modern blue half morocco and blue cloth boards, original printed gray wrappers bound in. "Charcot defined 'scarlatinous nephritis' and 'amyloid kidney' as distinct pathological entities" (Norman). Garrison-Morton 4216.2; Norman 448. — CHARCOT and Albert PITRES. *Études critique et clinique de la doctrine des localisations motrices dans l'écorce des hémisphères cérébraux de l'homme* [an offprint]. 1883. Modern half vellum (text foxed). FIRST EDITION, offprint issue. PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed by Pitres. The last in a series of three papers by the two on cerebral localization. Norman 454. — CHARCOT and PITRES. *Les centres moteurs corticaux chez l'homme.* 1895. Color illustrations. Original printed buff wrappers, unopened; cloth folding case. Collected edition of the three papers noted above. Garrison-Morton 1423; Norman 455. All Paris. Together 7 volumes, 8°. FIRST EDITIONS, except as noted.

(7)

Estimate: $1,500-2,000

○976

CHARPENTIER, Jean de (1786-1855). *Essai sur les glaciers et sur le terrain erratique du bassin du Rhone.* Lausanne: Marc Ducloux, 1841.

8° (212 x 139 mm). Folding map, 8 lithographed plates (all but one folding), illustrations in text. Contemporary marbled boards (a little wear to extremities). *Provenance*: Gerard De Geer (ink stamp on pastedown).

FIRST EDITION of this classic work on the phenomenon of erratic blocks and the function of glaciers in transporting them. "Although Louis Agassiz [see lot 888, HFN 17] is usually credited with originating the theory of the Ice Age, the true progenitor of glacial geology was Charpentier" (Norman). Ward-Carozzi 474; Norman 462.

Estimate: $500-700

○977

[CHEMISTRY]. — BERTHELOT, Pierre E. Marcelin (1827-1907). *Chimie organique fondée sur la synthèse.* Paris: Mallet-Bachelier, 1860. 2 volumes, 8° (237 x 155 mm). Contemporary red quarter morocco gilt and marbled boards (light rubbing to joints and edges). FIRST EDITION. "Berthelot was one of the first to use the term 'synthesis' to describe the production of organic compounds from their elements..." (Norman). Partington IV, pp. 465-477; Norman 219. — GERHARDT, Charles (1816-1856). *Traité de Chimie organique.* Paris and Leipzig: Firmin Didot, 1853. 4 volumes, 8° (219 x 138 mm). Contemporary green quarter morocco and marbled boards (light rubbing to edges). FIRST EDITION, with a carte-de-visite photographic portrait of Gerhardt (inlaid to size), and a 2-page ALS dated Jan. 1883 from Gerhardt's son, refering to the carte-de-visite, tipped in at beginning. Partington IV, pp.405-424; Norman 897.

(6)

Estimate: $800-1,200

›978

[CHEMISTRY]. — STRUTT, John William, *third baron Rayleigh* (1842-1919) and William RAMSAY (1852-1916). "Argon, a new consituent of the atmosphere," in *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society*, Vol. 186. Part I [-II]. London, 1895. 2 volumes, 4°. Original maroon cloth. FIRST EDITION, journal issue. A revised and expanded version of Strutt and Ramsay's memoir of their discovery of Argon which pre-dates the first separate edition (see following). Dibner, *Heralds of Science* 50; Norman 2028. — STRUTT and RAMSAY. *Argon, a new constituent of the atmosphere*. Washington, D.C., 1896. 4°. Original tan printed wrappers. FIRST SEPARATE EDITION of Lord Rayleigh and Ramsay's memoir which was submitted in a competition for a Hodgkins Fund prize sponsored by the Smithsonian Institution in 1894. Norman 2029. — RAMSAY, William (1852-1916). *The Gases of the Atmosphere, the History of Their Discovery*. London, 1896. 8°. Original blue cloth. FIRST EDITION. Norman 1779. — MENDELEEV, Dmitri Ivanovich (1834-1907). *Das spezifische Gewicht der Schwefelsäure-Lösungen*, offprint from: *Zeitschrift für physikalische Chemie*, I (1887). Leipzig, 1887. 8°. Original gray printed wrappers (some chips and splits). FIRST EDITION, offprint issue, PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed by the author on the front wrapper to "Herrn Professor Dr. Nicol ... von Verfasser." Norman 1492. — MENDELEEV. "Ueber die Beziehungen der Eigenschaften zu den Atomgewichten der Elemente." In: *Zeitschrift für Chemie*, new series 5 (1869), pp. 405-406. Leipzig: Quandt & Händel, 1869. 8°. Contemporary half cloth, marbled boards. FIRST EDITION in German, journal issue. The first announcement in Western Europe of Mendeleev's discovery of the periodic table. Norman 1491. — MENDELEEV. *Grundlagen der Chemie*. Translated from the Russian by Ludwig Jawein (b. 1854) and A. Thillot. St. Petersburg: Carl Ricker, 1891. Large 8°. Errata on recto of last leaf. Printed folding table, numerous text illustrations. Contemporary three-quarter morocco, cloth boards (back cover detached, extremities worn). FIRST EDITION in German, based on the fifth Russian edition. Including the periodic table, the arrangement of atomic weights and characters of elements which enabled Mendeleev to predict the existence of three as yet unknown elements. Dibner *Heralds of Science* 48; Norman 1493. — GRAHAM, Thomas (1805-1869). *On the Motion of Gases*, offprint from: *Philosophical Transactions* (1846). London, 1846. 4°. Disbound. FIRST EDITION, offprint issue, PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed by the author on the title-page to the Philosophical Society of Glasgow. Partington IV, pp. 268-70; Norman 930. — GRAHAM. *Chemical and Physical Researches*. Edited by R. Angus Smith. Edinburgh, 1876. 8°. Original brown cloth (front hinge cracked). *Provenance*: Edward William Binney (1812-1881), geologist (printed presentation statement from James Young and Angus Smith on half-title, completed in ink: "to E.W. Binney..."). First Collected Edition. Norman 931. — GAY-LUSSAC, JOSEPH LOUIS (1778-1850). *Recherches sur l'acide prussique*, offprint from: *Annales de chimie* 95 (1815). Paris, 1815. 8°. Contemporary quarter sheep. FIRST EDITION, offprint issue, PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed by the author on the

half-title: "Mr. Guyton [presumably the chemist Louis Bernard Guyton de Morveau, 1737-1816] / de la part de /l'auteur." Norman 885. — VAN'T HOFF, Jacobus Henricus (1852-1911). *Études de dynamique chimique*. Amsterdam, 1884. 8°. Contemporary half cloth. FIRST EDITION. Partington IV, pp. 658-60; Norman 2129. — HANCOCK, Thomas (1786-1865). *Personal narrative of the origin and progress of the caoutchouc or india-rubber manufacture in England*. London: Longman & others, 1857. 8°. Original blind-stamped cloth (spine repaired). 24 pp. Longman's catalogue, dated November 1856, bound in at rear. Lithographed portrait frontispiece, 9 lithographed plates, (3 folding, 4 two-color), 10 engraved plates. *Provenance*: Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society (presentation inscription from Charles Macintosh & Co., dated February 7, 1857, stamps). FIRST EDITION. Hancock introduced the rubber trade to England, invented the masticator, a machine to process raw rubber into a malleable form, and in 1834 became a partner in the firm of Charles Macintosh and Co. Norman 988. — Hans von EULER-CHELPIN (1873-1964). *Chemie der Enzyme. II. Teil. Spezielle Chemie der Enzyme. 1. Abschnitt: Die hydrolysierenden Enzyme der Ester, Kohlehydrate und Glukoside*. Munich & Wiesbaden: J.F. Bergmann, 1922. 8°. Interleaved. Contemporary half blue cloth, marbled boards. Second edition. *Provenance*: The author's copy, interleaved with blank sheets, with numerous clipped articles and catalogue entries, typed notes and letters tipped in, and occasional pencil notes. Euler-Chelpin was co-winner of the 1929 Nobel Prize in chemistry, with the British chemist Arthur Harden, for his work on enzymes in fermentation. Norman 738. — NEWLANDS, John Alexander Reina (1837-1898). *On the discovery of the periodic law, and on relations among the atomic elements*. London & New York: E. & F.N. Spon, 1884. 8°. 2 folding printed tables. 16 pp. publisher's catalogue dated 1884 bound in at rear. Original blue cloth. Norman 1585. — BUNSEN, Robert (1811-1899). *Gasometrische Methoden*. Braunschweig: Friedrich Vieweg und Sohn, 1857. 8°. Numerous text illustrations. Contemporary quarter sheep, marbled boards. "This work brought gas analysis to a level of accuracy and simplicity reached earlier by gravimetric and titrimetric techniques." (DSB) Norman 373. — LAURENT, Auguste (1807-1853). *Méthode de chimie*. Paris: Mallet-Bachelier, 1854. 8°. (Minor foxing throughout). Contemporary marbled boards, rebacked in cloth. *Provenance*: California Institute of Technology (embossed stamp on title). Printed posthumously, and including the author's system of nomenclature for the classification of compounds, his work on the classification of organic compounds according to structural type, and his substitution theory. Norman 1284. — FRANKLAND, Edward. *Experimental researches in pure, applied and physical chemistry*. London: John van Voorst, 1877. 8°. Uncut and unopened. 2 folding chromolithographed plates, 4 lithographed plates. *Provenance*: Sir John Lubbock, M.P. (1834-1913), statesman and amateur scientist (presentation inscription on title "Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P./ from the Author; bookplate (after he was created Lord Avebury). Original green cloth. FIRST EDITION. Norman 829.

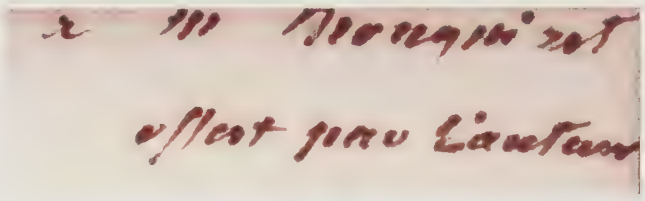
(17)

Estimate: $2,000-3,000

5979

CHEVREUL, Michel Eugène (1786-1889). *De la loi du contraste simultané des couleurs, et de l'assortiment des objets colorés.* Paris: Pitois Levrault, 1839.

2 volumes: text volume, 8° (206 x 127 mm) and atlas volume, 4° (273 x 244 mm). Text: errata leaf, 2 folding letterpress tables. Atlas volume: letterpress title-leaf and 1-leaf *explication des planches*; 40 numbered plates on 22 sheets: plates 1-4, 32-33 are engraved, plates 2 and 3 color aquatints, plate 4 with moveable flap, plate 33 hand-colored; plates 5-31 and 34-39 are stencil-colored lithographs, numbers 5-31 printed by threes with single caption on 9 large folding sheets, nos. 36, 37 and 39 folding; pl. 40 is an uncolored folding lithograph; 9 letterpress specimen leaves on variously colored papers. 13 of the 15 lithographed sheets and plate 33 signed in ink by Chevreul (plates 37 and 38 were originally signed but the borders are cropped). (Occasional foxing to text, small tear and minor creasing to first folding table, plate 4 torn and repaired, minor marginal tears or repairs to plates 33, 38,-39 and 40, borders of plates 37 and 38 cropped). Text volume bound in later 19th-century quarter morocco (extremities rubbed); atlas volume in original linen-backed printed boards, publisher's catalogue printed on lower cover (minor restorations to board edges and corners).



(detail)

Provenance: Brongniart: either Alexandre Brongniart (1770-1847), geologist, or his son the plant taxonomist Adolphe-Théodore Brongniart (1801-1876), both Chevreul's fellow members of the Académie des Sciences (author's presentation inscription to "M. Brongniart" on half-title [shaved]).

PRESENTATION COPY OF THE FIRST EDITION of Chevreul's influential treatise on colors. In this monumental study Chevreul "formulated for the first time the general principles and effects of simultaneous contrast, the modification in hue and tone that occurs when juxtaposed colors are seen simultaneously" (DSB). Chevreul was Director of Dyeing at the Manufactures Royales des Gobelins and professor of chemistry and later director of the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, and he based his color treatise on empirical observation, intending it for the use of painters, textile designers, decorators, gardeners, etc., rather than scientists. All of his detailed observations grew out of one simple principle, the "law of contrasting colors": that colors seen side by side will appear to the eye "as dissimilar as possible, both in their optical composition and in the height of their tone" (p. 14). With his recommendation that painters decompose colors and imitate nature through the juxtaposition of pure colors, Chevreul exerted an enormous influence on the development of European painting: his precepts were followed by the impressionists and were later systematically developed by the neo-impressionist school led by Georges Seurat and Paul Signac, who "found the scientific basis for the division of tones in Chevreul's principles of simultaneous contrast" and who "limited their palettes to Chevreul's circle of fundamental colors and intermediate tones and applied colors scientifically to their canvases as opposed spots" (DSB).

The two Norman copies (see following lot) show that the lithographs were published in (at least) two issues, for which no priority has been established. The present copy contains issue A, differing from issue B in the background colors of plates 5-31, which are grey and black in issue A and grey and white (in a different order) in issue B. Plate 29 of issue A bears the imprint "Imp. chez Kaeppelin 15 quai Voltaire," and different stones were used to print plate 38 in the two issues. Both are RARE. *En français dans le texte* 237; Norman 468.

Estimate: $4,000-6,000

DE LA LOI
DU CONTRASTE SIMULTANÉ
DES COULEURS,

ET

DE L'ASSORTIMENT DES OBJETS COLORÉS,

CONSIDÉRÉ D'APRÈS CETTE LOI

DANS SES RAPPORTS AVEC LA PEINTURE, LES TAPISSERIES DES GOBELINS, LES TAPISSERIES DE BEAUVAIS POUR MEUBLES, LES TAPIS, LA MOSAÏQUE, LES VITRAUX COLORÉS, L'IMPRESSION DES ÉTOFFES, L'IMPRIMERIE, L'ENLUMINURE, LA DÉCORATION DES ÉDIFICES, L'HABILLEMENT ET L'HORTICULTURE;

PAR

M. E. CHEVREUL,

Membre de l'Institut de France, de la Société royale de Londres, de la Société royale des sciences de Copenhague, de l'Académie royale des sciences de Stockholm, de l'Académie royale des sciences de Berlin, de la Société royale et centrale d'agriculture du département de la Seine, etc.

Officier de la Légion d'honneur et chevalier de l'ordre danois de Danebrog.

On doit tendre avec effort à l'infaillibilité sans y prétendre.

MALEBRANCHE.

PARIS,

Chez PITOIS-LEVRAULT et C.ᵉ, rue de la Harpe, n.° 81.

1839.

(actual size)

○980

CHEVREUL, Michel Eugène (1786-1889). *De la loi du contraste simultané des couleurs, et de l'assortiment des objets colorés.* Paris: Pitois Levrault, 1839.

2 volumes: text volume, 8° (203 x 123 mm) and atlas volume, 4° (284 x 241 mm). Text: errata leaf, 2 folding letterpress tables. Atlas volume: letterpress title-leaf and 1-leaf *explication des planches*; 40 numbered plates on 22 sheets: plates 1-4, 32-33 are engraved, plates 2 and 3 color aquatints, plate 4 with moveable flap, plate 33 hand-colored; plates 5-31 and 34-39 are stencil-colored lithographs, numbers 5-31 printed by threes with single caption on 9 large folding sheets, nos. 36, 37 and 39 folding; pl. 40 is an uncolored folding lithograph; 9 letterpress specimen leaves on variously colored papers. The 15 lithographed sheets and plate 33 signed in ink by Chevreul. (Signature on plate 38 cropped; dampstaining to gutters at front and back and occasional foxing to text volume; minor creasing to a few plates). Text volume bound in contemporary half green morocco, spine gilt (joints and extremities rubbed, hinges cracked); atlas volume in original linen-backed printed boards, publisher's catalogue printed on lower cover (board edges and corners worn, lower upper corner bent and torn, minor staining). *Provenance*: [Stockholm?] K. Vetenskaps Akademiens Bibliothek [Library of the Academy of Sciences] (inkstamp and blue pencilled initials).

FIRST EDITION. The present copy contains issue B (no priority known) of the lithographed plates 5-31, in which the stencil-colored disks appear on grey and white backgrounds, 8 plates bear the imprint "Lith. de L. Letronne, 15 Quai Voltaire," and plate 38 is printed from a different stone than in issue A. In both the Norman copies plates 2 and 3 are unfinished: their description calls for a tint of complementary color surrounding each colored disk, which has been clumsily supplied to the first disk only (figure 4) in this copy. *En français dans le texte* 237; Norman 469.

Estimate: $4,000-5,000

○981

[CLINICAL MEDICINE & SURGERY]. — HURRY, Jamieson B. (1875-1930). *Vicious Circles in Disease*. London: J. & A. Churchill 1911. 8°. Publisher's ribbed green cloth blocked in gilt (cloth slightly darkened). FIRST EDITION. Half-title, illustrations. PRESENTATION COPY TO SIR WILLIAM OSLER, inscribed in ink "Prof. Osler / With the Author's Compliments" on flyleaf and with clipped signature of Hurry affixed to top margin of title. *Provenance*: Sir William Osler, inscription; Walter R. Bett, medical historian, bookplate and pencilled bibliographical note. Garrison-Morton 2235; Norman 1128. — EARLE, Henry (1789-1838). *Practical Observations in Surgery*. London: Underwood, 1823. 8°. Original blue paper boards, gray paper spine with printed label, uncut and partly unopened (label and base of spine slightly chipped), blue cloth folding case. FIRST EDITION. Three plates (2 folding, one engraved by James Basire, two lithographed by J. Farey). Earle, surgeon extraordinary to Queen Victoria, invented a bed for patients with leg fractures (illustrated here); his observations on fractures of the thigh touched off a controversy with Astley Cooper (see the following). Norman 675. — EARLE. *Remarks, by the author, on Sir Astley Cooper's Reply to his Critical Observations on Fracture of the Neck, of the Femur*. London: J, Moyes [13 September 1823]. 8pp., 8°. Bound following the preceding work. Norman 676. — FERGUSON, William (1808-1877). Lectures on the Progress of Anatomy and Surgery During the Present Century. London: Churchill & Sons, 1876. 8°. Original burgundy cloth (spine dulled). FIRST EDITION. Half-title, text illlustrations. PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed on half-title by Ferguson to Sir James Simpson, Bart. Ferguson was a foremost practitioner of conservative surgery, a term he originated, which intended to preserve parts of the body that would formerly have been amputated or disfigured. Garrison-Morton 5793; Norman 776. — GRAVES, Robert James (1796-1853). *A System of Clinical Medicine*. Dublin: Fannin & Co., 1843. 8°. Original plum cloth, gilt-lettered spine, uncut (spine sunned). FIRST EDITION. An influential Irish surgeon's contribution to the practice of clinical medicine, also containing Graves' description of exophthalmic goiter. Garrison-Morton 2218; Norman 935. — BECK, Theodoric Romeyn (1791-1855). *Elements of Medical Jurisprudence*. Albany: Webster & Skinner, 1823. 2 vols., 8°. Half-title in vol. 2 (not called for in vol. 1). Original paper boards, uncut, old rebacking in paper (wear to extremities, light foxing). *Provenance*: New York Medical Association Library, small stamps on titles. FIRST EDITION. "The first authoritative book on medical jurisprudence published in the United States and one of the best in the English language." Norman 155. — QUAIN, Richard (1816-1898), editor. *A Dictionary of Medicine Including General Pathology, General Therapeutics, Hygiene, and the Diseases Peculiar to Women and Children*. London: Longmans 1882. 2 volumes, 8°. Contemporary half calf and cloth boards, spines gilt- and blind-tooled, edges stained red (light rubbing). FIRST EDITION. Half-titles. PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed on vol.1 half title to Sir J. Lisdon. A highly successful compilation with contributions from many celebrated physicians of the era. Norman 1769. — QUAIN, Jones (1796-1865). *Elements of Descriptive and Practical Anatomy*. London: Simpkin and Marshall, 1828. 8°. Original drab paper boards, uncut. FIRST EDITION. "For many years the standard English-language textbook of anatomy." Norman 1768. — HILTON, John (1804-1878). *On the Influence of Mechanical and Physiological Rest in the Treatment of Accidents and Surgical Diseases, and the Diagnostic Value of Pain*. London: Bell and Daldy, 1863. 8°. Publisher's pebble-grained green cloth, uncut (spine slightly darkened). FIRST EDITION. Half-title, text engravings, 24-page publisher's catalogue. Hilton was the first to argue the importance of complete rest for treatment of surgery patients. Garrison-Morton 5609 ("a surgical classic, still in demand among students"). Norman 1074. — GREEN, Horace (1802-1866). *On the surgical treatment of polypi of the larynx, and oedema of the glottis*. New York: G.P. Putnam, 1852. 8°. 4 lithographed plates. Original black cloth. *Provenance*: Wesleyan University Library (bookplate, commemorating gift of Jarvis Nichols Husted, M.D.). FIRST EDITION. "The first American treatise on otorhinolaryngology" (Garrison-Morton 3261). Norman 941. (9)

Estimate: $2,000-3,000

›982

CLOQUET, Jules Germain (1790-1883). *Anatomie de l'homme, ou description et figures lithographes de toutes les parties du corps humain.* Paris: Imprimerie lithographique de C. de Lasteyrie, Imprimerie de Rignoux [Vols. 1-2], Imprimerie lithographique de M. Engelmann et Compagnie, chez M. le Comte de Lasteyrie, Imprimerie de A. Belin [Vols. 3-5], 1821-1831.

5 volumes, 2° (507 x 347 mm). 300 lithographed plates by Lasteyrie and Engelmann (scattered light foxing, 176/2 in vol. 5 torn.) Contemporary green quarter morocco and green boards, gilt border (light rubbing to edges).

FIRST EDITION. "The first anatomical atlas illustrated by lithography, containing 300 plates in folio format. This was probably the most elaborate of the lithographic 'incunabula' produced by de Lasteyrie, one of the pioneer lithographers in France. Cloquet was professor of clinical surgery" (Garrison-Morton). Garrison-Morton 409; Norman 490. (5)

Estimate: $3,000-4,000

›983

COHN, Ferdinand (1828-1898). "Untersuchungen über Bacterien." In: *Beiträge zur Biologie der Pflanzen* Vol. I, Zweites Heft (1881), pp. 127-224; Vol. I, Drittes Heft (1875), pp. 141-207; Vol. II, Zweites Heft (1876), pp. 249-276. Breslau: J.U. Kern's Verlag (Max Müller), 1881-75-76.

Together 3 parts in one volume (third part numbered "IV"), 8° (222 x 144 mm). 2 tinted lithographs, 2 colored lithographs. Bound with Vol. III of *Beiträge zur Biologie der Pflanzen* in modern half morocco gilt. *Provenance*: Charles S. Dolley (b. 1856), translator of one of Cohn's works, one of the earliest English translations of a bacteriological work produced in America (signature on title of Vol. I).

Second edition of Part I of the "Untersuchungen über Bacterien"; the remainder FIRST EDITIONS of other articles. Cohn's three papers, published in the journal that he founded and edited, are seminal works of bacteriology. His first paper, first published in 1872, was effectively the begining of the science of bacteriology, and in it Cohn categorized 4 groups of bacteria according to shape. The second paper described spores that could resist very high temperatures (and whose existence had fueled the theory of spontaneous generation), and the third paper included an introduction to the work by Robert Koch, *Aetiologie der Milzbrand-Krankheit* which immediately followed. Koch finished the series of *Untersuchungen über Bacterien*, as author of parts V, VI, and VII. Garrison-Morton 2483; Norman 494.

[*Also included in this journal issue*:]

KOCH, Robert (1843-1910). "Die Aetiologie der Milzbrand-Krankheit, begründet auf die Entwicklungsgeschichte des Bacillus Anthracis." In: *Beiträge...* Vol. II, Zweites Heft (1876), pp. 277-308. Breslau: 1876. Chromolithographed plate, numbered IX, drawn by Koch and Ferdinand Cohn. FIRST EDITION OF THE CLASSIC PAPER ON THE ETIOLOGY OF ANTHRAX. Includes the "first firm evidence for the germ theory of disease" (Grolier *Medicine*), and a description of the complete life history of the anthrax bacterium. Garrison-Morton 5167; Grolier *Medicine* 80; Norman 1227. — KOCH. "Untersuchungen über Bacterien. VI. Verfahren zur Untersuchung, zum Conserviren und Photographiren der Bacterien." In: *Beiträge* ..., Vol. II, Drittes Heft (1877), pp. 399-434. 3 plates numbered IX-XI, each hand-mounted with 8 separate collotype photographic prints of bacteria by Koch. FIRST EDITION. Koch's second bacteriological paper laid the foundations of the technical procedures used today in staining and fixing films of bacteria. It also includes descriptions of his methods of photographing bacteria, and examples of the results he achieved. (See also lots 1151-1152 Koch.) Garrison-Morton 2488; Norman 1228.

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

5984

[COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, IMMUNOLOGY]. — METCHNIKOFF, Elie (1845-1916). *L'immunité dans les maladies infectieuses.* Paris: Masson, 1901. Large 8°. Half-title, chromolithographic illustrations in the text. Quarter brown morocco, original printed wrappers bound in (rubbed). FIRST EDITION. AN INTERESTING ASSOCIATION COPY, warmly inscribed by the author in ink to the widow of Louis Pasteur. Metchnikoff, who spent 28 years at the Pasteur Institute, was the discoverer of phagocytes, which provided the first definite proof of the scientific basis of immunology and vaccination. The work is a review of the whole field of immunology: "In 1908 Metchnikoff and Ehrlich shared the Nobel Prize in medicine for their researches illuminating the understanding of immunity." Garrison-Morton 2555; Norman 1498. — LEVERAN, Charles Louis Alphonse (1845-1922). *Traité de Paludisme.* Paris: Masson, 1898. Large 8°. Original blue printed wrappers, uncut, (portion of front wrapper cut away); cloth case. FIRST EDITION. PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed in ink on half-title. Half-title, one chromolithographic plate. Laveran discovered the parasitie which causes malaria in 1880 and devoted his career to the study of malaria and other parasitic blood diseases; he received the Nobel Prize in 1907 for his investigation of pathogenic protozoans. Garrison-Morton 5248; Norman 1286. — LOUIS, Pierre Charles Alexandre (1787-1872). *Recherches anatomiques, pathologiques, et th/aerapeutiques sur la maladie connue sous les noms de gastro-entérie, fièvre putride, dynamique, ataxique, typhoïde, etc.* Paris: Bailliere, 1829. 2 volumes, 8°. Quarter purple morocco and paste-paper boards, gilt-lettered spines (spines slightly rubbed). FIRST EDITION. A treatise which clearly describes the clinical and pathological nature of typhoid. Garrison-Morton 5023; Norman 1396. — RICORD, Philippe. *Traité pratique des maladies vénériennes ou recherches critiques et expérimentales sur l'inoculation appliquée a l'étude des ces maladies.* Brussels: J.-B. Tircher, 1838. 8vo. Half brown calf and marbled paper boards (extremities and joints quite rubbed, spine chipped). FIRST EDITION (the work was published simultaneously in Brussels and in Paris. Half-title. "Includes the description of 'Ricord's chancre,' the initial lesion in syphilis. Ricord re-demonstrated the specific character of syphilis and divided it into the three stages, primary, secondary, and tertiary...After Hunter, he was the greatest authority on venereal disease" (Garrison-Morton). Garrison-Morton 2381 & 5202; Norman 1831. — [ROSS, Ronald]. PARTINGTON, Wilfred (b. 1888). *The War Against Malaria.* With a Foreword by John Masefield. London: Propaganda Committee of the Ross Institute Fund, 1923. Large 8°. Three-quarter dark green morocco gilt, uncut, original stiff blue wrappers bound in, by Ramage. FIRST EDITION, apparently a trial copy on special heavy paper (one of a dozen or so issued, according to the author's note), THE AUTHOR'S COPY, embellished with 1) a TNS of Partington with autograph addition, describing the book's publication, 2) an ALS of Ross, 2pp., thanking Partington for his work, 3) an ALS of Masefield, agreeing to provide a foreword, and 4) A clipped obituary of Ross, dated in ink by Partington. Ross proved conclusively that malaria was spread by the *Anopheles* mosquito. Norman 1648. — TYNDALL, John (1820-1893). *Essays on the floating-matter of the air in relation to putrefaction and infection.* London: Longmans, 1881. 8°. Original plum cloth, gilt-lettered spine. FIRST EDITION. In his reasearch on air-borne particles, Tyndall "demonstrated that only a small amount of atmospheric dust was required for contamination" and devised a method of discontinuous boiling ('Tyndallization') to render infusions completely sterile (Norman). Garrison-Morton 2495; Norman 2119. — GOLGI, Camillo. *Azione della chinina sui parasiti malarici e sui corrispondenti accessi febbrili.* Offprint from: *Gazetta medica di Pavia* I (1892). Pavia: Bizzoni. Large 8°. 20 leaves. Original gray-green paper wrappers (slight foxing, spine worn). FIRST EDITION, offprint issue. A study which identified phases of the malarial fever and associated them with the development cycle of the parasitic organism responsible for the disease; this facilitated the effective use of quinine as a treatment. Garrison-Morton 5243; Norman 914.

(6)

Estimate: $2,000-3,000

›985

[CONFEDERATE IMPRINT]. PORCHER, Francis Peyre (1825-1895). *Resources of the Southern Fields and Forests, Medical, Economical, and Agricultural. Being also A Medical Botany of the Confederate States*. Richmond, Virginia: West and Johnston, 1863.

8° (222 x 141 mm). Contemporary marbled boards (rebacked in calf to match original spine, new black leather spine label, some browning and foxing to text). *Provenance*: C.B. Bryan (two contemporary ownership inscriptions, one dated 1863, on front endpaper).

FIRST EDITION, the Richmond imprint issue (far rarer than the Charleston, South Carolina imprint), of what has been termed "the most ambitious and important work produced in the Confederacy" (*In Tall Cotton*). "The only Confederate manual of materia medica, and the first extensive treatise on the botany of the Southern states. Porcher [a South Carolina physician] served as a field and hospital surgeon for the Confederate Army until, by order of the Surgeon General, he was temporarily released to compile the present work, made necessary by the Union blockade of Southern ports which severely restricted the import of foreign drugs and other medical supplies. The work was in effect an early type of survival manual, offering information on how to live off the land" (Norman). Crandall 3042; *Cornerstones of Confederate Collecting* 10, *Confederate Hundred* 69, *In Tall Cotton* 150 (all Charleston imprint); Garrison-Morton 1865.1; Parrish-Willingham 6133; Norman 1722.

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

›986

[CONFEDERATE IMPRINT]. [ANONYMOUS]. *A Manual of Military Surgery. Prepared for the Use of the Confederate States Army...By Order of the Surgeon-General*. Richmond, Virginia: Ayres & Wade, 1863.

12° (177 x 114mm). 30 lithographed plates at rear. Contemporary (original?) stiff marbled wrappers, new black cloth spine. *Provenance*: Inscription to Dr. S. Kneeland from Dr. Laller on front free endpaper; bookplate of Boston Medical Library Association commemorating Dr. Kneeland's gift (also faint library stamp on first text page).

FIRST EDITION. "The official manual of military surgery for the Confederacy, prepared by a group of officers at the order of Confederate Surgeon-General Samuel Preston Moore" (Norman). Not to be confused with another Confederate surgery manual with the same title by John Julian Chisolm. Crandall 1057; *Doctors in Gray*, p. 218; Parrish & Willingham 1984; Norman 1433.

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

›987

CONOLLY, John (1794-1866). *An Inquiry Concerning the Indications of Insanity, with Suggestions for the Better Protection and Care of the Insane*. 1830. Plum cloth (faded, top of spine worn, inch tear at front outer joint, library stamp at bottom of title-page). "Conolly's *Inquiry* was the first book to attempt to link normal and abnormal mental states" (Norman). Hunter & Macalpine, pp. 805-809. — *The Construction and Government of Lunatic Asylums and Hospitals for the Insane*. 1847. 4 folding plates at rear. Chocolate cloth, old spine label (front outer joint cracked). Presentation inscription from the publisher to the editor of the *Times*. The plates include three plans of asylums and a bird's-eye view of the Jamaica Asylum. Hunter & Macalpine, p. 1033. — *The Treatment of the Insane without Mechanical Restraints*. 1856. Brown cloth (worn at ends of spine and fore-corners, Liverpool Medical Library stamps on title and inside front cover and white lettering on spine). "Conolly's abolition of all forms of physical restraint at Hanwell Asylum indicated a fundamental shift in psychiatric thought: insane patients were no longer to be thought of as vicious animals, but as sick human beings..." (Norman). Hunter & Macalpine, pp. 1030-1038. — [CONOLLY]. MIDDLESEX. *The Special Report of the Committee of Visitors of the County Lunatic Asylum, at Hanwell, with Appendices, May General Session, 1846*. 1846. Recent half morocco. — [*Bound with*:] *The Second [-Fourth] Report...1847 [-1849]*. 1847—1849. 6 folding charts (one silked, with some loss of text). Each *Report* includes Conolly's lengthy medical reports, made as Hanwell's resident physician. All London. Together 7 works, in 4 volumes, 8°. Original cloth, except as noted. FIRST EDITIONS. Norman 503-506.

(4)

Estimate: $1,500-2,000

○988

COOPER, Astley Paston (1768-1841). *The Anatomy and Surgical Treatment of Inguinal and Congenital Hernia.* London: T. Bensley for T. Cox, Messrs. Johnson, Longman & others, 1804. [Vol. II: *The Anatomy and Surgical Treatment of Crural and Umbilical Hernia.* London: T. Bensley for Longman & others, 1807].

2 volumes in 1, broadsheets. 29 engraved plates by Heath, Parks, Basire and Milton after G. Kirtland, with tissue guards (minor spotting throughout). Modern half morocco, gilt-lettered spine, blue and white boards. *Provenance*: Western Medical & Surgical Society (presentation inscription "To the Western Medical & Surgical Society/ from F. Seymour Hartley/ Oct. 26 1861," stamp on title).

FIRST EDITION. "Cooper's contributions to the anatomy of hernia include the discovery of the fascia transversalis, the fascia propria and Cooper's ligament; he also gave the first clear account of the inguinal canal, and an improved description of Camper's fascia" (Norman). Brock commented in 1952 that Cooper's account of strangulated hernia "[could be] read with profit today, and with but a few minor alterations would provide a student with enough knowledge to pass any ordinary examination on the subject." (R.C. Brock, *The Life and Work of Astley Cooper* [Edinburgh, 1952], p. 77). Garrison-Morton 3581; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1225; Waller 2114; Wellcome II, p.387; Norman 510.

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

○989

COOPER, Astley Paston (1768-1841). *Illustrations of the Diseases of the Breast; in two parts.* London: Longman & others, 1829.

4° (317 x 250 mm). 9 lithographed plates, all but one hand-colored, plate IX printed on India proof paper and mounted (very minor soiling to plates and text). Original boards, uncut (later cloth spine, extremities worn, joints starting).

FIRST EDITION. This monograph was to have had two parts, the first on non-malignant and the second on malignant tumours, but the second part was never completed. Cooper includes one of the earliest descriptions of hyper-plastic cystic disease of the breast, naming it "hyatid disease." Garrison-Morton 5769; Norman 511.

Estimate: $1,500-2,000

○990

COOPER, Astley Paston (1768-1841). *The Anatomy of the Thymus Gland.* London: Longman, Rees, Orme, Green, and Brown, 1832. 4° (318 x 252 mm). 5 lithographed plates, including 3 partially hand-colored plates. Contemporary boards, upper cover with printed paper label (rebacked, rubbing to edges). FIRST EDITION of Cooper's description of the thymus. "He described the 'reservoir' of the thymus as lined by smooth mucous membrane and running spirally, not straight, through the gland" (Garrison-Morton). Garrison-Morton 1119; Welcome II, p.388; Norman 512. — COOPER. "Account of the first successful operation, performed on the common carotid artery, for aneurism, in the year 1808: with the post-mortem examination, in 1821." In: *Guy's Hospital Reports* I (1836), pp. 53-58. London: Samuel Highley, 1836. 8° (214 x 134 mm). Contemporary half calf, gilt spine with red leather labels, marbled boards. Hand-colored lithographed plate. FIRST EDITION, journal issue. Cooper, a pioneer in vascular surgery, first attempted this operation on 1 November 1805, but the patient died. The second attempt, on 22 June 1808 was successful and the patient lived another 13 years. Garrison-Morton 2955; Norman 513. [*Bound with:*] — COOPER. "Case of femoral aneurism, for which the external iliac artery was tied ... with an account of the preparation of the limb, dissected at the expiration of eighteen years." In: *Guy's Hospital Reports* I (1836), pp. 43-52. London: Samuel Highley, 1836. 2 hand-colored lithographed plates. FIRST EDITION, journal issue. Cooper successfully ligated the femoral artery for aneurism in 1808. Garrison-Morton 2954; Norman 514.

(2)

Estimate: $700-1,000

›991

CORVISART DES MARETS, Jean Nicolas (1755-1821). *Essai sur les maladies et les lésions organiques du coeur et des gros vaisseaux... publié... par C. E. Horeau.* Paris: Migneret, 1806.

8° (192 x 118 mm). Half-title, errata leaf at end. (Marginal tears to 23/3 and 31/1, the first just touching text, the second affecting 2 letters.) Contemporary dark green calf, sides panelled in gilt and blind, gilt title cartouche on smooth spine, edges red-sprinkled (one or two corners lightly scuffed, few very minor small scratches to covers); folding cloth case.

FINE COPY OF THE FIRST EDITION of Corvisart's treatise on heart disease, "the first treatise on cardiology" (DSB). Following a rash of plagiarisms by his students Corvisart decided to publish his lecture notes for a course that he had given at the Hôpital de la Charité in Paris; he assigned the editing of the notes to C. E. Horeau. Later editions bearing the same title were written by Corvisart himself. "In this great classic of cardiac literature, Corvisart for the first time so ordered the symptomology of heart disease that differentiation between cardiac and pulmonary disease was made possible. He distinguished between cardiac hypertrophy and dilation, he divided the clinical course of cardiac failure into three phases, and he showed the relationship between cause and effect in valvular disease and cardiac failure" (*Heirs of Hippocrates*). Corvisart was personal physician to Napoleon from 1801 until the Bourbon Restoration. His translation of Auenbrugger's great treatise on auscultation, published in 1808, 47 years after the first edition, led to the long overdue acceptance by the medical community of the diagnostic value of chest percussion (see Part II, lot 257). Garrison-Morton 2737; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1126; Norman 518.

Estimate: $1,500-2,000

›992

CROOKES, William (1832-1919). "The mechanical action of light." In: *Quarterly Journal of Science*, new series 5, July 1875, pp. 337-352 [Part I]; new series 6, April 1876, pp. 228-256 [Part II]. London: Offices of the Quarterly Journal of Science; Paris: Friedrich Klincksieck; Berlin: A. Asher, 1875-1876.

2 parts in one volume, 8° (214 x 138 mm). Text diagrams. Contemporary half green morocco, gilt-ruled, gilt-lettered spines, marbled boards (joints starting (Part I); joints split (Part II), extremities worn). *Provenance*: Newberry Library, Chicago (shelfmark label, withdrawal label on front pastedown; stamp on title).

FIRST EDITION, journal issue. The observations that led to Crookes' "light mill" or radiometer. Crooke erroneously thought that differences in a vacuum balance occasioned by different temperatures of specimens were caused by a link between heat and gravitation. Further investigation showed that light produced the same results, and Crookes attributed this to "light pressure," a theory proposed by both the corpuscular theory of light and by Maxwell in his electromagnetic theory. The movements were in reality the result of internal movements of molecules in the residual gas. Dibner *Heralds of Science* 160 (offprint issue); Norman 535.

(2)

Estimate: $600-800

›993

CRUVEILHIER, Jean (1791-1874). *Anatomie pathologique du corps humain.* Paris: J. B. Baillière, 1829-1842.

2 volumes, 2° (471 x 306 mm). Half-title, subscribers' list, tables and lists of plates at end of each volume, general index at end of vol. 2; 231 lithographed plates including 2 folding plates (double-numbered), of which 167 hand-colored, by J. G. Martin and A. Chazal. (Half-titles creased, occasional mostly marginal foxing, more substantial foxing to 3 or 4 plates, a few plates slightly darkened, occasional offsetting, tears along platemark of plate 1, part 7, small marginal tears to 3 plates). Contemporary half calf, green morocco spine

labels (rebacked preserving original backstrips, rubbed). *Provenance*: Sir William Dun School of Pathology Library (inkstamps).

FIRST EDITION, ONLY EDITION THUS ILLUSTRATED, of the greatest early atlas of pathology. Pathology was not established as a special branch of medicine until the 19th century, and Cruveilhier was the first to occupy the chair of pathological anatomy at the Faculté de Médecine in Paris, founded by a bequest of his teacher Guillaume Dupuytren. His magnificently illustrated anatomical treatise was published in parts over a period of 13 years. It includes several discoveries credited to Cruveilhier, including the first description of multiple sclerosis, an early description of progressive muscular paralysis or atrophy (later known as "Cruveilhier's palsy" or "Aran-Duchenne disease" after the anatomists who separately described it at the same time as Cruveilhier), and the first descriptions of hypertrophic pyloric stenosis and of ulceration of the stomach due to hyperacidity, both of which came to be known as "Cruveilhier's disease." Thanks to the accuracy of the fine illustrations, Cruveilhier's atlas "has become less dated than some more recent ones that make the most use of the microscope. That is why Virchow called himself Cruveilhier's disciple and why many of his findings remain valid" (DSB). Only one other edition of the atlas was published, an Italian translation published in four volumes from 1837 to 1841, illustrated with copies of the original lithographs, the original stones having apparently been destroyed. Garrison-Morton 2286; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1479; Wellcome II, p. 412; Norman 538.

Estimate: $5,000-7,000

ɔ994

CURIE, Marie Sklodowska (1867-1934); Pierre CURIE (1859-1906); Gustave BÉMONT. "Sur une nouvelle substance fortement radio-active, contenue dans la pechblende." - Eugène DEMARÇAY. "Sur le spectre d'une substance radio-active." In: *Comptes rendus hebdomadaires des séances de l'Académie des Sciences* (127, no. 26), 26 December 1898, pp. 1215-1217 and 1218. Paris: Gauthier-Villars, 1898.

4° (286 x 227 mm). Original pink printed wrappers, uncut and unopened (covers chipped and dampstained, backstrip reinforced); folding cloth case.

FIRST EDITION, JOURNAL ISSUE. THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE DISCOVERY OF RADIUM. Becquerel's discovery of the radioactive properties of uranium inspired Marie Curie to investigate the phenomenon of radiation. She first proceeded to determine whether there existed any other elements capable of emitting radiation. Having found only one other such element, thorium, among the then known elements, "Marie and her husband Pierre proceeded to search for unknown elements with radioactive properties. In 1898 they discovered two new radioctive elements, polonium and radium; both of these elements are present in pitchblende (uranium ore), but in such minute quantities that the Curies were unable to isolate either one, and had to rely on spectroscopic evidence to prove their existence. Marie Curie's work attracted the attention of Becquerel, who became the intermediary through whom the Curies' papers reached the Academy of Sciences" (Grolier *Medicine*). On April 12, 1898, Marie had presented a preliminary note to the Academy, and on 18 July, 1898 she and Pierre published their first joint report, "Sur une substance nouvelle radioactive contenue dams la pechblende," in which they announced the discovery of polonium. The present paper, their third report to the Académie, signed also by Pierre's assistant G. Bémont, announced their discovery of radium, a far more radioactive element than uranium or thorium. The Curies owed their successes to an extremely sensitive electroscopic apparatus constructed by Pierre and his brother Jacques, which made possible a "new method of chemical analysis based on the precise measurement of radiation emitted, a method still in use" (DSB). The existence of radium—and the validity of the Curies' technique of analysis—was immediately confirmed by the spectroscopist Eugène Demarçay, whose report follows the Curies'. After unstinting labors, in 1902 Marie Curie finally succeeded in isolating from several tons of pitchblende a single decigram of radium chloride. RARE. Garrison-Morton 2003; Grolier *Medicine* 84B (this copy exhibited); Norman 545.

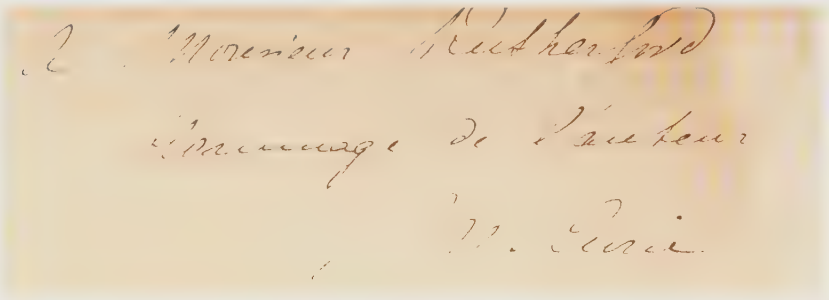
Estimate: $1,800-2,400

›995

CURIE, Marie Sklodowska (1867-1934). *Thèses présentées à la Faculté des Sciences de Paris pour obtenir le grade de docteur ès sciences physiques...—Recherches sur les substances radioactives.* Paris: Gauthier-Villars, 1903.

8° (226 x 153 mm). Several line block and one halftone text illustrations. Initial blank leaf present. Stab-stitched, later green cloth (upper joint split). *Provenance*: ERNEST RUTHERFORD (1871-1937), physicist and chemist (presentation inscription on front free endpaper "A Monsieur Rutherford Hommage de l'auteur M. Curie"); Franz Sondheimer (bookplate).

FIRST EDITION, EXCEPTIONALLY IMPORTANT PRESENTATION COPY of Marie Curie's doctoral thesis, containing a critical analysis of her extraodinarily productive researches into the phenomenon of radioactivity during the years 1897 to 1903, carried out in collaboration with her husband under extremely difficult material circumstances. During this period Curie had "made the first measurement of radioactive radiation, demonstrated the radioactive properties of thorium, discovered polonium and radium, described the atomic nature of radioactivity, prepared pure radium chloride, determined the atomic weight of radium, observed induced radioactivity... and developed the chemical aspects of radioactivity" (Norman). Six months after the presentation of her thesis the Nobel Prize for physics was awarded jointly to Marie and Pierre Curie and Henri Becquerel for their discovery of radioactivity. Marie, the first woman to be so honored, was to become the first recipient of two Nobel Prizes in 1911, when her discovery of radium and polium earned her the Prize for chemistry.



(detail)

THE PRESENTATION OF THIS COPY TO ERNEST RUTHERFORD IS OF THE UTMOST HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE. The greatest experimental physicist of his day, discoverer of the nuclear structure of the atom and Nobel Laureate in chemistry for 1908, Rutherford succeeded the Curies as the dominant figure in the field of radioactivity, an area that he had begun investigating at approximately the same time as had Mme. Curie. His correct explanation of radioactivity as the by-product of the transformation of one element to another revolutionized physics and had incalculable effects on the course of the twentieth century. Rutherford's *Radio-activity* (1904, see lot 1284-1285), the first general monograph on radioactivity, contains numerous references to Curie's work and was the most important contribution to the field following her dissertation. Dibner *Heralds of Science* 164; *En français dans le texte* 333; Grolier/Horblit 19; PMM 394; Waller 11319; Norman 543.

Estimate: $15,000-20,000

Série A, N° 443
N° d'ordre
1127.

THÈSES

PRÉSENTÉES

A LA FACULTÉ DES SCIENCES DE PARIS

POUR OBTENIR

LE GRADE DE DOCTEUR ÈS SCIENCES PHYSIQUES,

PAR

M^me^ SKLODOWSKA CURIE.

1^re^ **THÈSE.** — Recherches sur les substances radioactives.

2^e^ **THÈSE.** — Propositions données par la Faculté.

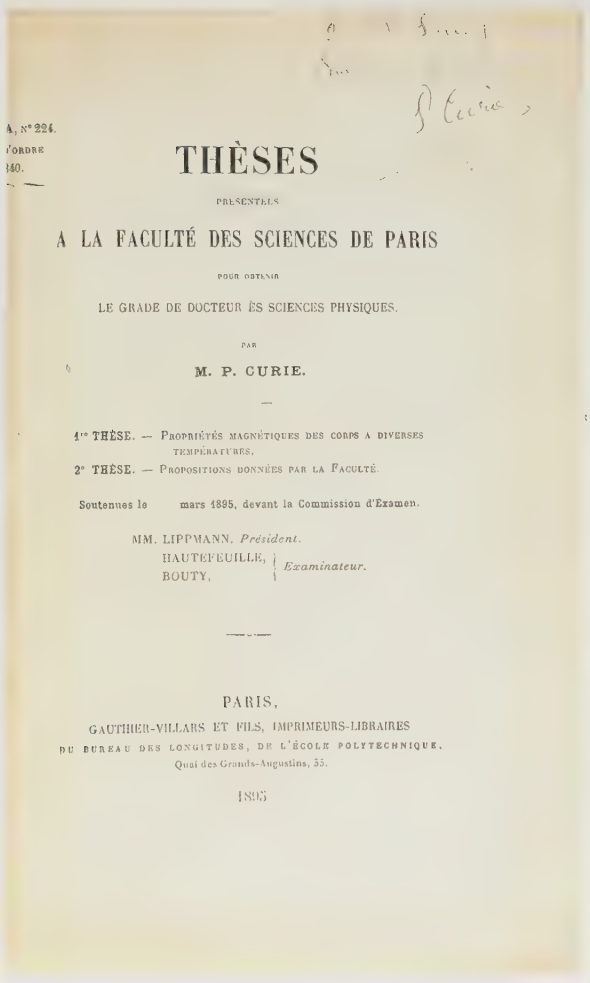
Soutenues le juin 1903, devant la Commission d'Examen.

MM. LIPPMANN, *Président.*
BOUTY, } *Examinateurs.*
MOISSAN, }

PARIS,
GAUTHIER-VILLARS, IMPRIMEUR-LIBRAIRE
DU BUREAU DES LONGITUDES, DE L'ÉCOLE POLYTECHNIQUE,
Quai des Grands-Augustins, 55.

1903

(actual size)



A, N° 224.
D'ORDRE
340.

THÈSES

PRÉSENTÉES

A LA FACULTÉ DES SCIENCES DE PARIS

POUR OBTENIR

LE GRADE DE DOCTEUR ÈS SCIENCES PHYSIQUES.

PAR

M. P. CURIE.

1re THÈSE. — PROPRIÉTÉS MAGNÉTIQUES DES CORPS A DIVERSES TEMPÉRATURES.

2e THÈSE. — PROPOSITIONS DONNÉES PAR LA FACULTÉ.

Soutenues le mars 1895, devant la Commission d'Examen.

MM. LIPPMANN, *Président.*
HAUTEFEUILLE, BOUTY, *Examinateur.*

PARIS,
GAUTHIER-VILLARS ET FILS, IMPRIMEURS-LIBRAIRES
DU BUREAU DES LONGITUDES, DE L'ÉCOLE POLYTECHNIQUE,
Quai des Grands-Augustins, 55.

1895

›996

CURIE, Pierre (1859-1906). *Thèses présentées à la Faculté des Sciences de Paris pour obtenir le grade de docteur ès sciences physiques...- Propriétés magnétiques des corps à diverses températures.* Paris: Gauthier-Villars, 1895.

8° (241 x 159 mm). (First and last quires loose.) Original printed wrappers, glassine dust-jacket (spine chipped and torn, some marginal chipping to covers); folding cloth case. *Provenance*: M. Parney (author's presentation inscription on title-page).

PRESENTATION COPY OF THE FIRST EDITION of Pierre Curie's doctoral dissertation, an essential contribution to the study of magnetism. Published the same year as his marriage to Maria Sklodovska, Curie's thesis explores the magnetic properties of substances at various temperatures, "at that time one of the most obscure areas of physics. The results... form the basis of all modern theories of magnetism. Curie divided the substances that were the subject of his experiments into three groups: "(1) ferromagnetic substances, such as iron, that always magnetize to a high degree; (2) low or paramagnetic substances... which magnetize in the same direction as iron but much more weakly; and (3) diamagnetic substances, which include the largest number of elements and compounds, whose very low magnetization is in the inverse direction of that of iron in the same magnetic field" (DSB). Through painstaking and often physically demanding experimentation Curie succeeded in showing that diamagnetism remains constant regardless of exterior circumstances, from which he concluded that it is a specific property of atoms inherent in all matter, resulting from the action of the magnetic field on the movement of the particles inside the atom, whereas ferro- and paramagnetism, which are influenced by temperature, are properties of aggregates of atoms and are closely related. RARE. Waller 11322a; Norman 544.

Estimate: $3,000-4,000

›997

CUSHING, Harvey (1869-1939). *The Pituitary Body and its Disorders.* Philadelphia and London: J.P. Lippincott, [1912].

8° (244 x 159 mm). Colored photographic frontispiece and 319 photographic illustrations in text, including one large folding plate. Original red cloth, spine gilt lettered. *Provenance*: Herbert McLean Evans (1882-1971) (presentation inscription from the author on front free endpaper: "Somewhat late, this ancient book is inscribed by its author [who as an emeritus professor knows far less about the subject than he thought he did in 1912 when an instructor] to his friend Herbert M. Evans [who at the time it was written was emerging from the old Hunterian (?) Laboratory at the J.H.M.S. to begin his notable career, in the course of which he has done more then anyone to elucidate obscurities in the subjects herein touched upon] with pride and affection. Harvey Cushing, New Haven Conn. August 8 1934." An ALS from Cushing to Evans, bookplate); F. Slater Jackson (bookplate); I. Maclaren Thompson (bookplate).

FIRST EDITION, FIRST ISSUE, PRESENTATION COPY of "the work that established the field of clinical endocrinology" (Grolier *Medicine*). "The first clinical monograph on the hypophysis. Cushing, outstanding neurological surgeon of the present century, added much to our knowledge of the pituitary body and its disorders. The above work includes a description of his own method of operating on the pituitary. He assumed that in diabetes insipidus the pituitary was involved" (Garrison-Morton). The recipient, Herbert M. Evans, isolated and purified the growth hormone of the anterior pituitary in 1945. Cushing Society 1; Garrison-Morton 3896; Grolier *Medicine* 93; Waller 2252; Norman 549.

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

›998

[CUSHING, Harvey (1869-1939)]. *The Story of U.S. Army Base Hospital No. 5.* Cambridge: The University Press, 1919.

8° (257 x 178 mm). 19 plates containing photographic illustrations. Original red quarter cloth and black boards, printed paper label on upper cover (light wear to corners). *Provenance*: Robert Grant (presentation inscription from the author on front free endpaper: "Judge Robert Grant with the regards of Harvey Cushing," bookplate).

FIRST EDITION. PRESENTATION COPY of Cushing's war memoirs, one of only 250 copies were printed. Cushing Society 5; Norman 551.

Estimate: $800-1,200

›999

CUSHING, Harvey (1869-1939). *Studies in Intracranial Physiology & Surgery.* Oxford: University Press, London: Humphrey Milford, [1926]. 8°. Original red cloth (slight fading to spine). *Provenance*: Herbert M. Evans (presentation inscription on front free endpaper: "Herbert M. Evans / from / Harvey Cushing / July 1926"). FIRST EDITION, PRESENTATION COPY. Cushing Society 10; Norman 553. — CUSHING. *Papers Relating to the Pituitary Body, Hypothalamus and Parasympathetic Nervous System.* Springfield and Baltimore: Charles C. Thomas, 1932. 8° (241 x 161 mm). Numerous photographic illustrations in text. Original green cloth, spine gilt lettered, original green printed dust jacket. *Provenance*: Herbert M. Evans (presentation inscription by the author: "For: / Herbert M. Evans with the great regards of / The Author." Printed compliments slip laid in). FIRST EDITION, PRESENTATION COPY. Cushing 20; Garrison-Morton 3552; Norman 556. (2)

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

›1000

CUSHING, Harvey (1869-1939). *The Life of Sir William Osler.* Oxford: Clarendon, 1925. 2 volumes, 8°. Original blue cloth, spine gilt lettered. FIRST EDITION, PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed and signed by Lady Grave Osler. Laid in is a corrigenda and addenda, inscribed and signed by Cushing. Cushing Society 6; Osler 7746; Norman 552. — HARVEY CUSHING SOCIETY. *A Bibliography of the Writings of Harvey Cushing.* [Springfield and Baltimore]: Charles C. Thomas, 1939. 8°. Original green cloth, original printed dust jacket. *Provenance*: Herbert M. Evans (presentation inscription by Cushing on front free endpaper: "For Herbert M. Evans with the affectionate regards of his onetime co-worker and always friend the one i [sic] old man H.C." FIRST EDITION. Norman 560. — CUSHING. *From a Surgeon's Journal 1915-1918.* Boston: Little, Brown, and Company 1936. 8°. Original blue cloth. *Provenance*: Herbert M. Evans (presentation inscription by the author on front free endpaper: "Inscribed for his friend Herbert M. Evans with the polyglandular greetings of Harvey Cushing, New Haven on Armistice Day of 1936"). Cushing Society 22; Norman 557. — Harvey Cushing's Seventieth Birthday Party. [Springfield and Baltimore]: Charles C. Thomas 1939. Photographic illustrations. Original boards, slipcase (broken). FIRST EDITION, LIMITED ISSUE, number 76 of 150 copies. Cushing Society 330b; Norman 559.

(5)

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

›1001

CUSHING, Harvey (1869-1939) and Percival BAILEY (1892-1973). *Tumours Arising from the Blood-Vessels of the Brain.* London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox, 1928. 8° (243 x 170 mm). Numerous photographic illustrations in text. Original red cloth (slight fading to spine). *Provenance*: Francis Martin Rouse Walshe (signature on front paste-down, with Cushing's signature cut from a typed letter, signed and tipped to front paste-down). FIRST EDITION, British issue. Cushing Society 14; Norman 554. — *Intracranial Tumours.* Springfield and Baltimore: Charles C. Thomas, 1932. Numerous photographic illustrations in text. Original blue cloth, gilt-lettered spine. *Provenance*: Francis Martin Rouse Walshe (presentation inscription tipped on to front paste-down: "For:/ Dr. F.R.M. Walshe/ with regards/ Harvey Cushing", Walshe's signature on front paste-down). FIRST EDITION. Cushing Society 16; Garrison-Morton 4900; Norman 555.

(2)

Estimate: $800-1,200

›1002

CUSHING, Harvey (1869-1939) and Louise EISENHARDT (1891-1967). *Meningiomas their Classification, Regional Behaviour, Life History, and Surgical End Results.* Springfield and Baltimore: Charles C. Thomas, 1938. 8" (255 x 172 mm). Numerous photographic illustrations in text. Original blue cloth (spine darkened). *Provenance*: Francis Martin Rouse Walshe (bookplate and signature on front paste-down, with Cushing's signature cut from a TLS and pasted to the front paste-down). FIRST EDITION, of "Cushing's last and greatest clinical monograph" (Norman). Cushing Society 24; Garrison-Morton 4612; Norman 558. — CUSHING. *Physiologische und anatomische Beobachtungen über den Einfluss von Himkompression auf den intracraniellen Kreislauf und über einige hiermit verwandte Erscheinungen.* Offprint from: *Mitteilungen aus den Granzgebieten der Medizin und Chirurgie.* Volume 9 part 5. 1902. Jena: Gustav Fischer, 1902. 8" (245 x 165 mm). 3 lithographed plates, one double page, the rest folding. Original printed wrappers. FIRST EDITION, offprint issue. Cushing Society 50; Norman 548. — CUSHING. *Tumors of the Nervus Acusticus and the Syndrome of the Cerebellopontile Angle.* Philadelphia and London: W.B. Saunders, 1917. 8" (241 x 162 mm). Photographic illustrations in text. Original green cloth, spine gilt lettered. *Provenance*: Francis Martin Rouse Walshe (signature on front paste-down, with Cushing's signature cut from a TLS and pasted to the front paste-down). FIRST EDITION. Cushing Society 3; Garrison-Morton 4601; Norman 550.

(3)

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

›1003

CUTLER, Elliott Carr (1888-1947) and BECK, Claude Schaeffer (1894-1971). *Surgery of the heart and pericardium.* Reprint from: *Nelson's Loose Leaf Surgery.* New York: Thos. Nelson & Sons, 1927.

8" (243 x 169 mm). Text illustrations and half-tones. Half dark green calf, cloth boards, gilt-lettered spine. *Provenance*: Cutler's copy (stamped signature on front free endpaper; tipped in letters to Cutler from Harvey Cushing (undated) and William W. Keen (1837-1932), dated 24 February 1928, both praising Cutler's work. Cushing's letter reads "Dear Elliott, Chap IV of Nelson is simply A++; a great credit to you and Beck! What a lot of work it has meant I can well appreciate when I look back on a chapter I once delivered for Dr. Keen with much pain and high forceps. Nothing so good about the surgery of the heart has ever been put together. I'm proud to know you, and deeply pleased to have this inscribed copy hot from the press. Is Beck going to Pekin? I understand he is being considered. Affy., H.C. Love to Carol and the children. Feby. ix. P.S. I'm having a beastly time with my legs and think I'll get you and Cannon to remove my entire sympathetic nervous system some day. Cats don't seem to mind it.").

CUTLER'S OWN COPY OF THE FIRST SEPARATE EDITION. Reprints Chapter IV of *Nelson's Loose Leaf Surgery.* "Cutler and Beck were both pioneers in the development of cardiac surgery; Cutler performed the first successful section of the mitral valve for relief of mitral stenosis, and Beck was the first to perform a cardio-omentopexy" (Norman 563).

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

›1004

DAGUERRE, Louis Jacques Mandé (1787-1851). *Historique et description des procédés du daguerréotype et du diorama.* Paris: Béthune and Plon for Susse frères and Delloye, [14 September] 1839.

8° (210 x 135 mm). Half-title, 2 advertisement leaves at end, 6 engraved plates. (Half-title browned, staining to fore-margins of quire 2, occasional foxing, affecting plates.) Modern quarter cloth preserving earlier morocco lettering-piece, by Stroobants, original printed yellow wrappers bound in (wrappers defective and laid down).

FIRST EDITION, first issue, second imprint, of Daguerre's exposition of his photographic process. Daguerre, a gifted set designer and creator of the famous Diorama, a picture show based on lighting effects, began experimenting in the 1820s with fixing the images of the camera obscura on silver chloride paper. His continued lack of success using this method stimulated his interest in the heliographic method invented by Nicéphore Niépce, who had produced the first successful photographic image in 1826 or 1827, on a pewter plate coated with bitumen of Judea dissolved in oil of lavender, and in 1829 Daguerre succeeeded in persuading the reluctant Niépce to become his partner. It was only after Niépce's death, however, in the spring of 1835, that Daguerre accidentally discovered a quicker method of exposing and developing the Niépcian image through the application of mercury vapor. Using this method, with common table salt as the fixative, he produced his first successful permanent photographic image in 1837. Still under contract with Niépce's son Isidore, Daguerre agreed to split the profits from the new invention in exchange for calling it by his name alone. He then proceeded to launch a publicity campaign with the goal of attracting 400 subscribers at 1,000 francs each, stipulating that the processes of heliography and "daguerréotype" would not be revealed until 100 subscribers were enrolled. This failed, and the resourceful Daguerre turned to other methods, privately approaching a number of leading scientists with the goal of interesting the government. "He was fortunate in finding in François Dominique Arago an influential ally, for he was a member of the Chamber of Deputies as well as a distinguished physicist and astronomer. Soon afterwards, Arago gave the discovery official status by a brief announcement at the Académie des Sciences, on 7 January 1839" (Gernsheim, p. 68). Arago energetically promoted the invention and succeeded in obtaining government funding for the two partners, although in the course of his arguments he gradually shifted credit for the invention to Daguerre, at the expense of Niépce's pioneering work. By the summer, Daguerre was finally obliged to divulge the details of "his" process (though not before Fox Talbot, in reaction to the news of Daguerre' invention, had published his own announcement of his independent invention of a photographic process; see lot 1315). On August 19 Arago made a full announcement to a packed house at a joint meeting of the Académies des Sciences and des Beaux-Arts at the Institut de France. The excitement was palpable. "Perhaps no other invention ever captured the imagination of the public to such a degree and conquered the world with such lightening rapidity as the daguerreotype" (op. cit., p. 71). Daguerre's manual, published by order of the government, was quickly sold out. A total of 39 reprints, new editions, and translations appeared in the following 18 months. The great demand accounts for the profusion of issues of the first edition: 7 are recorded, all from the same basic setting of type. Of these the first four differ in the booksellers' names alone. The Norman copy is of the first Susse issue, the second to appear, preceded only by the Alphonse Giroux issue, published shortly after Arago's 19 August announcement, of which only three copies are known.

Along with the official documents relating to the government's review of the procedure, Daguerre's manual includes details of its genesis, including a transcription of Niépce's own description of his heliographic process, submitted to Daguerre in 1839, and a full illustrated description of his daguerreotype process — presented as an independent invention, superior to Niépce's. Isidore Niépce, justifiably disgusted at the deliberate obscuring of his father's prior claim to the invention, finally published a full account of the heliographic process in 1841 (*Histoire de la découverte improprement nommée daguerréotype*) in an attempt to rectify the misrepresentation, but by then it was too late, and in the public imagination Daguerre competed only with Fox Talbot for the title of inventor of photography. Ironically, only Niépce's original heliographic method was susceptible of improvement (cf. Gernsheim, p. 63), whilst Daguerre's, although capable of producing beautiful and clear images, was a dead end, mainly because its mirror-like solid-metal plates could not be used as negatives to print copies, making each picture unique.

RARE. Dibner, *Heralds of Science*, 183; *En français dans le texte* 255; Gernsheim, *History of photography*, chapter 6; Grolier/Horblit 21a; PMM 318b; Norman 569.

Estimate: $6,000-8,000

PRIX : 2 FR.

HISTORIQUE ET DESCRIPTION

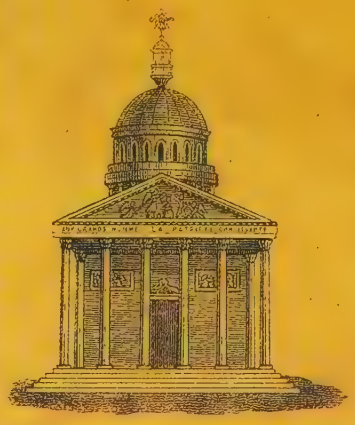
DES PROCÉDÉS DU

DAGUERRÉOTYPE

et du Diorama,

PAR DAGUERRE,

Peintre, inventeur du Diorama, officier de la Légion-d'Honneur, membre de plusieurs Académies, etc., etc.



PARIS.

SUSSE FRÈRES, ÉDITEURS,
PLACE DE LA BOURSE, 31;

DELLOYE, LIBRAIRE,
PLACE DE LA BOURSE, 15.

1839.

(actual size)

›1005

[DAGUERREOTYPE]. "Photogenic drawings." In: *Journal of the Franklin Institute*, new series Vol. 23 (January-June 1839), pp. 263-264 (April issue). Philadelphia, 1839. 8°. Disbound. A report, reprinted from the *London Mechanical Magazine*, of François Arago's announcement of Daguerre's invention to the Académie des Sciences on 7 January 1839. "This extract, which was published in April 1839, rivals Samuel F. B. Morse's letter, published in the New York *Observer* on 20 April, as the first account of daguerreotype pictures published in America" (Norman). Norman 571. — [*Together with*:] [William Henry Fox TALBOT (1800-1877)]. "Photogenic drawing" (immediately following the preceding article, on pp. 264-265). An extract from the *Athenaeum*, containing a summary of Talbot's account of his method of preparing the photographic paper for his process, which he had revealed to the Royal Society in two papers, read on 21 February and 21 March. Like their European counterparts, American proto-photographers were almost wholly uninterested in Talbot's method, despite its potential advantages, and the earliest American photographs were all daguerreotypes. Norman 2050.

[*With*:]

[Louis Jacques Mandé DAGUERRE (1787-1851)]. "Practical description of the process called the daguerreotype..." In: *Journal of the Franklin Institute*, new series Vol. 24 (July-December 1839), pp. 303-311 (November issue). Philadelphia, 1839. 8°. 2 small text woodcuts. Quarter morocco-grained cloth, marbled boards (lacking spine, broken). First edition published in America of an English translation of pp. 59-70 of Daguerre's *Historique et description des procédés du daguerréotype* (Paris, 1839), containing Daguerre's detailed instructions for production of daguerreotypes. This translation by John Fries Frazer appeared two months after the first English translation of Daguerre's manual, by J. S. Memes, which was published in London between 13 and 21 September (and quickly followed by two rival translations). Following on the tails of the great outburst of "daguerreomania" in France and England, the September and October 1839 issues of the *Journal* also include several short articles on daguerreotypes, heliography and Talbot's photogenic drawing, as follows: Golding BIRD. "Observations on the application of heliographic or photogenic drawing to botanical purposes; with an account of an economic mode of preparing the paper; in a letter to the Editor of the 'Magazine of Natural History'" (pp. 202-204); "Invention of photogenic drawings" [reprinted from the *London mechanical magazine*], p. 208; A.D.B. "The Daguerrotype [*sic*] explained" (pp. 209-210), apparently the first technical account of the daguerreotype process published in an American *scientific* journal; the article originally appeared in Horace Greeley's *The New Yorker* on 28 September 1839; "Daguerre's photography" [a news excerpt from Galignani], pp. 286-287. Gernsheim, *History of photography*, p. 121; Norman 570 and 572.

(2)

Estimate: $700-1,000

›1006

DANIELL, John Frederic (1790-1845). *On Voltaic Combinations*. Offprint from: *Philosophical Transactions*, Part I (1836). London: Richard Taylor, 1836.

4° (271 x 212 mm). 2 engraved plates (slight foxing and marginal browning). Modern boards. *Provenance*: Michael Faraday (1791-1867), chemist and physicist famous for his experiments and discoveries in the fields of electricity and magnetism (presentation inscription from the author on the title-page: "To Michael Faraday [Esq.?] with the Author's best..." [partly cropped]).

FIRST EDITION, offprint issue. PRESENTATION COPY TO MICHAEL FARADAY. This offprint reprints two papers by Daniell, both written as letters to Michael Faraday, and read before the Royal Society in February and April, 1836. It contains the first announcement of the "Daniell Cell," which "was able to function unimpaired for long periods of time, thus giving a great boost to both electrical research and to the commercial applications of electricity" (Norman). A FINE ASSOCIATION. Partington IV, p. 685; Norman 579.

Estimate: $800-1,200

›1007

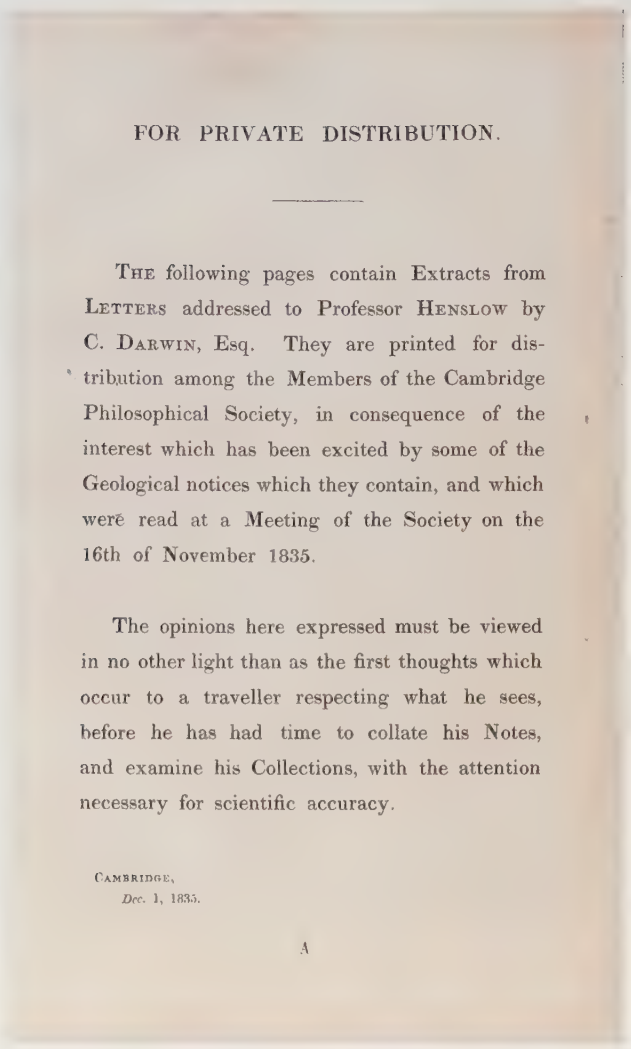
[DARWIN, Charles (1809-1882)]. STEPHENS, James Francis (1792-1852). *Illustrations of British Entomology; or, a Synopsis of Indigenous Insects*. London: for the author by Baldwin and Cradock, 1827-1845.

11 volumes, 8° (247 x 153 mm [Vols. I-VI, *Mandibulata*], 251 x 151 mm [Vol. VII, *Mandibulata*], 249 x 156 mm [Vols. I-IV, *Haustellata*]). Numerous hand-colored engraved plates. Various contemporary bindings (condition varies). *Provenance*: Abraham Turner (bookplate [Vols. I-IV, *Haustellata*]).

FIRST EDITION, mixed set (without Supplement volume), CONTAINING DARWIN'S FIRST APPEARANCE IN PRINT. In the Appendix on p. 200 of Vol. II of the *Haustellata* (published 1 June 1829) Darwin records the occurrence of the common noctuid moth (*Graphiphora plecta*): "Page 136. Graphiphora plecta. 'Cambridge.'—C. Darwin, Esq." While an undergraduate at Cambridge, Darwin had sent records of insects that he had captured to Stephens and some of these were published in *Illustrations of British Entomology*. Freeman, pp. 19-20; Norman 582.

(11)

Estimate: $800-1,200



FOR PRIVATE DISTRIBUTION.

THE following pages contain Extracts from LETTERS addressed to Professor HENSLOW by C. DARWIN, Esq. They are printed for distribution among the Members of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, in consequence of the interest which has been excited by some of the Geological notices which they contain, and which were read at a Meeting of the Society on the 16th of November 1835.

The opinions here expressed must be viewed in no other light than as the first thoughts which occur to a traveller respecting what he sees, before he has had time to collate his Notes, and examine his Collections, with the attention necessary for scientific accuracy.

CAMBRIDGE,
Dec. 1, 1835.

A

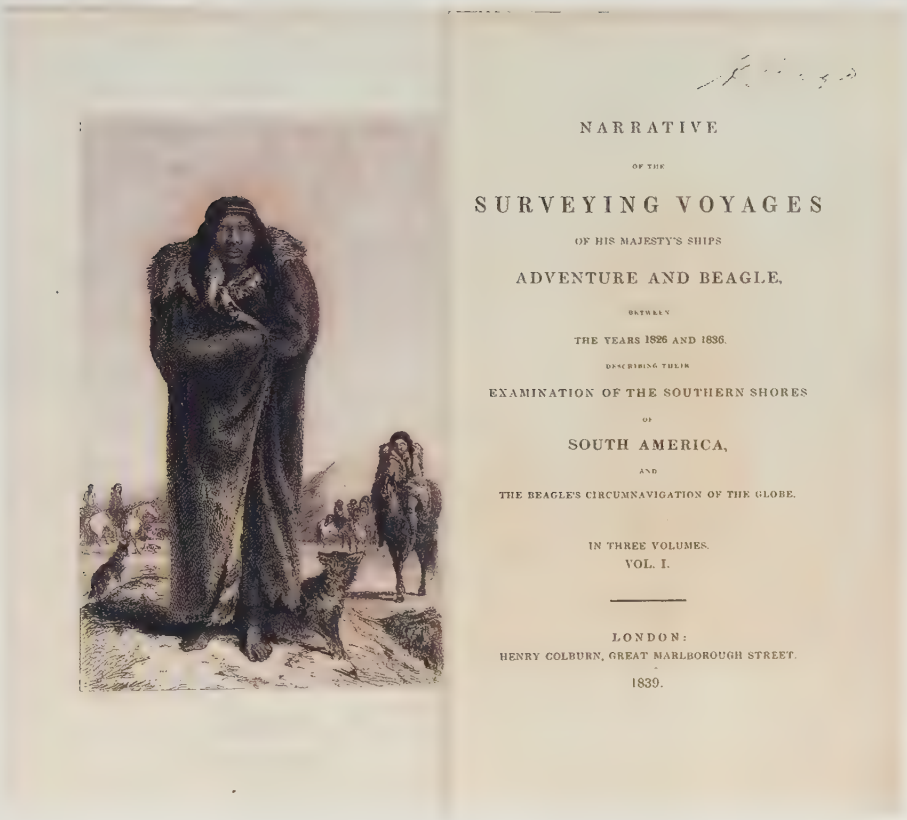
›1008

DARWIN, Charles (1809-1882). *For Private Distribution ... Extracts from Letters addressed to Professor Henslow by C. Darwin, Esq.* Cambridge: [the University Press for the Cambridge Philosophical Society], Dec. 1, 1835.

8° (208 x 130 mm). Collation: A-B^{8}. 16 pages. Later boards.

DARWIN'S FIRST SEPARATELY PRINTED WORK AND GREATEST RARITY. This unauthorized pamphlet contains extracts from ten letters written by Darwin to Henslow during his five-year voyage on the *Beagle*. The Rev. John Stevens Henslow (1796-1861), Professor of Mineralogy and Botany at Cambridge, was Darwin's friend and mentor in natural history who was responsible for obtaining for Darwin his position as ship's naturalist aboard the *Beagle*. The pamphlet was printed without Darwin's knowledge for distribution among the members of the Cambridge Philosophical Society "in consequence of the interest which has been excited by some of the Geological notices which they contain, and which were read at a Meeting of the Society on the 16th of November 1835" (p. [1]). Upon learning of its publication Darwin was "a good deal horrified" at Henslow making public "what had been written without care or accuracy" (Barlow, ed., *Charles Darwin and the Voyage of the Beagle*, pp. 140-42). VERY RARE (according to ABPC only two copies have appeared at auction since 1975). Freeman 1; Norman 583.

Estimate: $8,000-12,000



○1009

DARWIN, Charles (1809-1882), Capt. Robert FITZROY (1805-1865), and Capt. Philip Parker KING (1793-1856). *Narrative of the Surveying Voyages of His Majesty's Ships Adventure and Beagle, between the Years 1826 and 1836, describing their Examination of the Southern Shores of South America, and the Beagle's Circumnavigation of the Globe.* London: Henry Colburn, 1839.

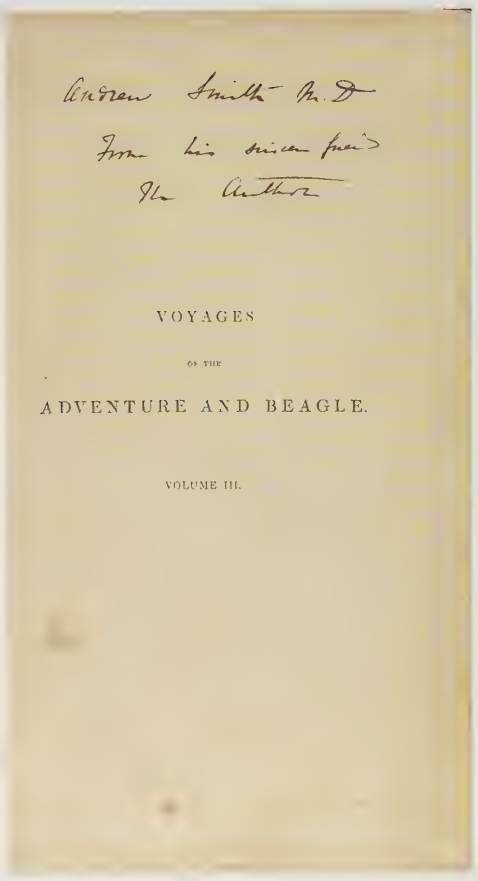
3 volumes in 4 (vols. I-III and *Appendix* to vol. II), 8° (235 x 146 mm). 9 folding engraved maps (8 loose in cover pockets, one bound in, the Strait of Magellan map tinted in blue wash) by J. Gardner and J. and C. Walker; 47 etched plates after P.P. King, A. Earle, C. Martens, R. Fitzroy and others by T. Landseer, S. Bull, T.A. Prior and others. (Some faint offsetting to a few maps, some minor foxing to plates, faint offsetting to a few maps.) Original blue cloth (Freeman variant a), covers blindstamped, gilt-lettered on spine (recased, some minor wear to corners). *Provenance*: H. Lloyd (signature on title-pages [vols. I-II]); William Henry Davies (signature on title-page of *Appendix*).

FIRST EDITION OF DARWIN'S FIRST PUBLISHED BOOK, with the First Issue of vol. III. The first volume contains King's account of the expedition in the *Adventure* made between 1826 and 1830, which surveyed the coasts of Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego. The second volume (and its appendix volume) describes the narrative of the Beagle's second voyage under Capt. Fitzroy made between 1831 and 1836 to South America, the Galapagos Islands, Tahiti, New Zealand, Australia, and other islands and countries.

"The five years of the voyage were the most important event in Darwin's intellectual life and in the history of biological science. Darwin sailed with no formal scientific training. he returned a hard-headed man of science, knowing the importance of evidence, almost convinced that species had not always been as they were since the creation but had undergone change ... The experiences of his five years ... and what they led to, built up into a process of epoch-making importance in the history of thought" (DSB). Freeman 10; Hill I, pp. 104-05; Sabin 37826; Norman 584.

(4)

Estimate: $6,000-8,000



○1010

DARWIN, Charles (1809-1882). *Narrative of the Surveying Voyages of His Majesty's Ships Adventure and Beagle, between the years 1826 and 1836, describing their Examination of the Southern Shores of South America, and the Beagle's Circumnavigation of the Globe.* Volume III [of 3 only]. London: Henry Colburn, 1839.

8° (234 x 147 mm). One (of 2) folding engraved maps by J. and C. Walker (this volume lacking the folding map after p. xiv). Original blindstamped green cloth, spine gilt-lettered (rebacked with original spine preserved); quarter morocco folding case.

Provenance: Andrew Smith (1797-1872), British Army Assistant Staff Surgeon at Cape Town at the time of the expedition of the *Beagle*; he later became Director-General of the Army Medical Department (presentation inscription IN DARWIN'S HAND on the half-title: "Andrew Smith M.D. / From his sincere friend / the Author").

PRESENTATION COPY OF THE FIRST EDITION, in a variant binding (reserved for presentation) with spine title gilt-lettered "Darwin's Journal," and without publisher's imprint at foot of spine. "It would appear that Darwin was sent a few copies of Vol. III to present as single volumes apart from the rest of the set; this would be natural, as Darwin had no hand in preparing the other three volumes of the *Voyages* [see lot 1009] and would thus not be interested in giving copies of them to his friends" (Norman). Freeman notes a similar binding on a copy Darwin presented to his brother, now in the Cambridge University Library, which bears the same lettering on its spine (see Freeman, *Works of Charles Darwin...additions and corrections to the second edition* [1986], p. 1).

Darwin visited Smith when the *Beagle* landed at South Africa on her return voyage, and accompanied him on several geological journeys. See West, *Charles Darwin*, p. 146. AN INTERESTING ASSOCIATION COPY. Freeman 10; Norman 585.

Estimate: $6,000-8,000

○1011

DARWIN, Charles (1809-1882), editor. *The Zoology of the Voyage of H.M.S. Beagle, under the Command of Captain Fitzroy, R.N., during the years 1832 to 1836.* London: Smith, Elder and Co., [1838-] 1839-1843.

Five parts in 3 volumes, 4° (309 x 247 mm). 166 mostly lithographed plates (including one folding and 2 double-page), comprising 82 hand-colored, 81 uncolored lithographs and 3 uncolored engravings (folding plate with two tears, occasional foxing mostly to uncolored plates). *Contents*: Part I, Richard Owen, *Fossil Mammalia*, 32 plates (including one folding and 2 double-page); Part II, George R. Waterhouse, *Mammalia*, 35 plates (32 colored); Part III, John Gould [and G.R. Gray], *Birds*, 50 colored plates; Part IV, Leonard Jenyns, *Fish*, 29 plates; Part V, Thomas Bell, *Reptiles*, 20 plates. Contemporary half plum morocco, spines gilt, t.e.g., others uncut (extremities slightly rubbed).

FIRST EDITION. Originally published in nineteen numbers between February 1838 and October 1843, the *Zoology of the Beagle* includes several contributions by Darwin. Apart from the geological introductions to the first and second parts "he also contributed notices of habits and ranges throughout the text of *Mammalia* and *Birds*, and there are frequent notes, mostly from his labels, in the text of the *Fish* and the *Reptiles*" (Freeman). The third part, *Birds*, was completed by George Robert Gray (with Darwin's assistance) after John Gould's departure for Australia in 1838. The fifty unsigned hand-colored lithographs in this part are by John and Elizabeth Gould. Of all Gould's works, "this volume is thought to be the only one in which all the lithographs are entirely the work of Mr. and Mrs. Gould" (Jackson, p. 45). Ayer-Zimmer, pp. 157-59; Copenhagen/Anker 175; Ellis-Mengel 622; Freeman 9; Jackson *Lithography*, pp. 45 and 57; McGill-Wood 310; Nissen *IVB* 384 and *ZBI* 1391; Norman 586.

(3)

Estimate: $25,000-35,000

1012

1013

1014

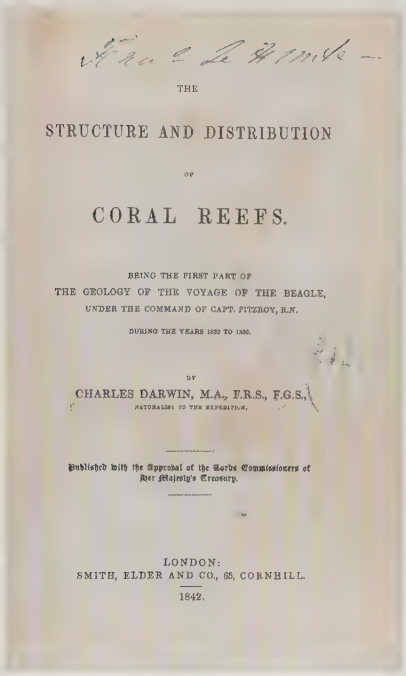
›1012

DARWIN, Charles (1809-1882). *The Structure and Distribution of Coral Reefs. Being the First Part of the Geology of the Voyage of the Beagle...during the years 1832 to 1836.* London, 1842.

8° (222 x 141 mm). 3 folding engraved maps by J. & C. Walker (2 partly hand-colored), numerous illustrations in text. Original blue-green cloth. *Provenance*: Mechanics Institute, Wexford (stamps); Fras. le Homte (signature).

FIRST EDITION of Darwin's most important geological work, containing his theory of the formation of coral reefs. Freeman 271; Norman 587.

Estimate: $2,000-3,000



THE

STRUCTURE AND DISTRIBUTION

OF

CORAL REEFS.

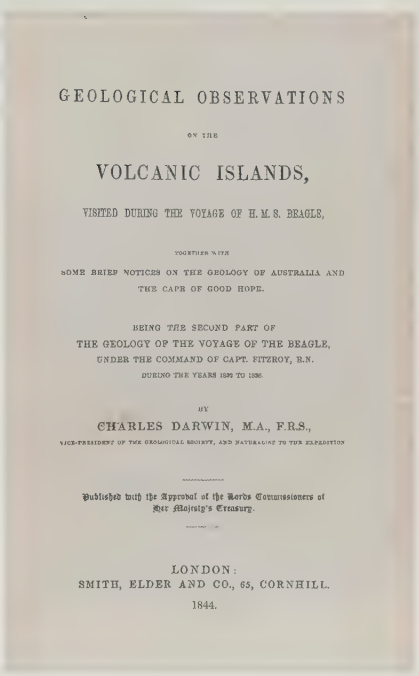
BEING THE FIRST PART OF
THE GEOLOGY OF THE VOYAGE OF THE BEAGLE,
UNDER THE COMMAND OF CAPT. FITZROY, R.N.
DURING THE YEARS 1832 TO 1836.

BY
CHARLES DARWIN, M.A., F.R.S., F.G.S.,
NATURALIST TO THE EXPEDITION.

Published with the Approbal of the Lords Commissioners of
Her Majesty's Treasury.

LONDON:
SMITH, ELDER AND CO., 65, CORNHILL.
1842.

1012



GEOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

ON THE

VOLCANIC ISLANDS,

VISITED DURING THE VOYAGE OF H.M.S. BEAGLE,

TOGETHER WITH
SOME BRIEF NOTICES ON THE GEOLOGY OF AUSTRALIA AND
THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

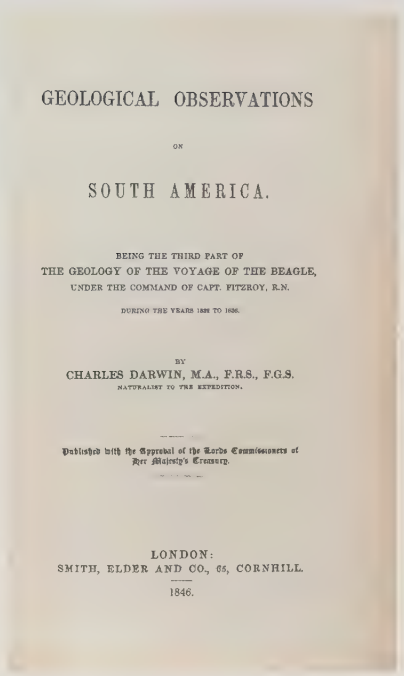
BEING THE SECOND PART OF
THE GEOLOGY OF THE VOYAGE OF THE BEAGLE,
UNDER THE COMMAND OF CAPT. FITZROY, R.N.
DURING THE YEARS 1832 TO 1836.

BY
CHARLES DARWIN, M.A., F.R.S.,
VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, AND NATURALIST TO THE EXPEDITION

Published with the Approbal of the Lords Commissioners of
Her Majesty's Treasury.

LONDON:
SMITH, ELDER AND CO., 65, CORNHILL.
1844.

1013



GEOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

ON

SOUTH AMERICA.

BEING THE THIRD PART OF
THE GEOLOGY OF THE VOYAGE OF THE BEAGLE,
UNDER THE COMMAND OF CAPT. FITZROY, R.N.
DURING THE YEARS 1832 TO 1836.

BY
CHARLES DARWIN, M.A., F.R.S., F.G.S.
NATURALIST TO THE EXPEDITION.

Published with the Approbal of the Lords Commissioners of
Her Majesty's Treasury.

LONDON:
SMITH, ELDER AND CO., 65, CORNHILL.
1846.

1014

○1013

DARWIN, Charles. *Geological Observations on the Volcanic Islands...Being the Second Part of the Geology of the Voyage of the Beagle...during the years 1832 to 1836.* London, 1844.

8° (221 x 136 mm). Folding frontispiece map, illustrations in text. Original green cloth (a little wear to spine ends). *Provenance*: J.W. Van Dieren (bookplate). FIRST EDITION. Freeman 272; Norman 587.

Estimate: $2,000-3,000

›1014

DARWIN, Charles. *Geological Observations on South America...Being the Third Part of the Geology of the Voyage of the Beagle...during the years 1832 to 1836.* London, 1846.

8° (221 x 136 mm). Engraved folding frontispiece map, 5 folding plates (some light foxing), illustrations in text. Original green cloth.

FIRST EDITION, possibly an early issue: "The Norman copy's uncolored plate, coupled with its variant green binding, strongly suggest a prior issue" (Norman). The third volume of this series on the geology of South America appears less frequently than the first two. Freeman 273; Palau 68542; Norman 587.

Estimate: $2,000-3,000

›1015

[DARWIN, Charles (1809-1882)]. HERSCHEL, Sir John F. W. (1792-1871), editor. *A Manual of Scientific Enquiry*. London: John Murray, 1849.

12° (203 x 122 mm). 3 engraved plates (one double-page and one folding). (Scattered light browning and pale spotting, some short marginal tears.) Original blue cloth, foul-anchor gilt on upper cover (a little wear to spine ends). *Provenance*: Benoit College Library (bookplate and withdrawal stamp, embossed stamp on title-page).

FIRST EDITION, second state, with 20-pp cancel (pp. 171-190). This collection of scientific articles on subjects relating to naval training was used as a textbook for cadets at the Royal Naval College. Darwin contributed the section on "Geology," which contained serious transpositions of the text which were cancelled and replaced with corrected sheets. Freeman 326; Norman 1057.

Estimate: $600-800

›1016

DARWIN, Charles (1809-1882). *A Monograph on the Sub-class Cirripedia, with figures of all the species*. London: Ray Society, 1851-54.

2 volumes, 8° (222 x 141 mm). 2 wood-engraved plates (one folding), 30 engraved plates by Sowerby (3 hand-colored). Original blue cloth decorated in gilt and blind, upper cover with gilt-stamped monogram of the Ray Society, spines gilt-lettered (spines very slightly faded and with minor wear at ends).

FIRST EDITION. "Aside from their bearing on evolutionary theory, Darwin's studies of living Cirripedia are remarkable for having brought to light the existence of complemental males, small parasitic males found under the mantle of larger hermaphroditic or female individuals" (Norman). Freeman 339; Norman 589.

(2)

Estimate: $600-800

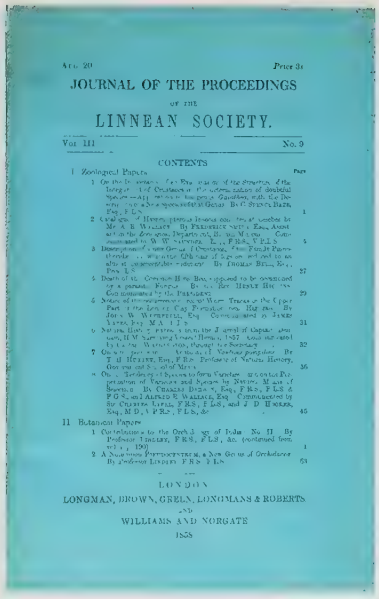
›1017

DARWIN, Charles (1809-1882). *A Monograph on the Fossil Lepadidae, or, pedunculated Cirripedes of Great Britain*. London: for the Palaeontographical Society, 1851. [*Bound with*:] — *A Monograph on the Fossil Balandidae and Verrucidae of Great Britain*. London: for the Palaeontographical Society, 1854.

Two works bound in one, 4° (277 x 212 mm). 7 engraved plates by James de Carle Sowerby (some minor foxing). (Some text leaves lightly browned.) Contemporary russia gilt (joints worn, some wear to extremities). *Provenance*: John Wickham Flower, Park Hill, Croydon (bookplate).

FIRST EDITIONS, with the index leaf to the second work at end. Darwin's two monographs on fossil Cirripedia appeared as Vol. V, no. 13 and vol. VIII, no. 30 of the series of monographs published by the Palaeontographical Society. Freeman considers the above two monographs as one work. The one-leaf index leaf to the second work was published later in Vol. XII of the Palaeontographical Society's monograph series (and is sometimes included with the monographs as here). Freeman 342; Norman 590.

Estimate: $1,000-1,500



JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
LINNEAN SOCIETY.

Vol. III. No. 9

CONTENTS

I. Zoological Papers.

II. Botanical Papers.

LONDON
LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, LONGMANS & ROBERTS
AND
WILLIAMS AND NORGATE
1858

1018

○1018

DARWIN, Charles (1809-1882) and Alfred Russel WALLACE (1823-1913). "On the Tendency of Species to form Varieties; and on the Perpetuation of Varieties and Species by Natural Means of Selection." In: *Journal of the Proceedings of the Linnean Society*, Vol. III, No. 9, pp. 45-62. London: Longman, Brown, Green, et al, 1858.

8° (224 x 142 mm). Original printed blue wrappers; quarter morocco slipcase.

THE JOINT FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT OF DARWIN AND WALLACE'S THEORY OF EVOLUTION BY NATURAL SELECTION. "Darwin had developed the essential elements of his theory by 1838 ... however, he chose to keep his work on evolution unpublished for the time, instead concentrating his energies first on the preparation for publication of his geological work on the *Beagle* voyage [see lots 1012-1014], and then on an exhaustive eight-year study of the barnacle genus *Cirripedia* [see lots 1016-1017]" (Norman). At the urging of Charles Lyell, Darwin began writing a vast encyclopedic work on natural selection in 1856, but was prompted to publish this joint publication with Wallace upon news of his independent discovery of the theory of natural selection in February 1858. "Lyell and Hooker suggested simultaneous publication of Wallace's paper and passages from Darwin's unpublished monograph, together with an extract from his letter to Asa Gray, written in 1857, in which he outlined the theory. This constituted the joint paper presented before the Linnean Society" (PMM). The Darwin-Wallace papers appeared in various issues, both with and without the inclusion of the botany papers. The first Norman copy is the first of the five forms cited by Freeman, distinguished as the journal issue, including both the zoology and botany papers (see lot 1019 for another issue). Freeman 346; Grolier/Horblit 23a; Grolier *Medicine* 68; PMM 344a; Norman 591.

Estimate: $2,500-3,500

○1019

DARWIN, Charles (1809-1882) and Alfred Russel WALLACE (1823-1913). "On the Tendency of Species to form Varieties; and on the Perpetuation of Varieties and Species by Natural Means of Selection," in: *Journal of the Proceedings of the Linnean Society*, Vol. III, No. 9, pp. 45-62. London: Longman, Brown, Green, et al, 1858.

8° (224 x 142 mm). Original pale pink printed wrappers, unopened; quarter morocco folding case. THE JOINT FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT OF DARWIN AND WALLACE'S THEORY OF EVOLUTION BY NATURAL SELECTION. Freeman's second variant issue, distinguished as the journal issue, containing the zoology papers only (bound in pink wrappers). Freeman 346; Grolier/Horblit 23a; PMM 344a; Norman 592.

Estimate: $2,500-3,500

○1020

DARWIN, Charles (1809-1882). *On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection.* London: W. Clowes and Sons for John Murray, 1859.

12° (198 x 123 mm). Folding lithographed diagram. (Hinges cracked, some scattered foxing.) Original publisher's blindstamped green cloth, spine gilt-decorated (Freeman binding variant A and with ads dated June 1859 [Freeman variant 3], no priority established; hinges cracked, minor wear at extremities); quarter morocco folding case.

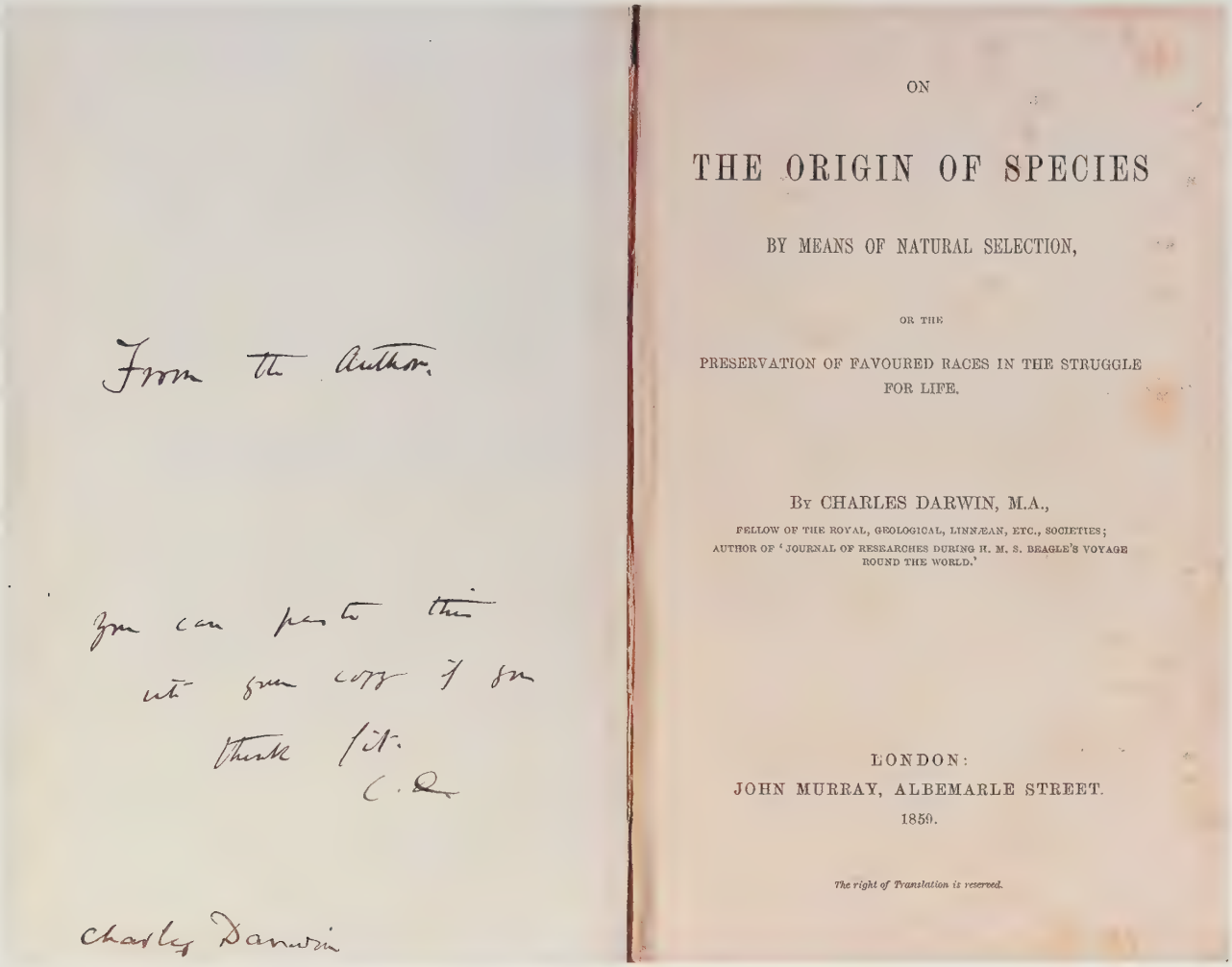
Provenance: Charles James Fox Bunbury, 8th Baronet (1809-86), amateur botanist who married Charles Lyell's sister-in-law, Frances Horner (presentation inscription "From the Author" [secretarial hand] on the front free endpaper verso, signature on half-title dated November 1859, and bookplate). Laid in is a sheet inscribed by Darwin which reads: "From the Author. / You can paste this / into your copy if you / think fit. / C.D. / Charles Darwin."

PRESENTATION COPY OF THE FIRST EDITION "OF THE MOST INFLUENTIAL SCIENTIFIC WORK OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY" (Grolier/Horblit). In this revolutionary statement of his concept of the evolution of species "Darwin not only drew an entirely new picture of the workings of organic nature; he revolutionized our methods of thinking and our outlook on the natural order of things. The recognition that constant change is the order of the universe had been finally established and a vast step forward in the uniformity of nature had been taken" (PMM).

Presentation copies of the first edition of the *Origin* are VERY RARE. Freeman states that 23 presentation copies are recorded, "but there were probably more." These copies all bear secretarial inscriptions and were sent at Darwin's request to his friends and colleagues by the publisher. "There are no known author's presentation copies of the first edition inscribed in Darwin's hand" (Norman).

Darwin met Charles Bunbury first in North Wales in 1842, and following a meeting in November 1845 Bunbury notes in his diary "He avowed himself to some extent a believer in the transmutation of species, though not, he said, exactly according to the doctrine of Lamarck or of the 'Vestiges' But he admitted that all the leading botanists and zoologists, of this country at least, are on the other side" (John Bowlby, *Charles Darwin*, London, 1990, p. 268). On 23 December 1859, the month following Bunbury's receipt of this copy, Darwin wrote to the botanist Leonard Horner, the father-in-law of Charles Lyell, asking Horner to obtain Bunbury's opinion on the *Origin*, "for his knowledge is so great and accurate that every one must value his opinions highly. I shall be quite contented if his belief in the immutability of species is at all staggered" (Darwin, *More Letters* I [1903], p. 132).

In a letter dated March 9, 1860, Bunbury offers the following comments on the *Origin*: "Darwin's book has made a greater sensation than any strictly scientific book that I remember. It is wonderful how much it has been talked about by unscientific people; talked about of course by many who have not read it, and by some I suspect, who have read without understanding it, for it is a very hard book. Certainly it is a remarkable work of extraordinary power and ability, and founded on a wonderful mass of careful observation. I confess, that for my own part, though, I have read it with great care, I am not altogether convinced; possibly, when I shall have seen the body of evidence which he is to bring forward in his large work, [the never published encyclopedia to be called



From the Author.

You can put to this
what form copy if you
think fit.
C. D.

Charles Darwin

ON

THE ORIGIN OF SPECIES

BY MEANS OF NATURAL SELECTION,

OR THE

PRESERVATION OF FAVOURED RACES IN THE STRUGGLE FOR LIFE.

By CHARLES DARWIN, M.A.,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL, GEOLOGICAL, LINNÆAN, ETC., SOCIETIES;
AUTHOR OF 'JOURNAL OF RESEARCHES DURING H. M. S. BEAGLE'S VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD.'

LONDON:
JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.
1859.

The right of Translation is reserved.

Natural Selection] I may be better satisfied: but as yet, I doubt. It is, however, a great triumph for Darwin that he has made converts of the greatest geologist [presumably Lyell, Bunbury's brother-in-law] and the greatest botanist of our time; at least, Joseph Hooker so far adopts the Darwinian theory that he considers it not as proved, but as a hypothesis, quite as admissible as the opposite one of permanent species, and far more suggestive. I wonder what Humboldt would have thought of Darwin's book" (*Memorial of Sir C.J.F. Bunbury, Bart.* Mildenhall, 1891, pp. 205-6).

AN INTERESTING ASSOCIATION COPY. Dibner *Heralds of Science* 199; Freeman 373; Garrison-Morton 220; Grolier/Horblit 23b; Grolier *Medicine* 70B; PMM 344b; Norman 593.

Estimate: $30,000-40,000

›1021

DARWIN, Charles (1809-1882). *On the Various Contrivances by which British and Foreign Orchids are Fertilised by Insects, and on the good effects of intercrossing.* London: John Murray, 1862.

8° (196 x 122 mm). Folding wood-engraved plate and numerous wood-engravings in text by George B. Sowerby. Original plum cloth decorated in gilt and blind, gilt-stamped with orchid device on upper cover (Freeman variant a), 32-pp. publisher's advertisements at end dated December 1861 (some chipping and splitting along joints).

PRESENTATION COPY OF THE FIRST EDITION, inscribed (in the hand of a publisher's clerk) on front flyleaf: "From the Author." This work was the first of Darwin's volumes of evidence supporting his theory of evolution through natural selection. Freeman 800; Norman 595.

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

○1022

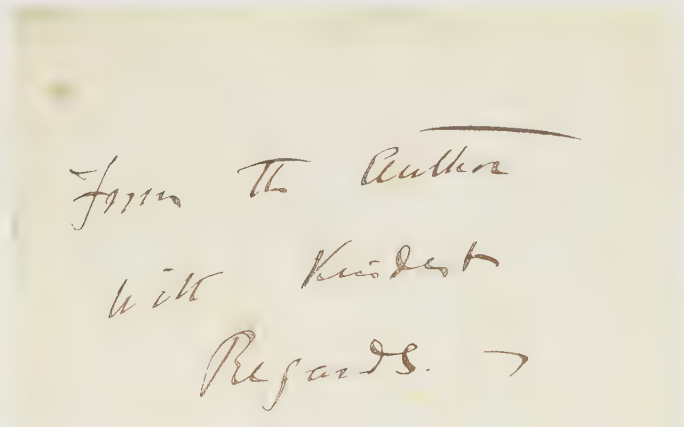
DARWIN, Charles (1809-1882). *The Descent of Man, and Selection in Relation to Sex.* London: John Murray, 1871.

2 volumes, 8° (191 x 125 mm). Numerous illustrations in text. Original green cloth, gilt-decorated on spines (hinges and text block cracked in vol. 1, minor wear to extremities); cloth slipcase. *Provenance*: C.W. Faber (signature on preliminaries dated 1871); R. Rutson James (bookplates).

FIRST EDITION, FIRST ISSUE. In *The Descent of Man*, Darwin "compared man's physical and psychological characteristics to similar traits in apes and other animals, showing how even man's mind and moral sense could have developed through evolutionary processes" (Norman). Freeman 937; Garrison-Morton 170; Norman 599.

(2)

Estimate: $1,000-1,500



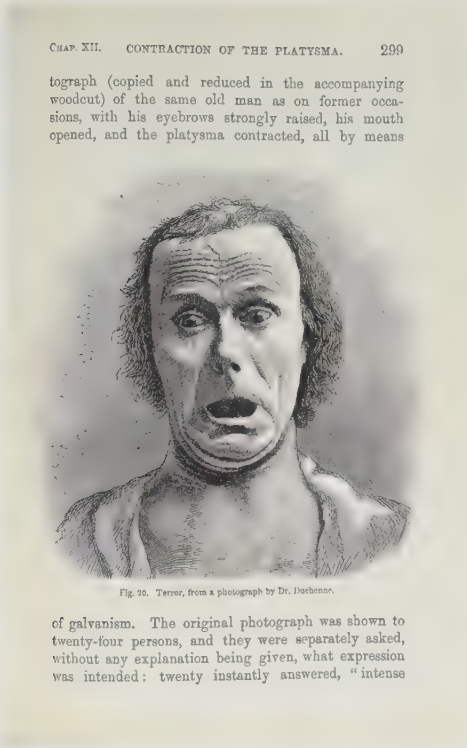
1023 (detail)

›1023

DARWIN, Charles (1809-1882). *The Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals.* London: John Murray, 1872.

8° (182 x 119 mm). 7 heliotype plates by O.G. Rejlander (3 folding), numerous illustrations in text (some plates lightly dampstained). (Recased, some marginal dampstaining and smoke damage at edges, a few text leaves stained.) Original green cloth (some staining at edges); cloth folding case. *Provenance*: George Warde Norman (1793-1882), a director of the Bank of England from 1821 to 1872, and friend and correspondent of Darwin (presentation inscription from the author on the front flyleaf: "From the Author with Kindest Regards," and the bookplate of the recipient).

FIRST EDITION, Freeman's First Issue (but with photographic plates numbered in Roman). PRESENTATION COPY, INSCRIBED IN DARWIN'S HAND. "With this book Darwin founded the



CHAP. XII. CONTRACTION OF THE PLATYSMA. 299

tograph (copied and reduced in the accompanying woodcut) of the same old man as on former occasions, with his eyebrows strongly raised, his mouth opened, and the platysma contracted, all by means

Fig. 20. Terror, from a photograph by Dr. Duchenne.

of galvanism. The original photograph was shown to twenty-four persons, and they were separately asked, without any explanation being given, what expression was intended: twenty instantly answered, "intense

study of ethology (animal behavior) and conveyance of information (communication theory) and made a major contribution to psychology" (DSB). The work contains studies of facial and other types of expression in man and mammals, and their relationship to various emotions. "This is an important member of the evolutionary set, and it was written, in part at least, as a confutation of the idea that the facial muscles of expression in man were a special endowment" (Freeman). The Norman copy (as well as other presentation copies) has its plates numbered in roman instead of arabic, contradicting Freeman's priority of arabic numbered plates: since this copy was one of those specially prepared for presentation by having its edges trimmed by the binder, it is most likely that Darwin would have presented copies from the earlier issue. Freeman 1151; Garrison-Morton 4975; Norman 600.

Estimate: $2,000-3,000

›1024

[DARWIN, Charles]. GRAY, Asa (1810-1888). *Natural Selection not inconsistent with Natural Theology. A Free Examination of Darwin's Treatise on the Origin of Species, and of its American Reviewers*. London: Trübner & Co., 1861.

8° (225 x 140 mm). Disbound (title-page soiled and with small dampstain, some slight marginal browning).

FIRST SEPARATE EDITION. Following the publication of *On the Origin of Species* (see lot 1020), Gray and Lyell attempted to reconcile Darwinism with traditional religious belief by arguing that species had evolved according to Divine plan. Gray's review first appeared in the *Atlantic Monthly* over July, August, and October in 1860. Darwin was pleased with the review and republished it at his own expense. He would eventually reject Gray's strategy of attempting to combine natural selection with natural theology. VERY RARE. Norman 938.

[*With*:]

GRAY, Asa. *Review of Darwin's Theory on the Origins of Species by Natural Selection* [drop-title], offprint from: *The American Journal of Science and Arts*, Vol. XXIX, March, 1860. [New Haven], 1860. 8° (233 x 143 mm). Disbound. FIRST EDITION, offprint issue. "After the *Origin* appeared Gray was one of its staunchest defenders, and his initial review of the book did much to dispel American feelings that Darwinism was akin to atheism. It was later republished as the first chapter of Gray's *Darwiniana* (Norman 937).

(2)

Estimate: $800-1,200

›1025

DARWIN, Charles (1809-1882). *On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection...fifth thousand*. London: John Murray, 1860. 8° (198 x 123 mm). Folding diagram. Original green cloth (tear along top of front joint, hinges cracked). *Provenance*: Autograph letter signed (undated, to "Jane") from William Bernhard Tegetmeier (1816-1912), celebrated naturalist and animal breeder, friend and correspondent of Darwin (tipped-in at p. 229); autograph letter signed from Sir Buckston Browne to H. Saxe Wyndham (dated 4 October 1936 tipped to rear paste-down). Second edition, second issue. The second edition was the largest printing of any edition or issue in Darwin's lifetime at 3000 copies. The first issue, with title-page dated 1859 and without "fifth thousand" on title, is only known to exist in two copies. Freeman 376; Norman 594. — *The Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication*. London: John Murray, 1868. 2 volumes, 8° (222 x 141 mm). Original green cloth. *Provenance*: Richard Burrell (signature on front flyleaves dated "Stanley / 1868"). FIRST EDITION, second issue, with single erratum on p. vi of vol. I and 32-pp. publisher's advertisements at end of vol. I. Freeman 878; Norman 597 — *Geological Observations on the volcanic islands and parts of South America...* London: Smith, Elder, & Co., 1876. 8° (190 x 121 mm). Original orange cloth. *Provenance*: James Geikie (1839-1915), geologist (signature on printed presentation slip "From the Author" on pastedown). Second edition, PRESENTATION COPY. Freeman 276; Norman 588. — *The Formation of Vegetable Mould*. London: John Murray, 1881. 8° (187 x 122 mm). Illustrated. Original green cloth. FIRST EDITION. Freeman 1357; Norman 603.

(5)

Estimate: $1,500-2,000

o1026

DARWIN, Charles (1809-1882). "On the Movements and Habits of Climbing Plants," in: *The Journal of the Linnean Society*, Vol. IX, nos. 33-34, pp. 1-118. London, 1865. 8° (226 x 142 mm). Original blue printed wrappers. First Appearance. Freeman 833; Norman 596. — *The Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication.* London, 1868. 2 volumes, 8° (222 x 141 mm). Original green cloth. FIRST EDITION, second issue, but with rare single-line imprint on spine. Freeman 878; Norman 598. — *Insectivorous Plants.* London, 1875. 8° (191 x 125 mm). Original green cloth. FIRST EDITION. Freeman 1217; Norman 601. — *The Different Forms of Flowers on Plants of the Same Species.* London, 1877. 8° (188 x 130 mm). Original green cloth. FIRST EDITION. Freeman 1277; Norman 602.

(5)

Estimate: $1,500-2,000

o1027

[DARWIN AND THE THEORY OF EVOLUTION]. — [CHAMBERS, Robert]. *Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation.* London: John Churchill, 1844. 8°. Rebound in buckram. FIRST EDITION of the first full-length exposition in English of an evolutionary theory. Garrison-Morton 218; Norman 438. — [CHAMBERS]. *Explanations: A Sequel to "Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation."* London: Churchill, 1845. 8°. Rebound in buckram. FIRST EDITION of Chambers' sequel to the above. — [DARWIN, Charles]. ROMANES, George. *Mental Evolution in Animals.* London, 1883. 8°. 2 lithographed charts (one folding). Original plum cloth. FIRST EDITION. Includes Darwin's "Essay on Instinct" (pp. 353-384), part of Chapter 10 of his unpublished "big book" on the origin of species. Freeman 1434; Norman 604. — DARWIN, Charles. *The Foundations of the Origin of Species, A Sketch Written in 1842.* Edited by Francis Darwin. Cambridge: University Press, 1909. Portrait frontispiece. 8°. Original vellum-backed printed boards. *Provenance*: WILLIAM HENRY BRAGG (1862-1942), physicist and nobelist (tipped-in printed presentation leaf from the Syndics of the University Press with Bragg designated as recipient in holograph). FIRST EDITION, one of an unspecified number of copies privately printed for presentation to delegates to the celebration at Cambridge of the centenary of the birth of Darwin and the 50th anniversary of the publication of *Origin*. Freeman 1555; Norman 605. — HAECKEL, Ernst. *De telis quibusdam astaci fluviatilis. Dissertatio inauguralis histologica...* Berlin: G. Schade, 1857. 8°. 2 folding engraved plates. Contemporary blind-embossed orange boards. FIRST EDITION of Haeckel's doctoral dissertation on certain tissues in the crayfish, his first zoological work. He became a converted evolutionist after reading a German translation of Darwin's *Origin* in 1862. Norman 962. — BUTLER, Samuel. *Unconscious Memory.* London: David Bogue, 1880. 8°. Original decorated orange cloth (hinges cracked). FIRST EDITION of Butler's anti-Darwinistic work which attempted to demonstrate that species variation was due more to to conscious or unconscious memory, rather than chance and environmental factors. Norman 382. — SCHAAFHAUSEN, Hermann. "Zur Kenntniss der ältesten Rassenschädel," in: *Archiv für Anatomie, Physiologie und wissenschaftliche Medicin*, Jahrgang 1858, pp. 453-478. Berlin, 1858. 8°. Later gray wrappers. FIRST EDITION, journal issue. Contains the "first description of the Neanderthal skull, the first human fossil skull morphologically distinct from the skulls of modern *Homo sapiens*, discovered in 1856 in the Neanderthal Cave in the Neander Valley, near Düsseldorf" (Garrison-Morton 204). (See also lot 1087.) Norman 1904. — WEISMANN, August. *Ueber den Einfluss der Isolirung auf die Artbildung.* Leipzig: Engelmann, 1872. 8°. Original gray printed wrappers (spine chipped, few chips at edges). *Provenance*: Prof. Dr. Baumler (presentation inscription from the author on the upper wrapper [below crossed out inscription to Alfred Russel Wallace in Weismann's hand]). FIRST EDITION. PRESENTATION COPY (inscribed twice by the author). Norman 2194.

(8)

Estimate: $1,500-2,000

›1028

DEMOURS, Antoine (1762-1836); [Samuel Thomas SÖMMERRING (1755-1830)]. *Traité des maladies des yeux... suivi de la Description de l'oeil humain, traduite du Latin de S. T. Soemmering.* Paris: Firmin Didot for the author and Crochard, 1818.

4 volumes of which 3 volumes, 8° (204 x 128 mm), and plate volume, 4° (257 x 195 mm). Half-titles in all volumes, errata leaf at end of vol. 3. Plate volume with engraved frontispiece portrait by N. F. J. Masquelier after a painting by Latour, 80 engraved plates numbered 1-65, comprising 15 uncolored engraved plates, 12 duplicate outline plates, and 53 plates of color-printed stipple engravings, by various engravers, color plates 16-65 after Laguiche. (Occasional foxing.) Contemporary tree calf gilt, arms of the dedicatee Louis XVIII on sides, spines gilt with red morocco lettering pieces, gilt edges (joints and extremities rubbed, most upper inner hinges cracked).

FIRST EDITION. Demours, a prominent opthalmologist who succeeded his father Pierre as Royal Opthalmologist, spent years patiently noting his observations in preparation for this major treatise on the diseases of the eye. In it Demours surveys all known pathologies and presents numerous case histories of eye injuries and conditions. His description of glaucoma, provided by his father, "was the first to recognize heightened intraocular pressure." A skillful surgeon, Demours was among the first to use belladonna in cataract operations, and the first to open artificial pupils to remedy certain forms of blindness. He spent a considerable sum on his carefully produced *Traité*, whose fine illustrations made it the most splendid work of opthalmology ever printed, and which created a sensation in the medical world.

The plate volume (vol. 4) contains the first French translation of Sömmerring's *Abbildungen des menschlichen Auges* (Frankfurt, 1801, the translation based on the Latin edition, Frankfurt, 1804), a work that with Johann Gottfried Zinn's 1755 monograph on the eye became "the foundation for all modern researches on the structure of this organ" (Choulant-Frank, p. 308). Plates 1-13 are anatomical illustrations copied from previous editions of Sömmering; plates 14 and 15 illustrate surgical instruments, and the color-printed plates, numbers 16-65, illustrate various pathological conditions of the eye and are based on enamel models that Demours had had made. Becker 96; Waller 2353; Wellcome II, p. 448; Norman 618.

(4)

Estimate: $1,500-2,000

›1029

[DE QUINCEY, Thomas, (1785-1859)]. *Confessions of an English Opium-Eater.* London: Taylor and Hessey, 1822.

12° (177 x 105 mm). Half-title, leaf of advertisements at end. Original drab boards, uncut (rebacked, preserving nearly all of the original spine and all of the original printed spine label, some wear and staining to covers); red morocco pull-off case. *Provenance*: George Sharpe (ownership inscription dated December 1822 on half-title); 19th-century armorial bookplate; 20th-century bookplate of Robert J. Collier.

FIRST EDITION of "the most famous account of drug addiction in English literature" (Norman). *Confessions* first appeared in the *London Magazine* in October and November 1821. De Quincey added an appendix to the book version which tabulated his use of opium during a time when he was attempting to reduce his dependency. Tipped to verso of half-title leaf: Autograph Letter Signed (initials) by De Quincey to "My Dear Sir" (a magazine editor), n.p. [London], "Noon Sat. June 13," n.y., 1 page, 12mo, regarding articles, including one on opium: "...The opium art. is distinct; and like be about half that length [or two pages]..." Tinker 817; Norman 619.

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

›1030

DICKENS, Charles (1812-1870). *A Curious Dance Round a Curious Tree.* [N.p.: For St. Luke's Hospital, 1860]. 8°. Original printed pink wrappers (vertical fold crease as usual). Second Issue. Dickens's description of Christmas in St. Luke's Hospital for the insane originally appeared in *Household Words* for January 1852; it next was printed in this pamphlet form as part of a fund-raising effort on behalf of the hospital. Norman 636. — *American Notes for General Circulation.* London, 1842. 8°. 2 vols. Original plum cloth (faded with slight staining, inner hinges cracked). FIRST ISSUE. ASSOCIATION COPY, inscribed by Dickens's second daughter Kate Perugini on the dedication leaf to an Albert Whitin in 1920. "Dickens visited the Boston Lunatic Hospital and the New York Lunatic Asylum during his famous American tour in 1842 [described in *American Notes*]...the [New York] facility, with its 'lounging, listless madhouse air' (p. 111), disgusted him" (Norman). Deutsch, pp. 144-145. FIRST EDITIONS. Norman 635.

(3)

Estimate: $900-1,200

›1031

DIEFFENBACH, Johann Friedrich (1792-1847). *Ueber das Schielen und die Heilung desselben durch die Operation*. Berlin: Albert Förstner, 1842.

8° (211 x 130 mm). 3 engraved plates (2 folding) by C. Resener after Dr. Johann Julius Bühring (1815-1855), Dieffenbach's nephew. (Some light browning). Contemporary red morocco gilt, with gilt arms of Pope Gregory XVI on front and back covers, within a cartouche of scrolls, with a gilt-ruled border with foliate scrolls and fretted corner-pieces; spine gilt with foliate scrolls, g.e.; modern morocco-backed box. *Provenance*: Pope Gregory XVI; Collegio Urb. (gift inscription on front flyleaf "Donum H.D.N. Gregorii XVI P.Max./ Bibliothecae Coll. Urb. 21.Nov. 1844."; stamp on title page); shelfmark label on front free endpaper.

FIRST EDITION, PRESENTATION COPY to Pope Gregory XVI (1765-1846), a patron of science and the arts. The first successful attempt to correct strabisimus by cutting tendons of the eye muscles. The operation was initially highly successful, and Dieffenbach was awarded the Monthyon Prize by the Institut de France. The technique was later abandoned because of the longterm complications caused. Garrison-Morton 5856; Norman 638.

Estimate: $2,000-3,000

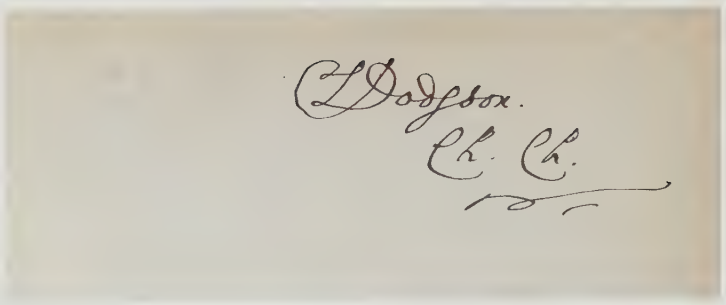
›1032

DINE, Jim (b. 1935), illustrator. *The Temple of Flora. Twenty-eight drypoint-engravings...with Botanical notes compiled and poetry selected by Glenn Todd & Nancy Dine.* San Francisco: Arion Press, 1984.

2° (520 x 355 mm). 28 drypoint etchings, combining engraving and drypoint, using hand and electric tools, by Jim Dine, plus an additional print on *chine collé* from the second state of the frontispiece (entitled "Details from Nancy's Garden"), SIGNED BY THE ARTIST, laid in separate printed folder. Quarter green morocco, gilt-lettered on spine; custom cloth box with an inset bas-relief sculpture designed by Dine and cast by Ron Dillon, representing Flora's temple gate on upper cover; outer cloth folding case.

LIMITED EDITION OF JIM DINE'S *TEMPLE OF FLORA*, number 38 of 150 copies signed by the artist and containing an additional signed print, of an edition of 175. Dine's rendition is modelled after John Thornton's work of the same name (1807), and includes poems by John Ashbery, Hart Crane, Robert Creeley, Thom Gunn, Denise Levertov, Josephine Miles, Frank O'Hara, Ron Padgett, Sylvia Plath, William Carlos Williams, and others. Norman 640.

Estimate: $2,500-3,500



1033 (detail)

○1033

[DODGSON, Charles Lutwidge, "Lewis Carroll"]. WINSLOW, Forbes Benignus (1810-1874). *On Obscure Diseases of the Brain, and Disorders of the Mind: Their Incipient Symptoms, Pathology, Diagnosis, Treatment, and Prophylaxis*. London: John Churchill, 1860.

8° (221 x 142 mm). Original plum cloth (spine faded and a bit soiled, heel of spine and fore-corners worn, front inner hinge cracked); red cloth slipcase. *Provenance*: Alfred M. Hellman (bookplate).

FIRST EDITION. FROM THE LIBRARY OF CHARLES LUTWIDGE DODGSON (author of the immortal *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* and *Through the Looking-Glass*) with his ownership signature on the half-title: "CL Dodgson/Ch. Ch. [for Christ Church, Oxford]." "Winslow was one of the pioneers of the humane system of treatment of insane asylums, and a prime mover in the establishment of the insanity plea in criminal defense. *On Obscure Diseases of the Brain* is a comprehensive survey of the symptomatology of early cerebral and mental diseases...Winslow was the first to suggest the creation of 'psychical diagnostic tests' to detect disease or abnormality of the brain, and anticipated Thudichum in his advocacy of the study of chemico-cerebral pathology" (Norman). Hunter-Macalpine, pp. 1074-1078; Norman 2250.

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

›1034

DONDERS, Franciscus Cornelius (1818-1889). *De harmonie van het dierlijke leven de openbaring van wetten*. Utrecht: C. Van der Post, 1848. (Occasional light spotting). Original brown printed boards. *Provenance*: Willem Einthoven (1860-1927), physiologist and inventor of the electrocardiogram (signature on front cover). FIRST EDITION of Donder's medical thesis. Norman 646. — *Astigmatisme en cilindrische glazen*. Utrecht: C. Van der Post; Amsterdam: C.G. Van der Post, 1862. Text diagrams (occasional very minor spotting). Modern half cloth, marbled boards. FIRST EDITION. The first publication of "Donder's Law": that the rotation of the eye around the line of sight is not voluntary. Garrison-Morton 5889; Norman 647. — *Astigmatismus und cylindrische glaeser*. Berlin: Hermann Peters, 1862. Text diagrams (occasional minor spotting). Modern quarter cloth, marbled boards. FIRST EDITION IN GERMAN. Norman 648. Together 3 volumes, 8°.
(3)

Estimate: $800-1,200

›1035

DOPPLER, Johann Christian (1803-1853). *Ueber das farbige Licht der Doppelsterne und einiger anderer Gestirne des Himmels*. Offprint from *Abhandlungen der königl. böhmischen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Prag*, 5th series, 2 (1842). Prague: Gottlieb Haase for Borrosch & André, 1842.

4° (262 x 211 mm). One lithographed plate. (Light foxing). 19th-century quarter morocco, unidentified gilt coat of arms on sides (motto "Ardeo Persevero Spero"), preserving original printed wrappers, later paper label "Printed in Germany" pasted to upper wrapper (wrappers slightly stained). *Provenance*: Kazan, Imperial Observatory ([author's?] inscription on front wrapper "für die kais[erliche] Sternwarte zu Kazan," crossed out); Dr. Karl Kreil (1798-1862), Austrian astronomer and meteorologist (signature and shelfmark on title and wrapper); Dr. Schwarz IGti (inkstamp on verso of title); a few pencilled marginal corrections.

Ueber das

farbige Licht der Doppelsterne

und einiger anderer

Gestirne des Himmels.

Versuch einer das Bradley'sche Aberrations-Theorem als integrirenden Theil in sich schliessenden allgemeineren Theorie.

Von

Christian Doppler,

Printed in Germany.

FIRST EDITION, offprint issue, of the first statement of the Doppler principle, one of the most basic tools of modern astronomy, "which relates the observed frequency of a wave to the motion of the source or the observer relative to the medium in which the wave is propagated" (DSB). In this paper, read to the Prague Gesellschaft der Wissenschaft on 25 May 1842, Doppler derived the correct elementary formula for motion of *either* the source or the observer along the line between them; the formula for the motion of both at the same time appeared in an article of 1846. Doppler mentions the application of the principle to both acoustics and optics, "particularly to the colored appearance of double stars and to the fluctuation of variable stars and novae. The reasoning for the latter arguments was not always very cogent; for example, he believed that all stars were intrinsically white and emitted only or mainly in the visible spectrum," and erroneously concluded that a receding star would appear redder and an approaching star bluer. "It should be noted that Doppler worked under rather isolated circumstances, being the earliest important physicist in Austria in the nineteenth century" (DSB). The acoustical effect was experimentally proven by Buys Ballot at Utrecht in 1845. Three years later, the French physicist Hippolyte Fizeau, unaware of Doppler's work, published a paper describing the acoustical effect and noting its application to optics and its usefulness for astronomical observation. Fizeau, unlike Doppler, was aware of the invisible stellar radiations at either end of the spectrum and thus correctly interpreted the implications of the effect: a moving light source would cause a global shift in the frequency of the light "waves" throughout the spectrum toward either the red or the violet end of the spectrum depending on the relative position of the viewer. Fizeau noted the potential usefulness of this effect for astronomical observation, "a point of such importance that the principle is sometimes called the Doppler-Fizeau principle" (op. cit.). In 1868 the British astrophysicist William Huggins first applied the principle by measuring the shift in the spectra of Sirius and thus calculated the velocity of its movement away from the earth. "Since then the technique has provided the science of astrophysics with one of its most important tools for measuring the size and the structure of the universe" (ibid.). Current applications include Doppler radar and machines to measure blood flow.

INTERESTING ASSOCIATION COPY. Karl Kreil, author of several works on comets, meteorology and terrestrial magnetism, worked in the same academic circles in Vienna and Prague as the author, with whom he was undoubtedly acquainted. Norman 651.

Estimate: $5,000-7,000

›1036

DORSEY, John Syng (1783-1818). *Elements of Surgery: for the use of students; with plates.* Philadelphia: E. Parker & Kimber & Conrad, 1813.

2 volumes, 8° (212 x 128 mm). 15 engraved plates, numbered I-XV (Vol. 1); 11 engraved plates numbered XVI-XXVII (Vol. 2), plates XII and XXV in sepia, printed slip with notice "Earle's double bed" bound before plate III (some browning and spotting to plates and text throughout, 3 in. tear to 2L2). Contemporary tree calf, gilt spine, red leather label (corners worn). *Provenance*: John Fitsworth (signature dated 1818 in Vol. 1); Jonathan Havens (bookplate).

FIRST EDITION OF THE FIRST AMERICAN TEXTBOOK OF SURGERY. Including many of the notes of Dorsey's uncle and teacher, Philip Syng Physick (1768-1837), a pioneer American surgeon from Philadelphia. Many of the plates are from Dorsey's own drawings. Cushing D228; Garrison-Morton 5585.1; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1372; Waller 2533; Wellcome II, p.481; Norman 652.

(2)

Estimate: $800-1,200

›1037

DRAKE, Daniel (1785-1852). *A Systematic Treatise...on the Principal Diseases of the Interior Valley of North America.* Cincinnati: Winthrop B. Smith & Co., 1850. 8°. 19 lithographed maps (including double-page frontispiece). (Text and plates foxed and browned.) Modern calf. *Provenance*: Dr. Brooke (author's presentation inscription [in pencil] on front pastedown). PRESENTATION COPY OF THE FIRST EDITION. "The classical contribution to the social history of N. America includes the most important work on the natural history of malaria published up to that time" (Garrison-Morton 1777). Howes D-469; Norman 654. — *A Systematic Treatise...on the Principal Diseases...Second Series.* Edited by S. Hanbury Smith and Francis G. Smith. Philadelphia: Lippincott, Grambo & Co., 1854. 8°. Contemporary speckled sheep (spine browned, rubbed). FIRST EDITION. Posthumously published as the second series, this volume contains the remainder of Drake's medical reports, classified under five different types of fever. See Howes D-469; Norman 654. — *Natural and Statistical View, or Picture of Cincinnati and the Miami Country.* Cincinnati: Looker and Wallace, 1815. 12°. 2 engraved folding maps (including frontispiece). Original green printed boards, uncut (rebacked, preserving portion of upper spine). FIRST EDITION of Drake's second book, containing "the first organized study of the geology of western Ohio and eastern Indiana, describing the elephant fossils of Big Bone Lick and giving the first suggestion made in America of the connection between granite erratics and ice" (Norman). Drake devotes a chapter to medical topography of the area around Cincinnati. Howes D-465; Norman 655.

(3)

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

○1038

DUCHENNE DE BOULOGNE, Guillaume (1806-1875). *De l'électrisation localisée et de son application à la physiologie, à la pathologie et à la thérapeutique.* Paris; London; New York: Baillière; Madrid: Bailly-Baillière, 1855. 8°. Text diagrams (minor foxing throughout). Original quarter blue morocco, marbled boards, gilt-lettered spine. FIRST EDITION. Duchenne proved electricity to be an essential tool for the study of the physiology of muscles in the body, and also a means of diagnosis. He was able to identify previously unknown diseases, distinguishing between progressive muscular atrophy, labioglossolaryngeal paralysis, progressive muscular atrophy with pseudohypertrophy, and locomotor ataxia. Garrison-Morton 614; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1690; Osler 2511; Waller 2604; Norman 659. — DUCHENNE DE BOULOGNE. *Physiologie des mouvements démontrée a l'aide de l'expérimentation électrique et de l'observation clinique et applicable à l'étude des paralysies et des déformations ... extrait de l'ouvrage intitulé: de l'électrisation localisée.* Paris; London; New York: Baillière; Madrid: Bailly-Baillière, 1867. 8°. Text diagrams (occasional minor spotting). Original printed gray wrappers, uncut (lower left corner of back wrapper torn off). FIRST EDITION. "A monumental work, the result of twenty years study of electromuscular stimulation 'to determine the proper action which the muscles possess in life'." The book contains an excellent record of the kinesiology of the entire muscular system' (Garrison-Morton 624); Norman 660. — DUCHENNE DE BOULOGNE. *Examen critique des principales méthodes d'électrisation.* Paris: Baillière, 1870. 8°. Original gray printed back wrapper, uncut, some leaves unopened (front wrapper missing). PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed by the author on title: "A mon ami le docteur Michelot/ Duchenne D.M.". Third edition, offprint issue. Norman 661.

(3)

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

○1039

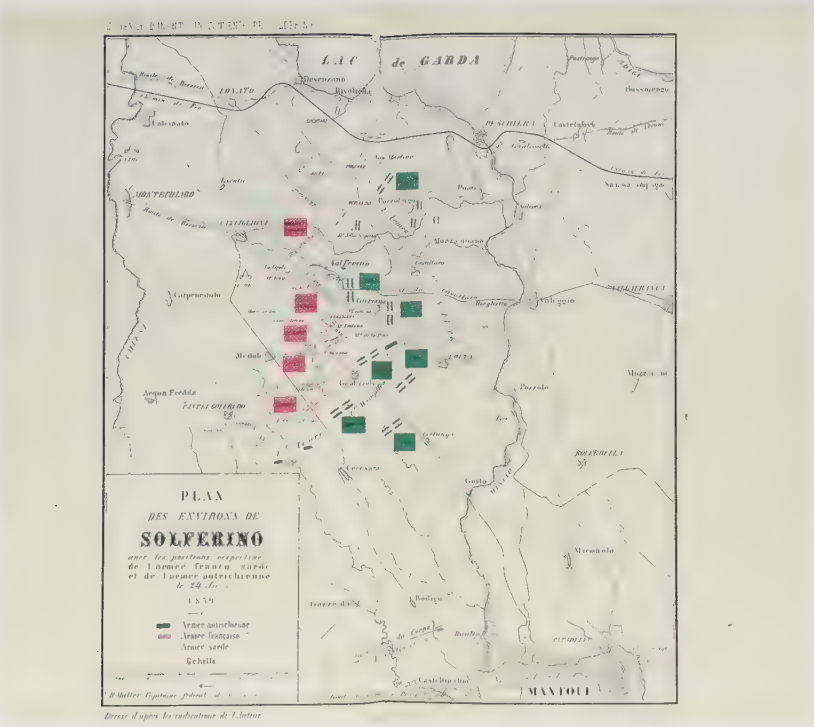
DUFRÉNOY, Ours Pierre Armand (1792-1857) and Jean Baptiste ÉLIE DE BEAUMONT (1798-1874). *Explication de la carte géologique de la France rédigée sous la direction de M. Brochant de Villiers Inspecteur Général des Mines.* Paris: Imprimerie Royale, 1841 (Vol. I and map), 1848 (Vol. II).

2 text volumes, 4° (255 x 194 mm), and large map in 6 separate folding sections. Hand-colored folding engraved map mounted on muslin in Vol. I, illustrations in text (minor foxing). Map: 6 hand-colored engraved sections by C.E. Collin & J.M. Hacq after A. Desmadryl, each 730 x 1120 mm., mounted on linen. Contemporary French red morocco-backed diced boards gilt, with uniformly bound pull-off map case (extremities and corners worn). *Provenance*: Martineau des Chesnez (engraved armorial bookplate in Vol. I).

FIRST EDITION OF THE FIRST MODERN GEOLOGICAL MAP OF FRANCE. The need of such a map was recognized as early as the mid-eighteenth century, but the necessary research was not permitted until after Greenough's six-part geological map of England was published in 1820. Dufrénoy and Élie spent time in England studying Greenough's methods, and then 4 years on field research in France, before the 1:500,000 map and commentaries were published in 1841-8. A further 3 volumes of commentary were published in 1873, 1878 and 1879. Ward-Carozzzi 859-860; Norman 667.

(3)

Estimate: $1,500-2,000



›1040

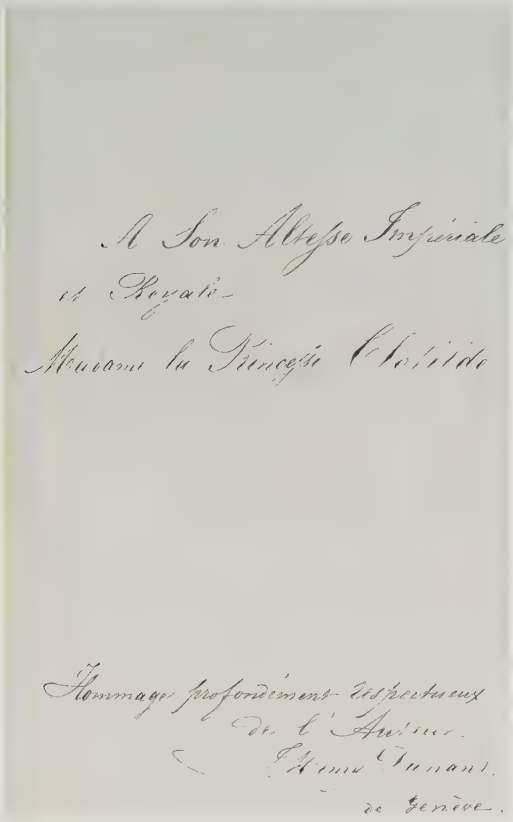
DUNANT, Jean Henri (1828-1910). *Un souvenir de Solférino... Ne se vend pas.* Geneva: Jules-Guillaume Fick, 1862.

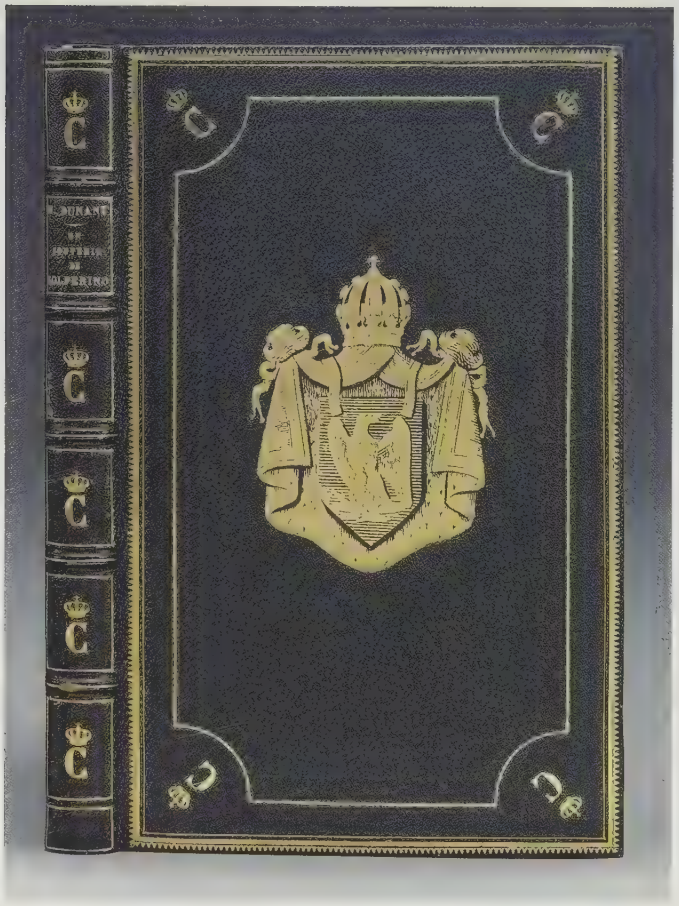
‹4° (262 x 168 mm). Half-title; double-page lithographed map of the region around Solferino with color-printed key-blocks in three tints, by B. Müller after the author. Original purple bubble-grained cloth, spine lettered in gilt, gilt edges (spine faded and with old paper shelfmark label, joints and extremities slightly scuffed). *Provenance*: illegible German or Austrian library inkstamp on title-page.

FIRST EDITION, FIRST ISSUE, of the work that led to the formation of the Red Cross. A Swiss philanthopist who undoubtedly knew of the work of Florence Nightingale, Dunant was present as an observer during the Italian war of 1859, and witnessed the terrible Battle of Solferino on 24 June 1859, one of the bloodiest battles of the entire nineteenth century. He wrote this straightforward and unsparing account of the battle and its heartbreaking and horrifying aftermath, when over 40,000 wounded soldiers were left to die with no medical treatment or even water other than that improvised by the local inhabitants under Dunant's direction, as a plea for the formation of an international organization of volunteers for the assistance of the wounded. The idea was by no means new, several attempts having been made since the mid-18th century to organize a means of protecting the wounded and establishing the inviolability of hospitals, but Dunant was the first to propose the creation of a broadly-based international humanitarian organization.

Although 1600 copies of Dunant's pamphlet were *printed* in November 1862 for his private distribution, only 400 copies were actually *distributed*. Demand for the work led Dunant to have another 1000 copies published a month later, with a reset title page calling the issue a "second edition". Dunant's eloquence bore immediate fruit: "within a year of its publication an unofficial international conference had met in Geneva and had formulated proposals that were submitted to an official international conference called by the Swiss government" (Grolier *Medicine*). The Geneva Convention creating the International Red Cross was signed in 1864. After suffering the loss of his fortune, Dunant sank into oblivion, but was "rediscovered" in 1895; in 1901 he was awarded, with the French economist Frédéric Passy, the first Nobel Peace Prize. *En français dans le texte* 284; Garrison-Morton 2166; Grolier *Medicine* 73A; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1945; PMM 350; Waller 2639; Norman 670.

Estimate: $3,000-4,000





›1041

DUNANT, Jean Henri (1828-1910). *Un souvenir de Solférino... Troisième édition.* Geneva: Jules-G^me^ Fick, 1863.

Small 8° (183 x 116 mm). Half-title; lithographed folding map, reprinted from the first edition. Contemporary green hard-grain morocco gilt, gilt arms of Princess Clotilde of Sardinia and Piedmont on sides, her crowned cipher repeated in corners of covers and spine compartments, gilt edges, turn-ins gilt, pink moiré silk liners. *Provenance*: Princess Clotilde (1843-1911), eldest daughter of King Victor Emmanuel II of Sardinia and Piedmont (binding, author's presentation inscription on front flyleaf); "Maison des Oiseaux," Congregation Notre-Dame (bookplate).

PRESENTATION COPY of the "third," i.e., second edition (see preceding lot), containing additional notes and an appendix, and in which Dunant extended his original proposal to include victims of natural disasters (in a footnote to page 152). The royal recipient of this copy had "played a significant role in the events leading up to the battle of Solferino: in 1858, as part of the alliance agreement between her father and Emperor Napoléon III of France, she was given in marriage to the emperor's cousin Napoléon-Joseph Bonaparte" (Norman). The Sardinians were eager to wage war for a United Italy against the Austrian regime, and the confirmation of an alliance between Sardinia and France, the latter being doted with a professional army, tipped the balance of military power in their favor, leading directly to a declaration of war in April 1859. Norman 671.

Estimate: $2,500-3,500

›1042

DUPUYTREN, Guillaume (1777-1835). *Traité théorique et pratique des blessures par armes de guerre...* Edited by Alexandre Louis Michel Paillard (1803-1835) and Edmond Marx (1797-1865). Paris: J.B. Baillière, 1834.

2 volumes, 8vo (206 x 126 mm). Contemporary quarter calf and marbled boards, spine gilt.

FIRST EDITION. "Dupuytren's treatise on war wounds, like many of his other works, was edited from his clinical lectures by others, in this case his students Alexandre Paillard and Edmond Marx. The lectures themselves were based upon the large influx of casualties from the Revolution of 1830" (Norman). Garrison-Morton 2163; Waller 2658; Norman 672.

(2)

Estimate: $600-800

›1043

DUTROCHET, René Joachim Henri (1776-1847). *Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire anatomique et physiologique des végétaux et des animaux*. Paris: J.-B. Baillière. 1837.

3 volumes (including plate atlas), 8° (218 x 138 mm [text vols.] and 234 x 146 mm [atlas]). 30 engraved plates. Original tan printed wrappers, unopened and uncut (vol. 1 with spine cracked and a hole on front wrapper, rear wrapper detached on vol. 2, some chipping to spines).

FIRST EDITION of this collection of Dutrochet's most important biological papers. "Dutrochet's most important contribution was the discovery of osmosis, to which he gave its name; he was the first to investigate the phenomenon systematically, and to recognize its fundamental significance in living organisms" (Norman). Among his other important contributions, Dutrochet demonstrated that mushrooms were not a particular genus, but the fruiting bodies of the mycelium; and that only plant cells containing green matter were capable of absorbing carbon dioxide. Garrison-Morton 110; Pritzel 2566; Norman 673.

(3)

Estimate: $600-800

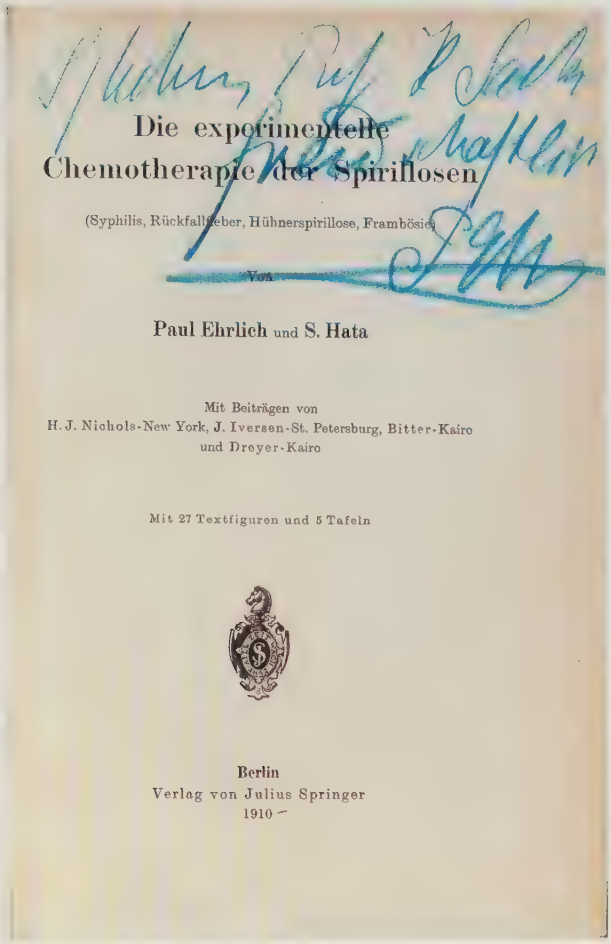
›1044

EHRLICH, Paul (1854-1915) and Sahachiro HATA (1873-1938). *Die experimentelle Chemotherapie der Spirillosen (Syphilis, Rückfallfieber, Hühnerspirillose, Frambösie)*. Berlin: Julius Springer, 1910.

8° (234 x 156 mm). 5 halftone plates, 3 folding printed tables, text diagrams. Contemporary half cloth, gilt-lettered spine, marbled boards. *Provenance*: Dr. Hans Sachs (1877-1945), Ehrlich's pupil, co-worker and bibliographer (blue pencil inscription on title: "S. lieben Prof. H. Sachs freundschaftlich, P. Ehrlich").

FIRST EDITION, PRESENTATION COPY, OF THE FIRST CHAPTER IN THE HISTORY OF CHEMOTHERAPY. Ehrlich had the idea of a "magic bullet" drug — one that could seek out and attack invading organisms but not affect the host tissue — after performing experiments with dyes in which bacteria had absorbed a stain while the surrounding micro-organism had not. Ehrlich and his assistant Hata performed 605 experiments with arsenical compounds on the spirochaeta pallida, the organism causing syphilis, which Fritz Schaudinn had identified in 1905, before they succeeded using a compound that they named "Salvarsan 606". "This was the first chapter in the history of chemotherapy, later stages being marked by the discovery of prontosil and the brilliantly successful sulpha drugs, including the well-known 'M. & B. 693' which was to save the life of Winston Churchill at a critical point in the Second World War" (PMM). PRESENTATION COPIES OF THIS WORK ARE EXCEPTIONALLY RARE. This and the following copy are the only inscribed copies of this work sold during the last 40 years. Garrison-Morton 2403; Grolier *Medicine* 92 (this copy exhibited); *Heirs of Hippocrates* 2159; Osler 1697; PMM 402; Waller 2707; Norman 686.

Estimate: $3,000-4,000



Die experimentelle
Chemotherapie der Spirillosen

(Syphilis, Rückfallfieber, Hühnerspirillose, Frambösie)

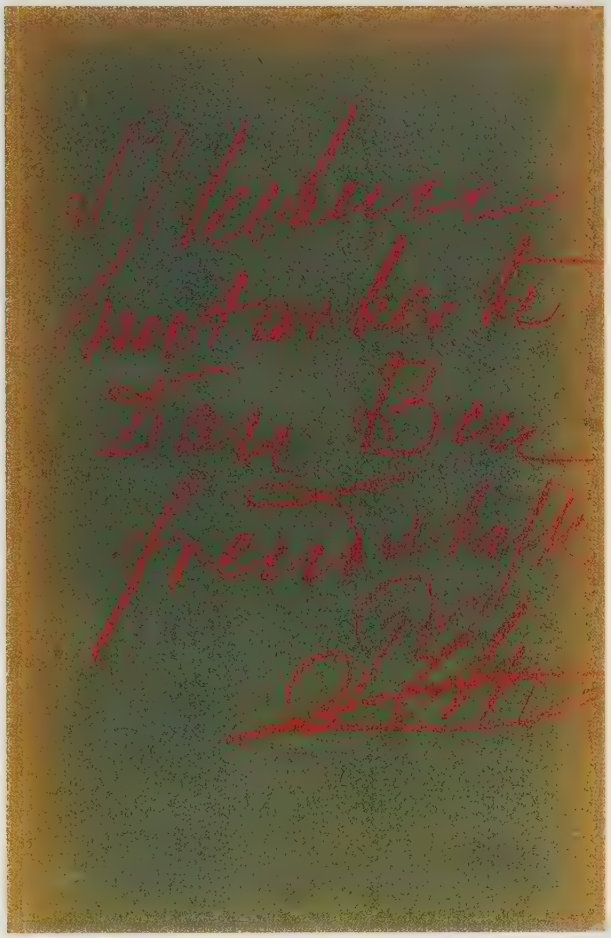
Von

Paul Ehrlich und S. Hata

Mit Beiträgen von
H. J. Nichols-New York, J. Iversen-St. Petersburg, Bitter-Kairo
und Dreyer-Kairo

Mit 27 Textfiguren und 5 Tafeln

Berlin
Verlag von Julius Springer
1910



›1045

EHRLICH, Paul (1854-1915) and Sahachiro HATA (1873-1938). *Die experimentelle Chemotherapie der Spirillosen (Syphilis, Rückfallfieber, Hühnerspirillose, Frambösie).* Berlin: Julius Springer, 1910.

8° (233 x 156 mm). 5 halftone plates, 3 folding printed tables, text diagrams. Original blue-green cloth, gilt-lettered spine. *Provenance*: author's presentation copy to unknown recipient (red pencil inscription on front free endpaper).

FIRST EDITION, PRESENTATION COPY OF THE FIRST CHAPTER IN THE HISTORY OF CHEMOTHERAPY. Ehrlich inscribed this with a laboratory crayon like those used to write on glass slides. Garrison-Morton 2403; Grolier *Medicine* 92; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 2159; Osler 1697; PMM 402; Waller 2707; Norman 687.

Estimate: $2,000-3,000

›1046

EHRLICH, Paul (1854-1915). *Croonian Lecture. On immunity with special reference to cell life.* [London: Harrison & Sons, (1900)]. Offprint from *Proceedings of the Royal Society* 66 (1900). 8°. 2 halftone figures. Original gray printed wrappers. *Provenance*: William Henry Welch (1850-1934), pathologist and microbiologist, close friend of the author (presentation inscription on front wrapper "Prof. Dr. Welch mit herzlichen Grüssen PE"). FIRST EDITION, offprint issue, PRESENTATION COPY. Ehrlich's first demonstration of the side-chain theory using diagrams and drawings, illustrating side chains and the different groupings on the cell protoplasm. Norman 683. — *Chemotherapeutische Trypoanosomen-Studien.* [Berlin: L. Schumacher, 1907]. Offprint from *Berliner klinischen Wochenschrift* 44 (1907). 8°. Original brown printed wrappers (very minor repairs to spine). *Provenance*: Franklin P. Mall (1862-1917), embryologist (3-line signed presentation inscription from author on front wrapper). FIRST EDITION, offprint issue, PRESENTATION COPY. "Includes an account of 'Trypanrot,' by which Ehrlich succeeded in curing experimental trypanosomiasis. It was his work on this subject which led Ehrlich eventually to the production of salvarsan. He shared the Nobel Prize for Medicine with Metchnikoff in 1908" (Garrison-Morton 5281). Norman 684. — *Das Sauerstoff-Bedürfniss des Organismus. Eine farbeanalytische Studie.* 8°. Berlin: August Hirschwald, 1885. Original red cloth, front cover lettered and ornamented in gilt, gilt-lettered spine. *Provenance*: P. Alexander Kuffel (inkstamps); Professor Zuntz (inkstamp). FIRST EDITION. Ehrlich's report of his investigation into the distribution of oxygen in animal tissues and organs, arguing that tissue oxidation and reduction use hydrogen atoms. Includes the first statement of the "side-chain" theory. Garrison-Morton 2540; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 2156; Waller 2705; Norman 680. — "Ueber die Methylenblauenreaction der lebenden Nervensubstanz." In: *Deutsche medicinische Wochenschrift* 12 (1886), pp. 49-52. Berlin: Georg Reimer, 1886. Large 4°. Bound with two other numbers of *Deutsche medicinische Wochenschrift*, modern marbled boards. FIRST EDITION. Ehrlich's first report on his experiments with the staining of living tissue, describing methlyene blue as a selective vital stain for nerve endings. Norman 681. Together 4 vols., 8° except as stated.

(4)

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

›1047

EHRLICH, Paul (1854-1915). *Beiträge zur experimentellen Pathologie und Chemotherapie.* Leipzig: Akademische Verlagsgesellschaft, 1909. 8°. Original black cloth, gilt-lettered front cover, spine lettered in blind. The first and last PRESENTATION COPIES, inscribed to Dr. Hans Sachs (1877-1945), Ehlrich's pupil, co-worker and bibliographer. FIRST EDITION. Garrison-Morton 2565; Norman 685. — *Das Sauerstoff-Bedürfniss des Organismus. Eine farbenanalytische Studie.* Berlin: August Hirschwald, 1885. 8°. Original green cloth, gilt-lettered spine. *Provenance*: Dr. Hans Sachs (inkstamps). FIRST EDITION. Ehrlich's report of his investigations into the distribution of oxygen in animal tissues and organs, arguing that tissue oxidation and reduction use hydrogen atoms. Garrison-Morton 2540; Norman 679. — *Constitution, Vertheilung und Wirkung chemischer Koerper. Aeltere und neuere Arbeiten.* Leipzig: Georg Thieme, 1893. 8° (232 x 157 mm). Contemporary half brown cloth, gilt-lettered spine, marbled boards (spine faded). *Provenance*: Dr. Hans Sachs (inkstamp). FIRST EDITION. A collection of papers, including descriptions of his work with methylene blue as a selective tissue stain, the use of fluorescein to observe the streaming of optic humors, and the hereditary nature of acquired immunities against toxic plant proteins in mice. Norman 682. — EHRLICH and Adolf LAZARUS. *Die Anaemie ... I. Abteilung, I. Teil:*

Normale und pathologische Histologie des Blutes. Edited by Adolf Lazarus and O. Naegeli. Vienna and Leipzig: Alfred Holder, 1909. 8°. 5 chromolithographed plates, chromolithographed text illustrations. Original yellow printed front wrapper bound in, contemporary half cloth, gilt-lettered spine, marbled boards. Second edition, PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed to Dr. Hans Sachs. "Ehrlich's researches on blood opened up a new era in haematology" (Norman). *Heirs of Hippocrates* 2157; Norman 688. (4)

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

○1048

EINSTEIN, Albert (1870-1955). "Über einen die Erzeugung und Verwandlung des Lichtes betreffenden heuristischen Gesichtspunkt." — "Über die von der molekularkinetischen Theorie der Wärme geforderte Bewegung von in ruhenden Flüssigkeiten suspendierten Teilchen." — "Zur Elektrodynamik bewegter Körper." Three articles in: *Annalen der Physik*, 4. Folge, Bd. 17, 1905, pp. 132-48, 549-60, 891-921. Leipzig: Johann Ambrosius Barth, 1905.

8° (216 x 138 mm). Line-block and halftone text illustrations, 1 folding line-block table, 3 halftone plates, 1 collotype plate. Contemporary half blue cloth, marbled sides.

FIRST EDITIONS, journal issues, of three important early papers by Einstein. In the first paper, "Einstein suggested that light be considered a collection of independent particles of energy, which he called 'light quanta.' Such a hypothesis, he argued, would provide an answer to the problem of black-body radiation where classical theories had failed, and would also explain several puzzling properties of fluorescence, photoionization and the photoelectric effect" (Norman). It was for this paper, together with one on the photoelectric effect ("Zur Theorie der Lichterzeugung und Lichtabsorption"), published in 1906, that Einstein was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1921. Weil 6; Norman 689.

The second paper proved, according to Einstein himself, that "according to the molecular theory of heat, bodies of dimensions of the order of 1/1000 mm. suspended in liquid experience apparent random movement due to the thermal motion of molecules. Such movement of suspended bodies has actually been observed by biologists who call it Brownian molecular movement" (quoted by R. W. Clark, *Einstein*, New York, 1984, p. 87). Experimental verification of the predictions made in this paper contributed to proving the physical reality of molecules. Weil 8; Norman 690.

The third paper, on the electrodynamics of moving bodies, was Einstein's first statement of the special theory of relativity. In it he argued that all motion is relative to the inertial system in which it is measured, and that matter and energy are equivalent. As he himself remarked, "it modifies the theory of space and time" (quoted by Clark, p. 87). See also lot 1049. Dibner *Heralds of Science* 167; Grolier/Horblit 26b; Weil 9; Norman 691A.

Estimate: $2,500-3,500

A. Einstein. Überreicht vom Verfasser.

Zur Elektrodynamik bewegter Körper.

Von

A. Einstein.

Separat-Abdruck aus den

Annalen der Physik.

Vierte Folge. Band 17.

1905.

Leipzig,

Johann Ambrosius Barth.

›1049

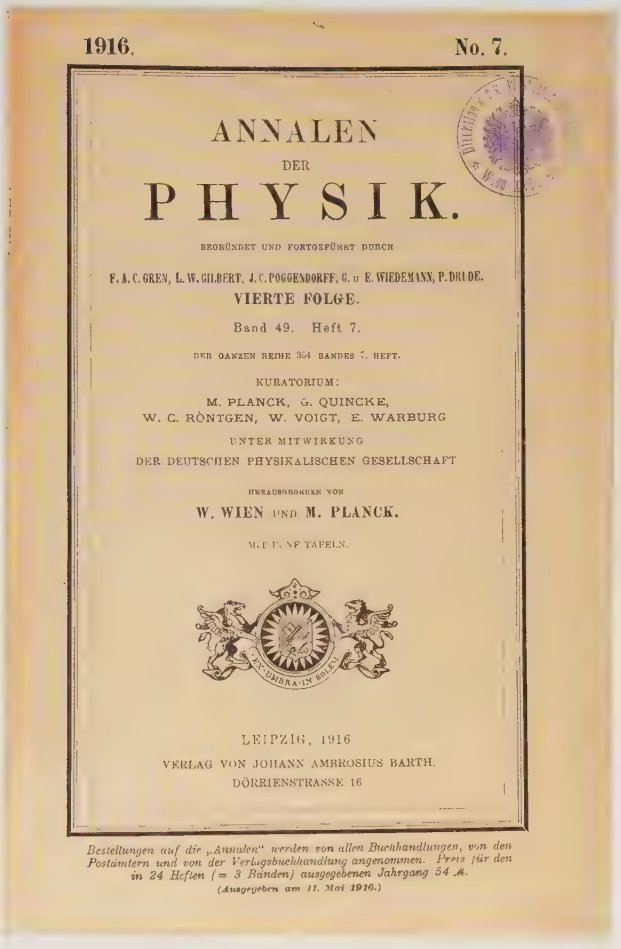
EINSTEIN, Albert (1879-1965). *Zur Elektrodynamik bewegter Körper.* Offprint from *Annalen der Physik*, 4. Folge, Bd. 17, 1905. Leipzig: Johann Ambrosius Barth, 1905.

8° (220 x 114 mm). Original orange printed wrappers (front wrapper beginning to separate at spine); modern red morocco box. *Provenance*: unidentified recipient ("A. Einstein. Überreicht vom Verfasser" stamped on front wrapper).

PRESENTATION COPY OF THE FIRST EDITION, offprint issue, of Einstein's first paper on the subject of relativity. In this first presentation of the special theory of relativity, the author, then a clerk in the Swiss Patent Office, argued that space and time are not separate entities and that energy and matter are equivalent. These revolutionary conclusions laid the foundation for a new view of the universe.

According to Ernst Weil, Einstein's bibliographer, there are few offprints of his publications before 1914. For a paper such as the present one, it is probable that Einstein received the 15-20 offprints that were customarily provided by *Annalen der Physik*. Einstein submitted the paper to the journal on 30 June 1905, and it was printed in the September 1905 number. In April 1905 Einstein had written to his friend Conrad Habicht about the papers he published that year and indicated that he was expecting to receive author's copies. It is possible that the offprints were available before the journal number; although the offprint and the journal article were printed from the same setting of type, their relative availability would have depended on the binding and distribution policies of the journal (cf. Grolier *Medicine*, pp. xxvii-xxviii). Dibner *Heralds of Science* 167; Grolier/Horblit 26b; Weil 9; Norman 691.

Estimate: $6,000-8,000


1916. No. 7.

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DER
PHYSIK.

BEGRÜNDET UND FORTGEFÜHRT DURCH
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HERAUSGEGEBEN VON
W. WIEN UND M. PLANCK.
MIT FÜNF TAFELN.

LEIPZIG, 1916
VERLAG VON JOHANN AMBROSIUS BARTH.
DÖRRIENSTRASSE 16

Bestellungen auf die „Annalen" werden von allen Buchhandlungen, von den Postämtern und von der Verlagsbuchhandlung angenommen. Preis für den in 24 Heften (= 3 Bänden) ausgegebenen Jahrgang 54 M.
(Ausgegeben am 11. Mai 1916.)

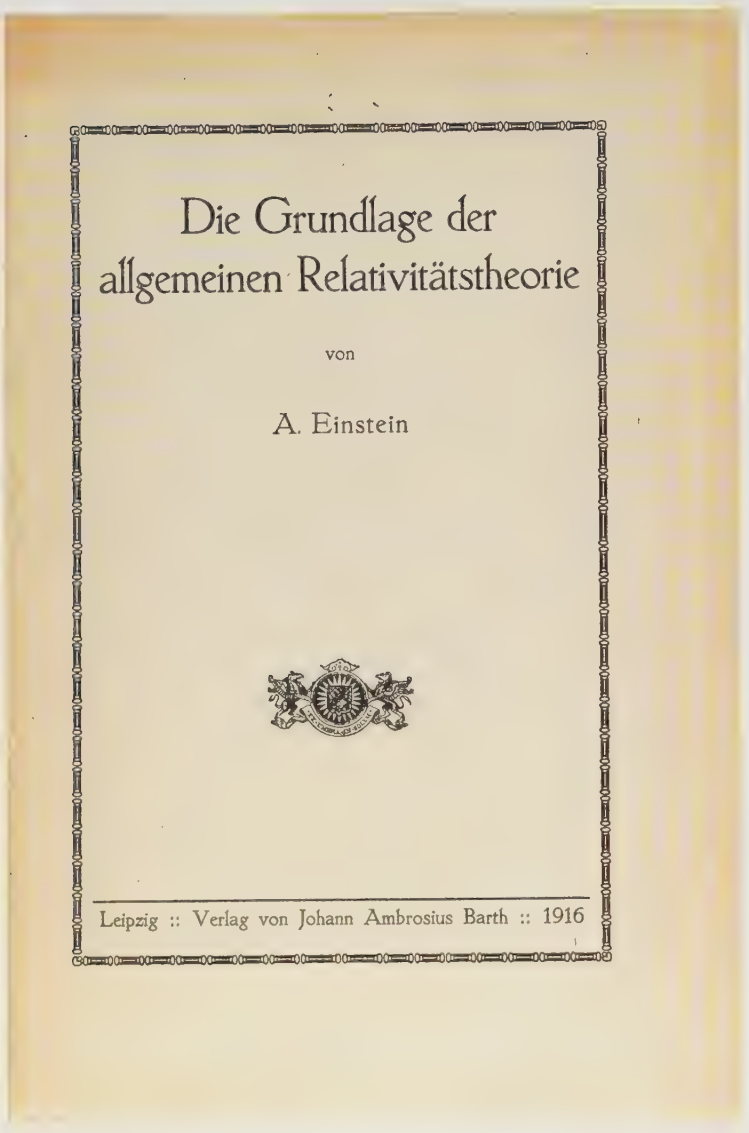
○1050

EINSTEIN, Albert (1879-1955). "Die Grundlage der allgemeinen Relativitätstheorie," in *Annalen der Physik*, 4. Folge, Bd. 49, 1916, pp. 769-822. Leipzig: Johann Ambrosius Barth, 1916.

8° (222 x 145 mm). Line-block text illustrations. One collotype plate and 4 halftone plates. (A few pencilled calculations in margins.) Original tan printed wrappers (rebacked); modern maroon cloth box (a few small spots). *Provenance*: Vienna, K.K. Staatsrealschule (ink stamp on wrapper).

FIRST EDITION, journal issue, of Einstein's fundamental statement of the general theory of relativity. "Whereas Special Relativity [see lots 1048 and 1049] had brought under one set of laws the electromagnetic world of Maxwell and Newtonian mechanics as far as they applied to bodies in uniform relative motion, the General Theory did the same thing for bodies with the accelerated relative motion epitomized in the acceleration of gravity. But first it had been necessary for Einstein to develop the true nature of gravity from his principle of equivalence ... Basically, he proposed that gravity was a function of matter itself and that its effects were transmitted between contiguous portions of space-time ... Where matter exists, so does energy; the greater the mass of matter involved, the greater the effect of the energy which can be transmitted. In addition, gravity affected light ... exactly as it affected material particles. Thus the universe which Newton had seen, and for which he had constructed his apparently impeccable mechanical laws, was not the real universe ... Einstein's paper gave not only a corrected picture of the universe but also a fresh set of mathematical laws by which its details could be described" (R.W. Clark, *Einstein*, New York, 1984, p. 253). Grolier/Horblit 26c; PMM 408; Weil 80; Norman 695.

Estimate: $2,000-3,000


Die Grundlage der
allgemeinen Relativitätstheorie

von

A. Einstein

Leipzig :: Verlag von Johann Ambrosius Barth :: 1916

›1051

EINSTEIN, Albert (1879-1955). *Die Grundlage der allgemeinen Relativitätstheorie*. Leipzig: Johann Ambrosius Barth, 1916.

8° (241 x 162 mm). Original tan printed wrappers, untrimmed.

FIRST EDITION, monograph issue. Though presented as a separate publication, this is in fact an offprint from *Annalen der Physik*, 4. Folge, Band 49, 1916 (see lot 1050), and it is so identified on the verso of the title page. The text, though reimposed with different page breaks and pagination, appears to be in the same setting as the journal article. A title page and table of contents have been added, as well as a wrapper that makes no reference to the journal, and the note giving the date when the article was submitted to the journal has been deleted from the end. According to Weil, this paper was the subject of several reprintings or facsimiles. The first edition may, as here, be recognized by the presence of the printer's imprint "Druck von Metzger & Wittig in Leipzig" on the verso of the title and by the shorter imprint "Metzger & Wittig, Leipzig" on the back wrapper. Weil 80a; Norman 696.

Estimate: $2,500-3,500

○1052

EINSTEIN, Albert (1879-1955) and Marcel GROSSMAN (1878-1936). *Entwurf einer verallgemeinerten Relativitätstheorie und einer Theorie der Gravitation.* Offprint from: *Zeitschrift für Mathematik und Physik*, Bd. 62, 1913. Leipzig and Berlin: B.G. Teubner, 1913. 8°. Original pale-green printed wrappers (edges slightly browned and bumped).

FIRST EDITION, offprint issue, of Einstein's preliminary approach to the general theory of relativity. His old friend Marcel Grossman helped with the mathematics needed to represent Einstein's conception of gravity. Weil 59a; Norman 693.

[*With:*]

EINSTEIN, Albert, and W.J. de HAAS. *Experimenteller Nachweis der Ampèreschen Molekularströme.* Offprint from *Verhandlungen der Deutschen Physikalischen Gesellschaft*, XVII. Jahrgang, Nr. 8. Braunschweig: Friedr. Vieweg & Sohn, 1915. 8°. Original yellow printed wrappers. *Provenance*: presentation copy ("Überreicht von den Verfassern" printed on front wrapper).

"This paper on magnetomechanical experiments was Einstein's sole contribution to the empirical physical sciences" (Norman). Weil 73; Norman 694.

(2)

Estimate: $1,500-1,800

○1053

EINSTEIN, Albert (1878-1955). *Zur affinen Feldtheorie.* Offprint from *Sitzungsberichte der Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Sitzung der physikalisch-mathematischen Klasse vom 31. Mai*, 1923, XVII. Berlin: Verlag der Akademie der Wissenschaften, In Kommission bei Walter de Gruyter, 1923. 4°. Weil 132; Norman 698. — *Zur einheitlichen Feldtheorie.* Offprint from *Sitzungsberichte der Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Phys.-math. Klasse, 1929, I.* Berlin: Verlag der Akademie der Wissenschaften, In Kommission bei Walter de Gruyter, 1929. 4°. Weil 165; Norman 700. — Albert EINSTEIN and W. MAYER. *Einheitliche Theorie von Gravitation und Elektrizität.* Offprint from *Sitzungsberichte der Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Phys.-math. Klasse, 1931, XXV.* Berlin: Verlag der Akademie der Wissenschaften, In Kommission bei Walter de Gruyter, 1931. 4°. Weil 182; Norman 701. — *Einheitliche Theorie von Gravitation und Elektrizität. Zweite Abhandlung.* Offprint from *Sitzungsberichte der Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Phys.-math. Klasse, 1932, XII.* Berlin: Verlag der Akademie der Wissenschaften, In Kommission bei Walter de Gruyter, 1932. 4°. Weil 183; Norman 701. All in original orange printed wrappers, all FIRST EDITIONS, offprint issues. Four of Einstein's contributions to the unified field theory.

(4)

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

›1054

EINSTEIN, Albert (1878-1955). *Quantentheorie des einatomigen idealen Gasses. Zweite Abhandlung.* Offprint from: *Sitzungsberichte der Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften. Sitzung der physikalisch-mathematischen Klasse vom 8. Januar, 1925, Nr. I.* Berlin: Verlag der Akademie der Wissenschaften, In Kommission bei Walter de Gruyter, 1925. 4°. Original orange printed wrappers.

FIRST EDITION, offprint issue, of "the second part of Einstein's second paper on the Bose-Einstein statistics, in which Einstein extended S.N. Bose's new statistical method of counting light quanta (which treated light quanta as indistinguishable particles) to the case of a gas made up of indistinguishable particles of matter" (Norman). Weil 144; Norman 699.

[*With*:]

"Über das Relativitätsprinzip und die aus demselben gezogenen Folgerungen," in *Jahrbuch der Radioaktivität und Elektronik*, 4. Band, 1907, pp. 411-462, and 5. Band, 1908, pp. 98-99. Leipzig: S. Hirzel, 1904-1905. 2 volumes, 8°. Line-block and halftone text illustrations, 2 collotype plates. Green cloth. FIRST EDITION, journal issue, of Einstein's first explicit statement of the equivalence of inertial and gravitational mass and of the equation for mass in terms of energy, here expressed as $M = E/c^2$. Weil 21; Norman 692. — *Vier Vorlesungen über Relativitätstheorie gehalten im Mai 1921 an der Universität Princeton.* Braunschweig: Friedr. Vieweg & Sohn, 1922. 8°. Original gray printed wrappers, untrimmed. *Provenance*: Dr. K.F. Niessen, Maarssen, Holland (ink stamp on title page). FIRST EDITION of four lectures delivered at Princeton University in the spring of 1921. They were published in English under the title *The meaning of relativity* (1922). Weil 124; Norman 697. (4)

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

›1055

ELLIOTSON, John (1791-1868). *Numerous Cases of Surgical Operations without Pain in the Mesmeric State; with remarks.* London: H. Bailière, 1843. 8° (222 x 143 mm). Original brown printed wrappers (repaired), modern cloth box. *Provenance*: Hinckley Mechanic's Institute (presentation inscription). FIRST EDITION, PRESENTATION COPY. Elliotson was one of the first to perform surgery on hypnotized patients in England. He was successful in many cases, but faced great suspicion and distrust, particularly from Thomas Wakley, editor of the *Lancet*. He was eventually forced out of the public positions he held, including that of professor at the University of London. A report on one of the first operations performed under mesmerism in England (see lot 1326), and of the opposition that arose when this success was reported to the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society. Garrison-Morton 5650.2; Norman 702. — *Numerous Cases of Surgical Operations without Pain in the Mesmeric State; with remarks.* Philadelphia: Lea & Blanchard, 1843. 8° (228 x 148 mm). Disbound (minor foxing to title-page). FIRST AMERICAN EDITION. Norman 703. (2)

Estimate: $2,000-2,500

›1056

[EMBRYOLOGY & REPRODUCTION: HUMAN AND ANIMAL]. — KEIBEL, Franz (1861-1929) and Franklin P. MALL (1862-1917), editors. *Manual of human embryology*. Philadelphia & London: J.B. Lippincott, 1910-1912. 2 volumes, 4°. Numerous text illustrations. Original green cloth, gilt-lettered spines. *Provenance*: Herbert M. Evans (signature and stamp). FIRST EDITION IN ENGLISH. The present work, written by European and American experts "has not yet been superseded" (DSB). Garrison-Morton 526; Norman 1203. — KEIBEL and MALL, editors. *Handbuch der Entwicklungsgeschichte des Menschen*. Leipzig: S. Hirzel, 1910-1911. 8°. Numerous text illustrations. Contemporary half black morocco, (boards scraped, joints on Vol. II broken). *Provenance*: Herbert M. Evans (signature and stamp). FIRST EDITION IN GERMAN. Norman 1204. — HIS, Wilhelm (1831-1904). *Unsere Körperform und das physiologische Problem ihrer Entstehung*. Leipzig: F.C.W.Vogel, 1874. 8°. Text wood-engravings. Contemporary boards, gilt-ruled spine. *Provenance*: Dr. G. Koch, Wiesbaden (bookplate & stamp). FIRST EDITION. The first scientist to seek a causal explanation of embryonic development. Garrison-Morton 494; Norman 1081. — WEISMANN, August (1834-1914). *Die Continuität des Keimplasma's als Grundlage einer Theorie der Vererbung*. Jena: Verlag von Gustav Fischer, 1885. 8°. Original gray printed wrappers, uncut (minor tears and losses); modern cloth case. *Provenance*: stamp: "Überreicht vom Verfasser" stamped on front wrapper; Bibliothèque de France, Société Nationale d'Acclimatation (stamps on front wrapper and last page of text). FIRST EDITION, PRESENTATION COPY. Weismann's assertion of the place of the germ plasm within the cell nucleus, which he believed played the major role in the transmission of hereditary characteristics. Norman 2195. — ALLEN, Edgar (1892-1943). *The Menstrual Cycle of the Monkey, Macacus Rhesus: Observations on normal animals, the effects of removal of the ovaries and the effects of injections of ovarian and placental extracts into the spayed animals*. Offprint from: *Contributions to Embryology*, Carnegie Institute, Washington, Vol. 19, 1927. [Washington, 1927]. 4°. 13 halftone plates. Original buff printed wrappers. *Provenance*: Herbert M. Evans (stamp on front wrapper). FIRST EDITION, offprint issue. "The begining of modern knowledge of the menstrual cycle. Allen showed that uterine bleeding occurs as a withdrawal effect when oestrogen ceases to act on the endometrium" (Garrison-Morton 1185); Norman 38. — ROUX, Wilhelm (1850-1924). *Beiträge zur Entwicklungsmechanik des Embryo. No. 5 Ueber die künstliche Hervorbringung halber Embryonen durch Zerstörung einer der beiden ersten Furchungskugeln*. Offprint from: *Virchow's Archiv für pathologische Anatomie* 114 (1888). Berlin: Georg Reimer, 1888. 8°. 1 lithographed folding plate, 1 chromolithographed folding plate. Original gray printed wrappers. *Provenance*: Professor C. Daneste (presentation inscription on front wrapper "Herrn. Prof. C. Daneste Verehrungsvoll d. Vf."). FIRST EDITION, offprint issue, PRESENTATION COPY. "His work on the production of half-embryos initiated a turning point by shifting emphasis from descriptive to experimental embryology" (Garrison-Morton 505); Norman 1851. — MORGAN, Thomas Hunt (1866-1945). *The development of the frog's egg. An introduction to experimental embryology*. London & New York: Macmillan, 1897. 8°. Numerous text illustrations. Original green cloth. *Provenance*: Herbert M. Evans (signature dated 1903 on front free endpaper, ink-stamp on title, pencil notes on rear free endpaper). FIRST EDITION. First work in English on experimental embryology. Garrison-Morton 514; Norman 1550. — Another copy. *Provenance*: Gavin de Beer (1899-1972), embryologist and biographer of Darwin (stamp on front free endpaper). Norman 1551. — LONG, Joseph Abraham (b. 1879) and Herbert McLean EVANS (1882-1971). *The Oestrous Cycle in the Rat and its Associated Phenomena*. Berkeley: University of California, 1922. 4°. 11 photographic plates. Original blue cloth, gilt-lettered front cover. *Provenance*: C.E. Gray (inscribed on front free endpaper: "To Mr. C.E. Gray in grateful appreciation of his interest and aid in these studies Herbert M. Evans Sept. 9, 1922", title signed by both authors). FIRST EDITION, PRESENTATION COPY. Norman 1387. — McGEE, Lemuel Clyde (b. 1904). *The effect of the injection of a lipoid fraction of bull testicle in capons*. Offprint from: *Proceedings of the Institute of Medicine in Chicago* 6 (1927). 8°. Text halftones. Original blue printed wrappers. *Provenance*: Herbert M. Evans (presentation inscription on front wrapper; from F.C. Koch, who had been involved in the first extractions of potent androsterone. FIRST EDITION, offprint issue. Garrison-Morton 1187; Norman 1405.

(11)

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

›1057

EMMET, Thomas Addis (1828-1919). *Vesico-vaginal Fistula from Parturition and Other Causes: with cases of recto-vaginal fistula.* New York: William Wood, 1868.

8° (240 x 155 mm). Numerous text diagrams (very occasional minor spotting). Original green cloth, leather spine label, uncut. *Provenance*: James Young Simpson (1811-1870), gynecologist (presentation inscription from the author on front flyleaf "Sir James Y. Simpson, Bart. M.D. with compliments of the Author Sept. 26th 1868," bookplate); Royal Medical College, Edinburgh (stamp on title).

FIRST EDITION. Emmet had been taught by James Marion Sims (1813-1883), the leading American gynecologist of his time, and in 1855 Sims had appointed him assistant surgeon at the Women's Hospital of the State of New York. "Emmet's treatise provided a comprehensive and valuable account of the surgical treatment of vesico-vaginal fistula based upon Sims' technique, which involved the use of silver wire sutures" (Norman). Garrison-Morton 6058; Norman 706.

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

›1058

ESDAILE, James (1808-1859). *Mesmerism in India, and its practical application in surgery and medicine.* London: Longman, 1846. 8°. Original brown blind-stamped cloth, gilt-lettered spine. *Provenance*: Dr. W.A.F. Browne (gift inscription from G.M. Ogilvie on front free endpaper); Will. Elgin of Edinburgh (bookseller's ticket). FIRST EDITION. Esdaile, in charge of the hospital at Hooghly, India, experimented with mesmerism to facilitate operations and other cures. He had sufficient success to secure government support and the charge of a hospital in Calcutta, but on returning to Scotland in 1851 found he was unable to achieve the same results on Scottish patients. Garrison-Morton 5650.3; Norman 709. — *Mesmerism in India, and its practical application in surgery and medicine.* Hartford: Silas Andrus & Son, 1851. 12°. Original brown blind-stamped cloth, gilt-lettered spine. *Provenance*: Geo. B. Satterlee (bookplate). Second American edition. Norman 710. — *The Introduction of Mesmerism as an anaesthetic and curative agent, into the hospitals of India.* Perth: Dewar & Son, 1852. 8°. Stabbed as issued. *Provenance*: Editor of the Courant (presentation inscription from the author). FIRST EDITION, PRESENTATION COPY. Norman 711. — *Natural and Mesmeric Clairvoyance, with the practical application of Mesmerism in Surgery and Medicine.* London: Bailliere, 1852. 8°. Original blindstamped black cloth (rebacked preserving original spine). FIRST EDITION. Norman 712.

(4)

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

○1059

ESNAULT-PELTERIE, Robert (b. 1881). *L'astronautique*. Paris: A. Lahure, 1930.

8° (253 x 165 mm). Photo-engraved frontispiece portrait of the author, 9 folding lithographed charts (minor repairs to frontispiece and facing errata). Original red printed wrappers, uncut (spine faded). *Provenance*: Emile Picard (1856-1941), mathematician (signature on front wrapper).

PRESENTATION COPY OF THE FIRST EDITION OF ESNAULT-PELTERIE'S MOST IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTION TO ROCKETRY, with the portrait frontispiece with the author's signature found only in presentation copies and printed on the thick paper of higher quality used for presentation copies of this work. Together with the supplement volume, *L'astronomique-complément* (1934), this includes everything known at the time about rocketry and space-flight. A greatly expanded version of the author's *Exploration par fusées* (See lot 1060). Norman 715.

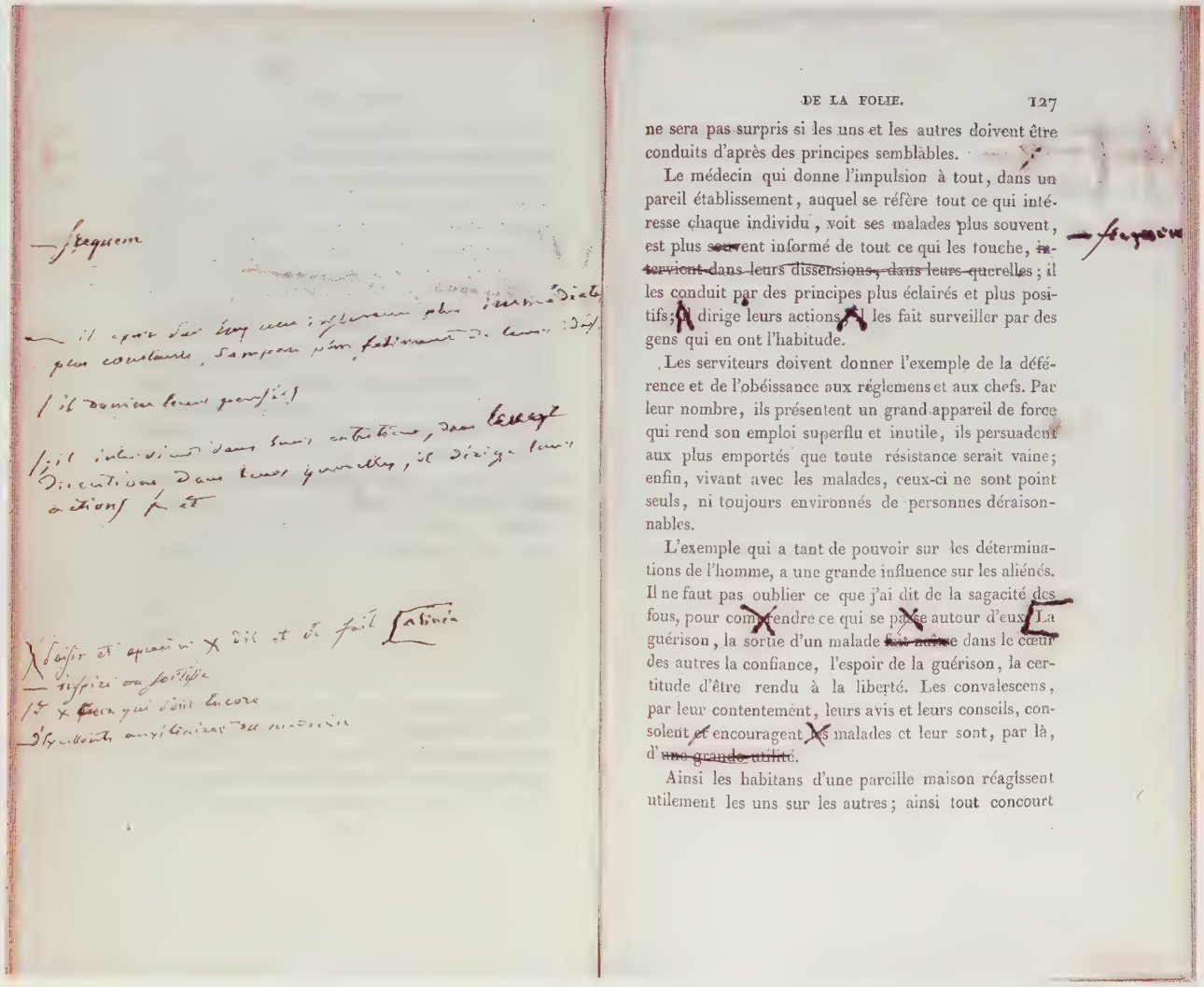
Estimate: $1,000-1,500

○1060

ESNAULT-PELTERIE, Robert (b. 1881). *L'exploration par fusées de la très haute atmosphère et la possibilité des voyages interplanétaires*. Paris: Société Astronomique de France, 1928. 8°. Original red printed wrappers, uncut and largely unopened (worn, front cover detached). *Provenance*: John Ambrose Fleming (1849-1945), inventor of the vacuum diode, the first electron tube (presentation inscription on p.[1] "With Author's compliments to Mr. Fleming London Oct 28 R. Esnault"). FIRST EDITION, PRESENTATION COPY, RESEARCH ON THEORETICAL ASTRONAUTICS BY FRANCE'S LEADING PIONEER IN ROCKETRY. Originally delivered as a lecture to the Société Astronomique de France on 8 June 1927. Norman 714. — "Considérations sur les résultats d'un allégement indéfini des moteurs." In: *Journal de physique théorique et appliquée*, 5th series, volume III, March 1913, pp. 218-230. Paris: Bureau du journal de physique, 1913. 8°. Original blue printed wrappers, uncut (some wear, losses to spine). FIRST EDITION. Esnault-Pelterie's first lecture, intended to stimulate interest in and support for interplanetary travel, was delivered first in St. Petersburg and later in Paris, in 1912. This was the first scientific study by a European on the theoretical means of using rockets for space flight. Norman 713.

(2)

Estimate: $1,000-1,500



DE LA FOLIE. 127

ne sera pas surpris si les uns et les autres doivent être conduits d'après des principes semblables.

Le médecin qui donne l'impulsion à tout, dans un pareil établissement, auquel se réfère tout ce qui intéresse chaque individu, voit ses malades plus souvent, est plus souvent informé de tout ce qui les touche, ~~intervient dans leurs dissensions, dans leurs querelles~~; il les conduit par des principes plus éclairés et plus positifs; il dirige leurs actions, il les fait surveiller par des gens qui en ont l'habitude.

Les serviteurs doivent donner l'exemple de la déférence et de l'obéissance aux réglemens et aux chefs. Par leur nombre, ils présentent un grand appareil de force qui rend son emploi superflu et inutile, ils persuadent aux plus emportés que toute résistance serait vaine; enfin, vivant avec les malades, ceux-ci ne sont point seuls, ni toujours environnés de personnes déraisonnables.

L'exemple qui a tant de pouvoir sur les déterminations de l'homme, a une grande influence sur les aliénés. Il ne faut pas oublier ce que j'ai dit de la sagacité des fous, pour comprendre ce qui se passe autour d'eux. La guérison, la sortie d'un malade font naître dans le cœur des autres la confiance, l'espoir de la guérison, la certitude d'être rendu à la liberté. Les convalescens, par leur contentement, leurs avis et leurs conseils, consolent et encouragent les malades et leur sont, par là, d'~~une grande utilité~~.

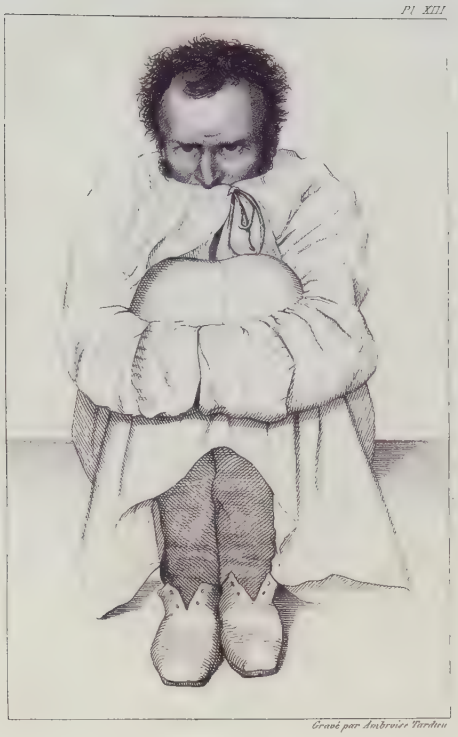
Ainsi les habitans d'une pareille maison réagissent utilement les uns sur les autres; ainsi tout concourt

›1061

ESQUIROL, Jean Étienne Dominique (1772-1840). *Des maladies mentales, considerées sous les rapports médical, hygiénique, et médico-légal.* Paris and London: J.-B. Ballière; Lyon: Ch. Savy; Leipzig: L. Michaelson, 1838.

2 volumes bound in 4, 8° (211 x 131 mm) and atlas (222 x 146 mm). Half-titles, text vols. interleaved with blank foolscap paper; atlas with titlepage, 2-page table of plates, 26 engraved plates by Ambroise Tardieu and a large folding engraved plan of grounds and hospital of Charenton by Le Blanc (scattered foxing to some text leaves, folding plan slightly foxed and with small fold tear). Text: contemporary quarter purple morocco and marbled paper boards, spines sparingly gilt and gilt-lettered (extremities slightly rubbed); Atlas: quarter black morocco and marbled boards (boards rubbed).

Provenance: Jean Étienne Dominique Esquirol, WITH THE AUTHOR'S EXTENSIVE AUTOGRAPH CORRECTIONS, DELETIONS AND TEXTUAL ADDITIONS in pencil and ink on many text pages, interleaves, and on separately attached sheets, these extending from the beginning of vol.1 up to p.512 (perhaps indicating that Esquirol was not able to complete his revisions before his death in 1840).



FIRST EDITION OF THE FIRST MODERN TEXTBOOK OF PSYCHIATRY, THE AUTHOR'S OWN REVISED AND CORRECTED COPY, probably in preparation for a new edition of the work (no revised edition was ever published). In this comprehensive work, Esquirol, the most eminent pupil of the pioneer Philippe Pinel (1745-1826), "summarized the experience gained over a lifetime of observation and treatment of mental illness," pioneered the use of statistical methods for studies of insanity, and established an accurate terminology and a careful typology of the various forms of mental illness, all based on clinical observations. "He was the first to distinguish between hallucinations and illusions, and between dementia and idiocy; he also provided the classic definition of paresis, coined the term 'monomania' (a concept foreshadowing the modern view of schizophrenia) and distinguished certain depressive states ('lypemanias') from other psychoses" (Norman). The delicately engraved plates which constitute the atlas depict various mental patients (whose illness is specified in the table of plates). Garrison-Morton 4797; Hunter-Macalpine, pp. 731-738; Norman 724.

(5)

Estimate: $10,000-15,000

›1062

ESQUIROL, Jean Étienne Dominique. *Des maladies mentales considerées sous les rapports médical, hygienique et médico-legal.* Paris and London, etc., 1838. 2 vols. of text plus vol. of 27 engraved plates (bound at the back of vol. 2). Contemporary black half morocco and marbled boards (a larger cornerpiece chipped from half-titles in vols. 1 and 2 with loss of some words in publisher's advertisement on verso, some foxing to the plates). PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed by Esquirol to M. Mapellier on title-page of vol. 1. "The first modern textbook of psychiatry" (Norman). Garrison-Morton 4798; Hunter & Macalpine, pp. 731-738; Norman 725. — *Des établissemens des aliénés en France, et des moyens d'améliorer le sort de ces infortunés.* Paris, 1819. Original plain blue wrappers, uncut. PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed by Esquirol to Mr. Combes on the front wrapper. Fine copy. "This *Mémoire* to the Minister of the Interior on conditions in Hospitals and prisons is one of the ablest and most influential documents in the history of administrative psychiatry" (Zilboorg & Henry, p. 391); Norman 717. — *Aliéntation mentale. Des illusions chez les aliénés. Question médico-légale sur l'isolement des aliénés.* Paris, 1832. Original printed buff wrappers, uncut (spine worn). PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed by Esquirol. On illusions and hallucinations. Hunter & Macalpine, pp. 734-735; Norman 721. — *Note sur la monomanie-homicide.* Paris and London, 1827. Original printed pink wrappers (most of spine chipped away). FIRST SEPARATE EDITION, PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed by Esquirol. Norman 719. — *Notice sur le village de Gheel* [an offprint]. [Paris? 1822]. Modern marbled wrappers (text foxed). FIRST SEPARATE EDITION. "An Article on the Belgian city of Gheel, which for centuries had accepted mentally ill patients from other cities to be lodged in private homes under the care of foster families" (Norman 718). All Paris. Together 6 volumes, 8°. FIRST EDITIONS, except as indicated.

(6)

Estimate: $2,500-3,500

›1063

ESQUIROL, Jean Étienne Dominique. *Des maladies mentales considerées sous les rapports médical, hygienique et médico-légal.* Paris and London, etc., 1838. 2 vols. of text plus 1 vol. of 27 engraved plates. Original printed pink wrappers, uncut (spine of plate vol. lacking, other 2 vols. shaken and with spines very cracked and chipped); red cloth folding case. FIRST EDITION. The plates in fine condition. "The first modern textbook of psychiatry" (Norman). Garrison-Morton; 4798 Hunter & Macalpine, pp. 731-738; Norman 726. — *Observations on the Illusions of the Insane, and on the Medico-Legal Question of their Confinement.* Translated by William Liddell. London, 1833. Original drab boards (rebacked, new label, corners recapped). First Edition in English. The first of Esquirol's writings translated into English. Hunter & Macalpine, p. 731; Norman 722. — *Examen du projet de loi sur les aliénés.* Paris and London, 1838. Original plain pink wrappers, uncut (foxing). FIRST EDITION. Fine copy. Norman 723. — *Mental Maladies. A Treatise on Insanity.* Translated by Ebenezer Kingsbury Hunt. Philadelphia, 1845. Contemporary sheep (covers loosening). First Edition in English. Presentation Copy, inscribed by the translator. Hunter & Macalpine, p. 731; Norman 727. — [ESQUIROL]. Johann Christoph HOFFBAUER. *Médecine légal relative aux aliénés et aux sourd-muets, ou les lois appliqués aux désordres de l'intelligence.* Translated by A.M. Chambeyron. Paris and London, 1827. Original printed brown wrappers, unopened. First Edition in French. "Both Esquirol and his pupil Jean Itard contributed extensive notes to this French translation of Hoffbauer's treatise on forensic psychology" (Norman 720). Together 7 volumes, 8°.

(7)

Estimate: $3,000-4,000

›1064

EVANS, Herbert McLean (1882-1971). Collection of ca. 367 scientific publications by Evans. V.p., v.d. (1908-1942). [*With*:] Photostatic copies of five journal articles citing Evans' work. V.p., v.d. (1908-1923).

Together nearly 400 items bound in 14 volumes, 4° and 2°. Each volume with typed table of contents, offprints and some monographs with original wrappers bound in, a few publications present in photostat, publications in journals and collective volumes represented by typescripts or typed references. Tan buckram.

Provenance: HERBERT M. EVANS (AUTHOR'S PERSONAL COLLECTION, arranged in chronological order with stamped sequential numbering, and typed additions as above).

Evans, a student of Harvey Cushing, was inspired by Cushing and Osler to become a collector of scientific and medical books. He built numerous collections in these areas, "none of which ever had an appropriate bibliographical catalogue" (Norman, p. lxiv). It is reported that he formed and dispersed 7 different history of science collections, and his 1934 catalogue of an *Exhibition of first editions of epochal achievements in the history of science* (see lot 935) was the first published attempt to list the greatest books in the history of science (J.I. Zeitlin, in *Isis*, vol. 62, 1971, pp. 507-511). Evans profoundly influenced Haskell F. Norman's collecting activity, and it was through him that Norman linked himself to Osler and Cushing (Norman, pp. xxviii-xxx). The Norman collection contained some 40 books which had belonged to Evans, including several inscribed by Evans to Norman (see lots 935, 1097, 1219).

Professionally Evans was a distinguished biologist, renowned especially for discoveries that included Vitamin E and the growth hormone of the anterior pituitary gland. He did much to establish endocrinology as a discipline in its own right, and he did pioneering work in reproductive physiology and nutrition. The present collection is Evans' own record of his publications from the beginning of his career in 1904 until 1942. It includes many more items for these years than are named in the list of his "Selected Publications" printed in the *Journal of Reproduction and Fertility*, June 1969, pp. 2-39, although that list continues through 1959. The present collection is an essential source for any comprehensive study of Evans' scientific contributions and for the preparation of a full bibliography of his works. Norman 741.

Some representative publications found in the set are:

64. EVANS and K. Scott BISHOP. *On the existence of a hitherto unrecognized dietary factor essential for reproduction*. Offprint from *Science*, vol. 56, 1922, pp. 650-51. Garrison-Morton 1055.

184. EVANS, Karl MEYER, and Mirian E. SIMPSON, and others. *The growth and gonad-stimulating hormones of the anterior hypophysis*. Memoirs of the University of California, vol. 11. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1933. Waller 2847.

201. EVANS, Samuel LEPKOVSKY, and Elizabeth A. MURPHY. *Vital need of the body for certain unsaturated fatty acids. VI. Male sterility on fat-free diets*. Offprint from *The journal of biological chemistry*, vol. 106, no. 2, September 1934. Garrison-Morton 1070.

225. EVANS, Oliver H. EMERSON, and Gladys A. EMERSON. *The isolation from wheat germ oil of an alcohol, α-tocopherol, having the properties of vitamin E*. Offprint from *The journal of biological chemistry*, vol. 113, no. 1, February 1936. Garrison-Morton 1071.

Christie's thanks Lois Fischer Black of the New York Academy of Medicine for her assistance with the cataloguing of this lot.

(14)

Estimate: $1,500-2,500

›1065

FABRE, François (1797-1854). *Némésis médicale illustrée, recueil de satires.* Paris: Bureau de la Némésis Médicale, 1840.

4° (234 x 154 mm). Numerous wood-engraved text illustrations by Honoré Daumier (occasional minor foxing). Original yellow printed boards (some soiling and discoloration).

FIRST EDITION. A collection of 25 satirical verses, caricaturing the medical world, its characters (midwives, professors, quacks), fashionable fads (animal magnetism, homeopathy, phrenology), and every other aspect. This was only the only book on medicine illustrated by Daumier, though he prepared many individual lithographs on the theme, and these illustrations are considered his masterpiece in the medium of wood-engraving. The author of the text, Fabre, was actually a doctor and the author of a number of serious medical works. RARE IN ORIGINAL PRINTED BOARDS. Cushing F3 (1841 edition); *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1575; Osler 4803; Waller 2876; Wellcome III, p. 2 (Vol. I only); Norman 747.

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

›1066

FALLOT, Étienne Louis Arthur (1850-1911). *Contribution à l'anatomie pathologique de la maladie bleue (cyanose cardiaque).* Offprint from *Marseille médicine*, Vol. 25, 1888. Marseilles: Barlatier-Feissat, 1888.

8° (222 x 142 mm). Modern gray boards. *Provenance*: Evareste(?) Michel (presentation inscription from the author on slip mounted on front flyleaf: "M. le Dr. Evareste[?] Michel hommage de l'auteur A. Fallot").

FIRST SEPARATE EDITION, with mounted presentation inscription by Fallot. Contains Fallot's description of cardiac lesions ("tetralogy of Fallot") of *morbus caeruleus*, the most common of congenital heart defects. It first appeared in the journal *Marseille médecine*, Vol. 25 (1888). See Garrison-Morton 2792 (journal issue); Norman 758.

Estimate: $600-800

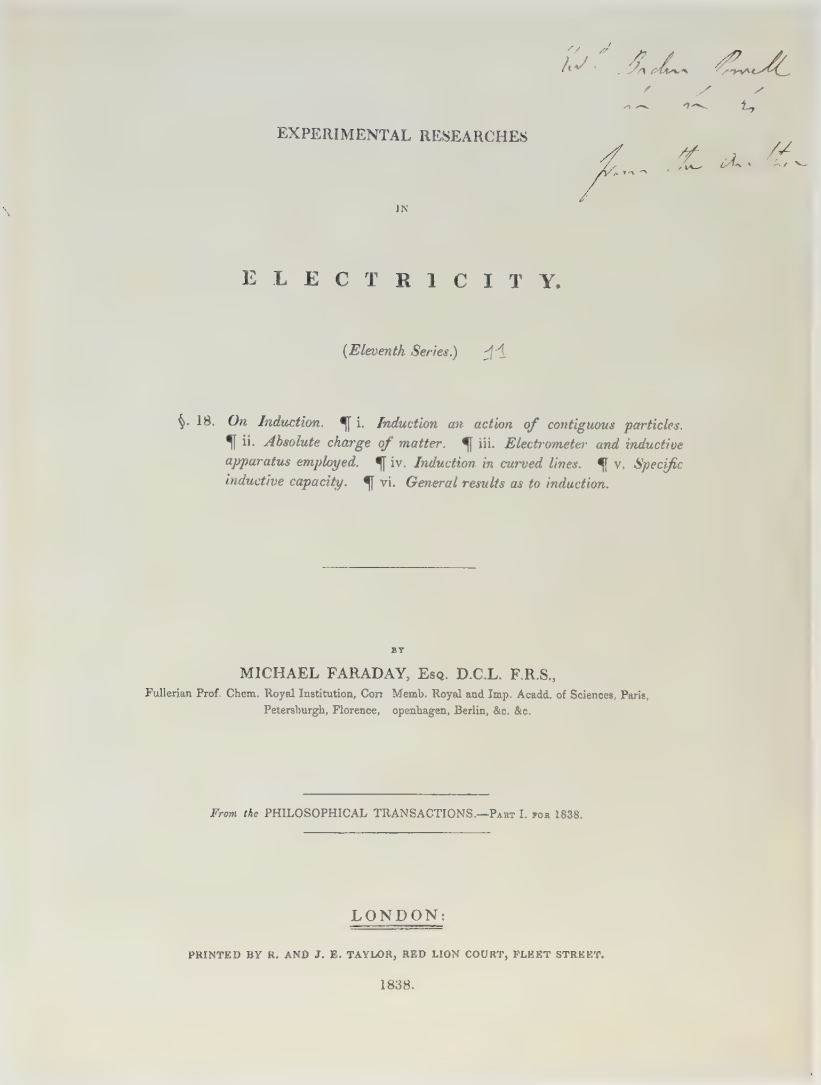
›1067

FALRET, Jules (1824-1902). *De l'état mental des épileptiques.* Paris: P. Asselin, 1860.

8° (213 x 137 mm). Bound with 14 other papers by Falret in contemporary blue half calf and marbled boards, gilt spine (some scuffing).

FIRST EDITION. THE AUTHOR'S COPY of this volume with his stamp on front flyleaf. The most important of the other 14 papers are: *Des troubles du langage et de la mémoire des mots dans les affections cérébrales (aphémie, aphasie, alalie, amnésie verbale)*, Paris, 1864; *Des aliénés dangereux et des asiles spéciaux pour les aliénés dits criminels*, Paris, 1869; and *De la consanguinité*, Paris, 1865. Falret "was one of the most important psychiatrists of his time. He was especially interested in the mental disorders of epileptics, particularly the prolonged delirium that he called epileptic insanity (folie épileptique)..." (Norman 759).

Estimate: $800-1,200



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BY

MICHAEL FARADAY, Esq. D.C.L. F.R.S.,

Fullerian Prof. Chem. Royal Institution, Corr Memb. Royal and Imp. Acadd. of Sciences, Paris, Petersburgh, Florence, openhagen, Berlin, &c. &c.

From the PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS.—PART I. FOR 1838.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY R. AND J. E. TAYLOR, RED LION COURT, FLEET STREET.

1838.

⊃1068

FARADAY, Michael (1792-1867). *Experimental Researches in Electricity*. 12 offprints from *Philosophical Transactions*, series 11-30 (lacking 29) and index for Series 1 to 14, bound together. London: R. & J.E. Taylor, 1838-1851; R. Taylor, 1852; [n.p., n.d. (1856?)]. 4° (288 x 225 mm). 7 engraved plates, 2 folding (some dampstaining). Contemporary half brown morocco, marbled boards, gilt spine (back board scraped, spine starting). *Provenance*: Revd. Baden Powell, F.R.S (1796-1860), Savilian Professor of Geometry, Oxford. Powell also engaged in research in optics and radiation with Herschel and Babbage (presentation inscription on 11 offprints and index). FIRST EDITIONS, offprint issues. PRESENTATION COPIES, with all but the last offprint bearing the author's presentation inscriptions. "Virtually all of Faraday's contributions to electricity and magnetism were published in this series of papers in *Philosophical Transactions*. Faraday presented individual offprints, as well as various collections of offprints, before the publication of the papers in book form in 1839-1855. Norman 760. — [*Bound with:*] *On the general magnetic relations and characters of the metals: Additional facts*. Offprint from: *London and Edinburgh Philosophical Magazine and Journal for Science* (1839). [n.p., n.d.]. 8° (225 x 135 mm). FIRST EDITION, offprint issue. Norman 761.

Estimate: $2,000-3,000

PROFESSOR FARADAY.

John Leighton Esq^r
from the author

EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCHES

IN

CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS.

BY

MICHAEL FARADAY, D.C.L., F.R.S.,

FULLERIAN PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY IN THE ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN

REPRINTED FROM THE PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS OF 1821–1857, THE JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTION; THE PHILOSOPHICAL MAGAZINE, AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS

LONDON:
RICHARD TAYLOR AND WILLIAM FRANCIS,
PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS TO THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON,
RED LION COURT, FLEET STREET.

1859.

1070

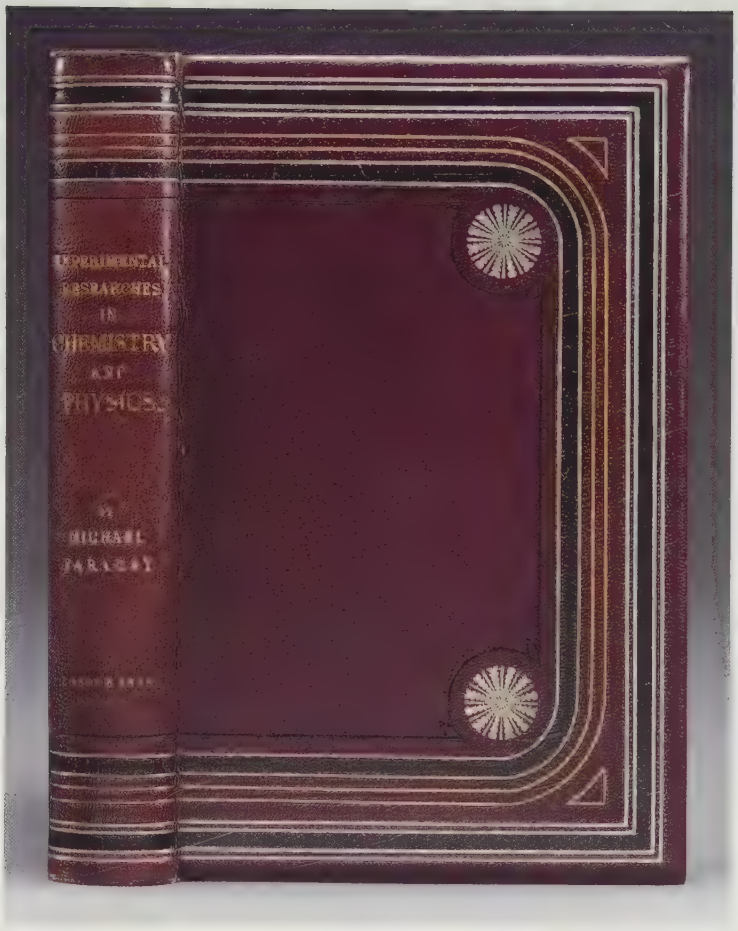
›1069

FARADAY, Michael (1791-1867). *Experimental Researches in Electricity*. London: R. & J. Taylor (Vols I & II), R. Taylor & W. Francis (Vol III), 1839-55.

8° (226 x 141 mm). One folding lithograph plate, 17 engraved plates by J. Basire, 13 folding. (Some foxing to plates and very occasional spotting to text.) Publisher's green cloth publishers bindings (not uniform), gilt-lettered spines (some minor wear). *Provenance*: J.M. Paine (inscription and inked stencil in vol. I); John Formby (inscription and bookplate in vols. II-III); Signet Library (inscription in vol. II).

FIRST EDITION IN BOOK FORM of the 29 series of papers published by Faraday in *Philosophical Transactions* between 1832 and 1852. The collection includes all of Faraday's remarkable successes, including his distinctions between the different forms of electricity, his first theory of electricity as a function of interparticulate strain, his discovery of electro-magnetic induction, and his research on magnetism (See also lot 893). Dibner *Heralds* 64 (journal issue); Grolier/Horblit 29; Jeffreys 297; PMM 308; Norman 762. (3)

Estimate: $1,000-1,500



›1070

FARADAY, Michael (1792-1867). *Experimental Researches in Chemistry and Physics*. London: Richard Taylor and William Francis, 1859.

8° (216 x 136 mm). Frontispiece portrait, 3 engraved plates by James Basire, text illustrations, 2 errata slips. With an engraving of Faraday, and a list of "Faraday Memorials" (including this book) exhibited at the centenary of the Royal Institution in June 1899 bound in at rear; an autograph note signed from Faraday, and an inscribed visiting card from John Leighton laid in. Later 19th century crushed maroon morocco with black, gilt and aluminium borders and aluminium fillets, gilt lettered spine, inner gilt dentelles, gilt edges (spine faded). Modern cloth box. *Provenance*: John Leighton (1822-1912), a prominent illustrator, author, and designer of publisher's bindings (presentation note from Faraday bound in: "I send a copy of my Experimental Researches in Chemistry and also of a lecture I once gave. I hope you will accept them with my humblest thanks for your own work Ever Truly Yours M. Faraday," Leighton's engraved armorial bookplate and inscription in Faraday's hand on title: "John Leighton Esqr from the author").

FIRST BOOK EDITION, PRESENTATION COPY, of a collection of papers from the *Philosophical Transactions* and other journals. Faraday had begun his career as a bookbinder, and this copy was presented in return for a gift from John Leighton of a catalogue of examples of his work. Leighton's visiting card, which is inscribed with the heading "Faraday Centenary," notes that this is the first use of aluminum in book decoration, and that the book was exhibited at the International Exhibition of 1862. Norman 765.

Estimate: $2,000-3,000

›1071

FARADAY, Michael (1791-1867). *Experimental Researches in Electricity*. London: R. & J. Taylor, 1844. 8° (224 x 141 mm). Text illustrations, 5 plates by J. Basire and J. Taylor, 2 folding (some light spotting). Original green publisher's cloth binding, gilt-lettered spine, uncut (rebacked). *Provenance*: Charles V. Walker, F.R.S. (1812-1882), electrical engineer (tipped in presentation note dated 1844 in Faraday's hand "Royal Institution 7 Nov. 1866 My dear Sir I hasten to thank you for your valuable work. It will take some reading and thinking. Allow me to send you a copy of the last volume of my papers which is just out of Mr Taylor's hands Ever truly yours, M. Faraday C.V. Walker Esqr"; armorial bookplate). FIRST EDITION, PRESENTATION COPY. Norman 763. — *Observations on Mental Education*. London: J.W. Parker [1854]. 8° (190 x 126 mm). Offprint from: *Lectures on Education delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain* (London: J.W. Parker, 1854). Original brown printed wrappers (minor wear); modern cloth box. *Provenance*: Geoffrey Jefferson (bookplate). FIRST EDITION, offprint issue. Faraday gave over 100 lectures at the Royal Institution, and "part of the growing support for science in Victorian England may legitimately be attributed to the efforts of Faraday ... to popularize science among those with influence in government and the educational establishment." Jeffreys 415 (not noting the separate offprint); Norman 764.

(2)

Estimate: $800-1,200

›1072

FECHNER, Gustav Theodor (1801-1887). *Elemente der Psychophysik*. Leipzig: Breitkopf und Härtel, 1860.

2 volumes, 8° (214 x 138 mm). (Vol. 2 lacks half-title, some even browning to text.) Contemporary half cloth. *Provenance*: ERNST MACH (1838-1916), physicist and psychologist (ink stamp on title-page of each volume).

FIRST EDITION. ERNST MACH'S COPY. "The first treatise on the subject. Fechner applied the laws of mathematical physics to the physiology of sensation. He discussed the functional relations of the dependence between mind and body and investigated the cutaneous and muscular senses" (Garrison-Morton 4972). Norman 771.

[*With*:]

FECHNER, Gustav Theodor. *Die drei Motive und Gründe des Glaubens*. Leipzig: Breitkopf und Härtel, 1863. 8° (184 x 115 mm). Original cloth. *Provenance*: Ernst Mach (ink stamp on title-page, autograph note from Fecher signed "vom Verfasser" mounted on front pastedown, with a photograph of Fechner mounted on front pastedown). ERNST MACH'S COPY OF THE FIRST EDITION. Norman 773.

(3)

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

›1073

FECHNER, Gustav Theodor (1801-1887). *Elemente der Psychophysik*. Leipzig: Breitkopf und Härtel, 1860. 2 volumes, 8°. Modern half sheep, original printed wrappers preserved. *Provenance*: Otto Füller (inscription on half-title verso of Vol. 2). FIRST EDITION. Garrison-Morton 4972; Norman 772. — *Vorschule der Aesthetik*. Leipzig: Breitkopf & Härtel, 1876. 2 volumes, 8°. Original half cloth. FIRST EDITION. "Fechner believed that the foundations of aesthetics could be established on a factual basis by using the methods of experimental psychology (particularly that of paired comparisons) to measure preferences for color, shape, proportion, etc." (Norman 774). — *In Sachen der Psychophysik*. Leipzig: Breitkopf & Härtel, 1877. 8°. Original gray printed wrappers, uncut (rebacked); cloth folding case. FIRST EDITION. Norman 775.

(5)

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

○1074

FERMI, Enrico (1901-1954). *Sui momenti dei nuclei atomici*. Offprint from *Memorie della Reale Accademia d'Italia: Classe di scienze fisiche matematiche e naturali*, Vol. I, *Fisica* no. 1 (1930). Rome: Reale Accademica d'Italia, 1930. The first of a series of five papers on nuclear physics by Fermi and associates, investigating the theory proposed in 1923 by of the hyperfine structure of spectral lines and the nuclear magnetic momenta. They demonstrated that the nuclear magnetic moment was only 1/1000 of the magnitude of the Bohr magneton, and not the same magnitude, as had previously been believed. The subsequent papers also dealt with beta decay, and introduced the Fermi constant. Norman 779. — *Sul calcolo degli spettri degli ioni*. Offprint from: *Memorie della Reale Accademia d'Italia: Classe di scienze fisiche matematiche e naturali*, Vol. I, *Fisica* no. 2 (1930). Rome: Reale Accademica d'Italia, 1930. Norman 780. — *L'effeto Raman nelle molecole e nei cristalli*. Offprint from: *Memorie della Reale Accademia d'Italia: Classe di scienze fisiche matematiche e naturali*, Vol. III, *Fisica* no. 3 (1932). Rome: Reale Accademica d'Italia, 1930. Norman 781. — FERMI and Emilio SEGRÉ (1905-1989). *Sulla teoria delle strutture iperfini*. Offprint from: *Memorie della Reale Accademia d'Italia: Classe di scienze fisiche matematiche e naturali*, Vol. IV, *Estratto* no. 7 (1933). Rome: Reale Accademica d'Italia, 1930. Norman 782. — FERMI and Edoardo AMALDI (b.1908). *Le orbite degli elementi*. Offprint from: *Memorie della Reale Accademia d'Italia: Classe di scienze fisiche matematiche e naturali*, Vol. VI, *Estratto* no. 3 (1934). Rome: Reale Accademica d'Italia, 1930. 8°. Norman 783.

Together 5 pamphlets, 8°, all in original gray printed wrappers, the first four uncut and unopened. All FIRST EDITIONS, offprint issues.

(5)

Estimate: $800-1,200

○1075

FERRIER, Sir David (1843-1928). *The Functions of the Brain*. London: Smith, Elder, & Co., 1876. 8° (221 x 138 mm). Wood-engraved text illustrations. (Leaves A8 and Y1 detached, occasional pencil marks in text.) Publisher's green cloth (some wear).

Provenance: Gordon Holmes (1876-1965), leading English authority and writer on clinical neurology (signature on title page); Edwin S. Clark (b. 1919), leading English historian of neurology (signature dated 25 March 1950).

FIRST EDITIONS. "Ferrier's pioneering experimental work in neurophysiology established the basis for modern neurology and neurosurgery ... Using electrical stimulation and cortical ablation, Ferrier showed conclusively that various neurologic functions were controlled by separate parts of the cerebrum and that damage or loss of that part created an irrevocable and particular deficit ... Ferrier's work confirmed the idea that there existed in the nervous system a rational and understandable organization. This had immense clinical significance in both the diagnosis and the treatment of diseases of the brain" (Grolier *Medicine*). Garrison-Morton 1409; Grolier *Medicine* 76; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 2059; Norman 791.

[*With*:]

The Localisation of Cerebral Disease, being the Gulstonian Lectures of the Royal College of Physicians for 1878. London: Smith, Elder, & Co., 1878. 8° (218 x 138 mm). Wood-engraved text illustrations. Publisher's green cloth, partly uncut. *Provenance*: Doctor Vanderpoel, Health Officer (ink stamp dated 17 March 1879); Univ. and Bell. Hosp. Medical College Reading Room (inkstamp); Ralph I. Lloyd (signature, dated 9 April 1918).

According to its preface, this work was intended "to serve as the complement from a clinical and pathological standpoint of the author's work on 'The Functions of the Brain.'" Waller 3016; Norman 792.

(2)

Estimate: $1,500-2,000

›1076

FLEMING, Sir Alexander (1881-1955). "On the Antibacterial Action of Cultures of a Penicillium, with Special Reference to Their Use in the Isolation of *B. Influenzae*." Extract from: *The British Journal of Experimental Pathology*, vol. 10, 1929, pp. 226-38. London, 1929. 8°. Leaves roughly cut at inner edge, recto of first leaf laid down. Stabbed, in cloth case. FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE DISCOVERY OF PENICILLIN. Garrison-Morton 1933; Grolier *Medicine* 96; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 2320; PMM 420a; Norman 798. — *On the Antibacterial Action of Cultures of a Penicillium, with Special Reference to Their Use in the Isolation of* B. Influenzae. Reprinted from *The British Journal of Experimental Pathology*, vol. 10, 1929, pp. 226-38. London, 1929. 8°. Stapled, as issued. Second edition of the offprint, produced at Fleming's request in 1944. Norman 799. — *Penicillin: Its Practical Application*. London: Butterworth & Co., 1946. 8°. Line-block and half-tone illustrations. Original blue-green cloth. A collection of essays edited by Fleming, including his own "History and Development of Penicillin" and "Bacteriological Control of Penicillin Therapy." Norman 800.

(3)

Estimate: $1,800-2,000

›1077

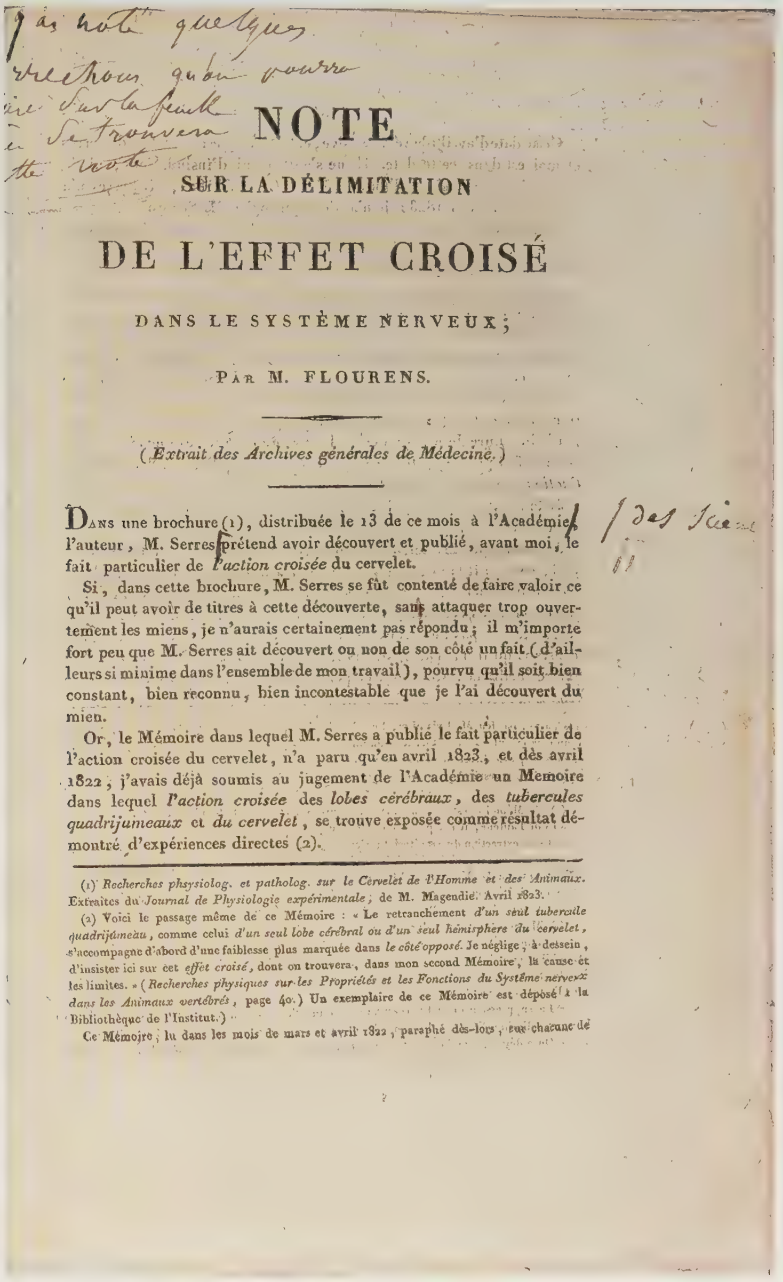
FLOURENS, Marie Jean Pierre (1794-1867). *Recherches physiques sur les propriétés et les fonctions du système nerveux dans les animaux vertébrés*. Offprint from the *Archives générales de médecine* 2 (1823). [Paris:] Migneret, [1823]. 8° (211 x 132 mm). (Marginal tear to one leaf). Contemporary boards (worn and chipped). FIRST EDITION, offprint issue, of Flourens' first paper on cerebral function. "Flourens' distinguished scientific career began in 1822 with Cuvier's presentation to the Academy of Sciences of the first in a series of his reports on the nervous system... These reports are a landmark in the history of the physiology of the nervous system" (DSB). This paper contains Flourens' "famous account of the pigeon from which both cerebral lobes had been removed" (Norman); the pigeon retained its equilibrium but lost all volition and sensory awareness of its surroundings. Later experiments, discussed by Flourens in the *Recherches expérimentales* (see below), showed that removal of the cerebellum had the opposite effect. Norman 803.

[*Bound with*:]

FLOURENS. *Note sur la délimitation de l'effet croisé dans le système nerveux*. Offprint from *Archives générales de Médecine* 3 (1823). 8°. 6 pages. 32-page publisher's catalogue of J.-B. Baillère, dated November 1829, bound in at end. PROOF COPY OF THE FIRST EDITION, offprint issue, of a priority dispute with the French anatomist Antoine E. R. A. Serres, who claimed to have discovered before Flourens the 'crossed effect,' referring to the observation that lesions to the cerebral hemispheres affect the opposite sides of the body. The author's markings include marginal corrections and a note to the printer on the first page referring to an accompanying sheet of more extensive corrections (not present). Norman 802.

[*Bound with*:]

FLOURENS. *Recherches expérimentales sur les propriétés et les fonctions du système nerveux, dans les animaux vertébrés*. Paris: Lachevardière for Crevot, 1824. 8° (211 x 132 mm). Half-title. (Some light foxing.) FIRST EDITION of "a classic on experimental neurology" (*Heirs of Hippocrates* 1514), consisting of Flourens' collected reports to the Academy of Sciences. "Flourens' idea was to break down the complicated facts [of the phenomena and mechanisms of life]... into their simple components... In his studies of brain functions he used mainly the technique of ablation—surgical removal of different parts to study their functions... [He] distinguished three essentially distinct main faculties in the central nervous system: perception and volition,... reception and transmission of impressions,... and the excitation of muscular contractions" (DSB), locating the first two in the brain and the third in the spinal cord. He noted that lesions of the cerebellum cause disturbances of equilibrium and of coordination of movements, an observation that was to play an important role in nervous physiology. Although his experiments clearly showed the localization of functions in different regions of the brain, Flourens rejected F. J. Gall's



NOTE

SUR LA DÉLIMITATION

DE L'EFFET CROISÉ

DANS LE SYSTÈME NERVEUX;

PAR M. FLOURENS.

(*Extrait des Archives générales de Médecine.*)

DANS une brochure (1), distribuée le 13 de ce mois à l'Académie, l'auteur, M. Serres prétend avoir découvert et publié, avant moi, le fait particulier de *l'action croisée* du cervelet.

Si, dans cette brochure, M. Serres se fût contenté de faire valoir ce qu'il peut avoir de titres à cette découverte, sans attaquer trop ouvertement les miens, je n'aurais certainement pas répondu; il m'importe fort peu que M. Serres ait découvert ou non de son côté un fait (d'ailleurs si minime dans l'ensemble de mon travail), pourvu qu'il soit bien constant, bien reconnu, bien incontestable que je l'ai découvert du mien.

Or, le Mémoire dans lequel M. Serres a publié le fait particulier de l'action croisée du cervelet, n'a paru qu'en avril 1823, et dès avril 1822, j'avais déjà soumis au jugement de l'Académie un Mémoire dans lequel *l'action croisée* des *lobes cérébraux*, des *tubercules quadrijumeaux* et *du cervelet*, se trouve exposée comme résultat démontré d'expériences directes (2).

(1) *Recherches physiolog. et patholog. sur le Cervelet de l'Homme et des Animaux.* Extraites du *Journal de Physiologie expérimentale*, de M. Magendie. Avril 1823.

(2) Voici le passage même de ce Mémoire : « Le retranchement *d'un seul tubercule quadrijumeau*, comme celui *d'un seul lobe cérébral* ou *d'un seul hémisphère du cervelet*, s'accompagne d'abord d'une faiblesse plus marquée dans *le côté opposé*. Je néglige, à dessein, d'insister ici sur cet *effet croisé*, dont on trouvera, dans mon second Mémoire, la cause et les limites. » (*Recherches physiques sur les Propriétés et les Fonctions du Système nerveux dans les Animaux vertébrés*, page 40.) Un exemplaire de ce Mémoire est déposé à la Bibliothèque de l'Institut.)

Ce Mémoire, lu dans les mois de mars et avril 1822, paraphé dès-lors, sur chacune de

more detailed theory of special functional areas in the cerebral cortex, which, although largely specious, "contained the seeds of the modern theory of cerebral localization of function" (Norman 862; see Part II, lot 459). The collection was followed by a supplementary volume in 1825, and an expanded edition appeared in 1842. Garrison-Morton 1493; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1513; Wellcome III, p. 34; Norman 804.

[*Bound with*:]

FLOURENS. *Expériences sur le système nerveux... faisant suite aux Recherches expérimentales.* Paris: Lachevardière for Crevot, 1825. 8°, half-title. (Light foxing.) FIRST EDITION, containing three memoirs read to the Académie des Sciences on 27 December 1824, relating experiments on the brains of fish, on scarring and regeneration in animal brains, and on hearing and the causes of deafness. "The last marks the beginning of Flourens's important researches on the inner ear of birds" (Norman 807). [This copy not noted in Norman catalogue; see also lot 1215].

Estimate: $2,500-3,500

›1078

FLOURENS, Marie Jean Pierre (1794-1867). *Recherches expérimentales sur les propriétés et les fonctions du système nerveux, dans les animaux vertébrés*. Paris: Lachevardière for Crevot, 1824.

8° (199 x 125 mm). Half-title. (Slight dust soiling to upper margins, occasional light foxing.) Contemporary quarter sheep, spine gilt lettered. *Provenance*: Augustin Pyramus de Candolle (1778-1841), Swiss botanist (presentation inscription on half-title, "à M. Decandolle Hommage de respect et de reconnaissance. L'auteur").

FIRST EDITION, PRESENTATION COPY of Flourens' most important work. "Flourens' was one of the giants in the production of basic experimental neurological research for which the nineteenth century was so notable in France... Flourens correctly separated in general terms the functions of the cerebrum, medulla, and particularly elucidated the functions of the cerebellum" (*Heirs of Hippocrates*).

An evocative and important presentation copy, from one pioneer of the analysis of organic function in living creatures to another. De Candolle had known Flourens since his youth and decisively influenced his career: it was thanks to a letter of recommendation from the famous botanist that Flourens met his future mentor Georges Cuvier, who first presented Flourens' work to the Académie des Sciences, earning him instant "notoriety and recognition among scientists" (DSB), and who was instrumental in the younger man's early appointments to the Collège de France and the Académie des Sciences. Garrison-Morton 1493; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1513; Wellcome III, p. 34; Norman 806.

Estimate: $2,000-3,000

›1079

FLOURENS, Marie Jean Pierre (1794-1867). *Recherches expérimentales sur les propriétés et les fonctions du système nerveux, dans les animaux vertébrés*. Paris: Lachevardière for Crevot, 1824.

8° (217 x 140 mm). Half-title. 8-page publisher's catalogue for Crevot dated 1824 bound in at end. (The usual very light occasional foxing.) Original brown printed wrappers, uncut (chipping to head and tail of backstrip, a few small stains); cloth folding case. FIRST EDITION. Garrison-Morton 1493; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1513; Wellcome III, p. 34; Norman 806.

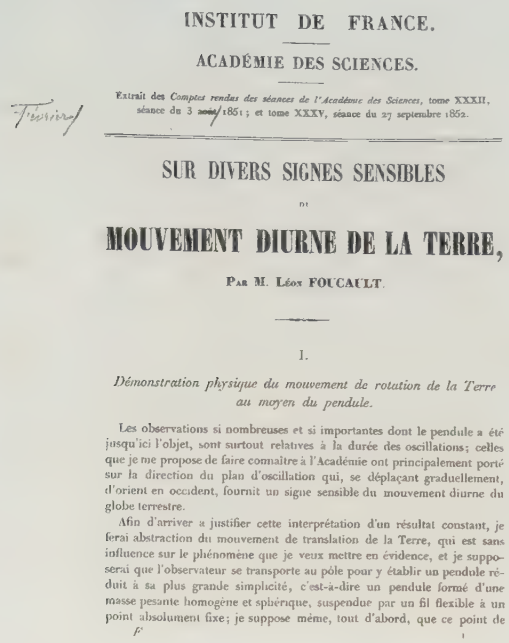
Estimate: $1,500-2,000

›1080

FOUCAULT, Jean Bernard Léon (1819-1868). *Sur divers signes sensibles du mouvement diurne de la terre*. Offprint from: *Comptes rendus des séances de l'Académie des Sciences* 32 (1851) and 35 (1852). Paris: Mallet-Bachelier, 1852.

Square 2° (272 x 214 mm). Collation: π^6. 6 leaves, pp. 11 [1]. Stitched with a later half-title "Travaux en mécanique" and 3 leaves (the first is conjugate with the half-title, the last 2 a bifolium of which the second leaf is blank) containing 2 other short articles by Foucault: "Sur un mécanisme destiné à entretenir les oscillations du pendule, pour la démonstration de la terre," [1855 or later], 1 p.; "De la chaleur produite par l'influence de l'aimant sur les corps en mouvement," offprint from *Comptes rendus des séances de l'Académie des Sciences* 41 (1855), 2 pp. (Light marginal foxing.) Stab-stitched in later printed wrappers with title "Travaux en mécanique... Paris: Mallet-Bachelier, 1858" (light spotting to lower wrapper).

FIRST EDITION, FIRST OR EARLY OFFPRINT ISSUE, of Foucault's famous mechanical demonstration of the rotation of the earth. Foucault was led to his pendulum experiment through his interest in astronomical photography. The long exposure times required by



INSTITUT DE FRANCE.

ACADÉMIE DES SCIENCES.

Extrait des *Comptes rendus des séances de l'Académie des Sciences*, tome XXXII, séance du 3 août/1851 ; et tome XXXV, séance du 27 septembre 1852.

Février

SUR DIVERS SIGNES SENSIBLES

DU

MOUVEMENT DIURNE DE LA TERRE,

PAR M. LÉON FOUCAULT.

I.

Démonstration physique du mouvement de rotation de la Terre au moyen du pendule.

Les observations si nombreuses et si importantes dont le pendule a été jusqu'ici l'objet, sont surtout relatives à la durée des oscillations; celles que je me propose de faire connaître à l'Académie ont principalement porté sur la direction du plan d'oscillation qui, se déplaçant graduellement, d'orient en occident, fournit un signe sensible du mouvement diurne du globe terrestre.

Afin d'arriver à justifier cette interprétation d'un résultat constant, je ferai abstraction du mouvement de translation de la Terre, qui est sans influence sur le phénomène que je veux mettre en évidence, et je supposerai que l'observateur se transporte au pôle pour y établir un pendule réduit à sa plus grande simplicité, c'est-à-dire un pendule formé d'une masse pesante homogène et sphérique, suspendue par un fil flexible à un point absolument fixe; je suppose même, tout d'abord, que ce point de

f

the daguerreotype technique made it necessary to develop a mechanism for keeping telescopes continuously pointed at their heavenly object. "To regulate the drive for such a telescope, Foucault in 1847 brought into practice Christian Huygens' abortive seventeenth-century project for a clock with a conical pendulum. Foucault's clock had a steel rod to support the bob of its pendulum, and he noticed that such a rod, set vibrating while clamped in the chuck of a lathe, tended to maintain its plane of vibration when the lathe was rotated by hand. This unexpected behavior of the rod suggested to Foucault an experimental demonstration of the earth's rotation" (DSB). He set up a pendulum with a five-kilogram bob in the cellar of his house, and on 8 January 1851, his expectation was proved correct, as he observed the plane of the swinging pendulum gradually turning in a clockwise direction, following the movement of the earth's rotation. In his presentation to the Académie des Sciences Foucault described his experiment in detail and stated his discovery that the circle described by the plane of the pendulum's swing is inversely proportional to the sine of the latitude, making it possible to determine one's latitude "from the rotation of a body on the surface of the earth, without the aid of any astronomical observations" (p. 10). Foucault's visible demonstration of the earth's rotation —spectacularly repeated later in 1851 before a large crowd in the Panthéon—was refined in 1852 by his invention of the gyroscope. His experiments stimulated the development of theoretical mechanics, and showed conclusively that the deflecting force of terrestrial rotation acts in all horizontal directions.

This copy is from the first or an early issue, with the date of the first cited session of the *Académie* in the heading on p. [1] misprinted as "3 aôut 1851" (corrected in pencil to "février"), with the first 3 leaves signed "1, 2, 2." and with the colophon reading "Paris.—Imprimerie de Mallet-Bachelier" (see following lot). Both issues of the offprint are EXTREMELY RARE. Dibner *Heralds of Science* 17 (offprint); *En français dans le texte* 270 (offprint, this state); PMM 330 (journal article); Norman 818.

Estimate: $3,000-4,000

○1081

FOUCAULT, Jean Bernard Léon (1819-1868). *Sur divers signes sensibles du mouvement diurne de la terre.* Offprint from: *Comptes rendus des séances de l'Académie des Sciences* 32 (1851) and 35 (1852). Paris: Bachelier, [1852 or later].

Square 2° (261 x 210 mm). Collation: π^6. 6 leaves, pp. 11 [1]. (Some light foxing, first and last leaves torn slightly along hinges.) Disbound.

FIRST EDITION, second or later offprint issue, partly reset. In this issue, the date of the first cited session of the *Académie* in the heading on p. [1] has been corrected to "3 février 1851" (see preceding lot), fols. [1-2] are unsigned and fol. [3] is signed with an asterisk, the colophon reads "Paris.—Imprimerie de Bachelier," the text of the last sentence on p. 7 has been slightly modified, and the final paragraph has been reset to correct a missing space between two words. Dibner *Heralds of Science* 17 (offprint); *En français dans le texte* 270 (offprint, first issue); PMM 330 (journal article); Norman 819.

Estimate: $2,500-3,500

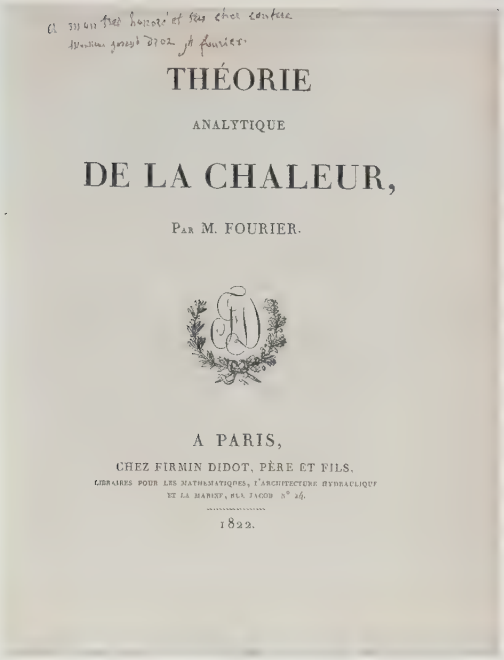
○1082

FOUCAULT, Jean Bernard Léon (1819-1868). *Thèse présentée à la faculté des sciences de Paris... Sur les vitesses rélatives de la lumière dans l'air et dans l'eau.* Paris: Bachelier, 1853.

4° (256 x 203 mm). Folding engraved plate. (A few minor stains, plate browned.) Disbound.

FIRST EDITION. Foucault's doctoral thesis on the speed of light, in which he provides a convincing proof for the wave theory of light. In the 1840's Foucault undertook a series of optical experiments using an apparatus of rotating mirrors to determine the velocity of light. Originally developed by Charles Wheatstone to measure the velocity of electricity, the rotating mirror apparatus had been proposed as an instrument for the measurement of light by Dominique-François Arago in 1838, who failed in his own attempts to carry out the experiment. Foucault's initial work was caried out in conjunction with the physicist Armand Hippolyte Louis Fizeau (1819-1896), but a personal dispute broke up their partnership in 1847, and the two collaborators became rivals, working separately on the same problem using the same technique. Both reached the same conclusion, but while Fizeau was the first to obtain, in 1849, a precision measurement of the velocity of light, Foucault pre-empted him in announcing, on 30 April 1850, that light travels faster in air than in water, a decisive argument in favor of the wave theory of light, which by the mid-nineteenth century had become generally accepted. In his thesis Foucault gives a detailed account of his experiment, illustrating his apparatus; it was not until 1862 that he was able to determine a numerical value for the speed of light, of about 298,000 kilometers per second, a figure significantly smaller, and more accurate, than Fizeau's. RARE. *En français dans le texte* 270; Norman 820.

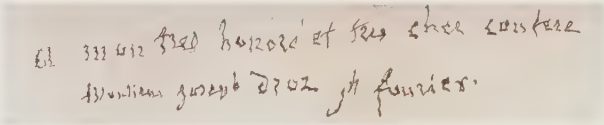
Estimate: $2,000-2,500



○1083

FOURIER, Jean Baptiste Joseph (1768-1830). *Théorie analytique de la chaleur.* Paris: Firmin Didot père et fils, 1822.

4° (260 x 205 mm). Half-title; 2 engraved plates. With cancel leaves 3/4, 4/2, 4/4, 6/2.3, 53/4, 54/1, 59/1, 59/3, 63/2, 64/3, and 65/1; c4 blank removed. (Some foxing and spotting, occasional small dampstain to lower margins.) Contemporary half black morocco, spine gilt, occasional deckle edges (joints and extremities scuffed, inner hinges cracked.) *Provenance*: François Xavier Joseph Droz (1773-1850), historian and economist, author of a popular work of political economy, *Économie politique, ou principes de la science des richesses*, 1841 (author's presentation inscription, "a mon tres honoré et tres cher confrere monsieur joseph droz jh fourier," on title-page).

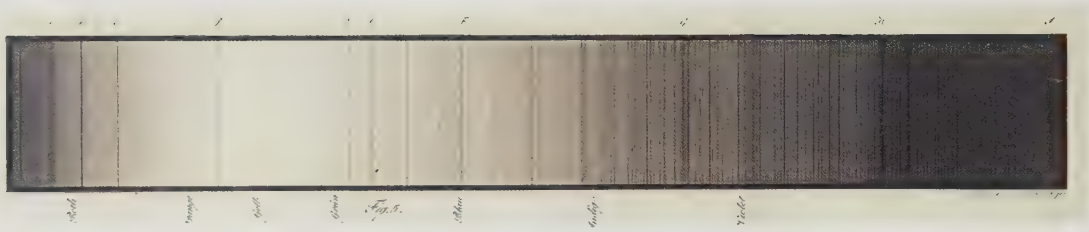


FIRST EDITION, PRESENTATION COPY, of the first mathematical study of heat diffusion and a landmark in the development of mathematical physics. Fourier showed that heat diffusion was subject to simple physical constants that could be discerned through observation and expressed mathematically. His theory of heat became one of the most important branches of general physics. Fournier's achievements were twofold: the first was his "formulation of the physical problem as boundary-value problems in linear partial differential equations, which... achieved the extension of rational mechanics to fields outside those defined by Newton's *Principia*;... second, the powerful mathematical tools he invented for the solution of the equations... yielded a long series of descendants and raised problems in mathematical analysis that motivated much of the leading work in that field for the rest of the century and beyond" (DSB). "Fourier's methods find their widest application to problems of vibration such as in heat, sound and in fluid motion" (Dibner).

In the latter years of his life Fournier suffered terribly from a respiratory illness contracted during the Napoleonic campaigns in Egypt, in spite of the efforts of Napoleon's personal physican J. D. Larrey, who attended him throughout his illness. His poor state of health is evident from the extreme shakiness of the inscription in this copy. Presentation copies of Fourier's great work are RARE.

Dibner *Heralds of Science* 154; *En français dans le texte* 232; Norman 824.

Estimate: $4,000-6,000



›1084

FRAUNHOFER, Joseph (1787-1826). *Bestimmung des Brechungs- und Farbenzerstreuungs-Vermögens verschiedener Glasarten.* [Offprint from *Denkschriften der königlichen Academie der Wissenschaften zu München* V (1817)]. Munich: Lentner, [1817].

4° (247 x 208 mm). 3 engraved plates of which 2 folding. (Some marginal dampstaining.) Later cloth-backed boards, preserving original plain wrappers (covers slightly damaged).

FIRST EDITION, offprint issue, of a fundamental paper in astrophysics. Fraunhofer, a skilled optician and designer of precision optical instruments, described in this paper, read before the Bavarian Academy in 1815, his accidental discovery of the absorption lines of the solar spectrum. In 1814, while conducting tests on the dispersion and refractive index for different kinds of optical glass, Fraunhofer "observed the effect of the refracting medium on light, comparing the effect of light from flames with light from the sun, and found that the solar spectrum was crossed with many fine dark lines, a few of which William Hyde Wollaston had observed and reported upon in 1802. [Wollaston had incorrectly interpreted the lines as borders between the colors.] Designating the more distinct lines with capital letters... he mapped many of the 574 lines that he observed between B on the red end and H on the violet end of the spectrum. Sometime later he noted that some of these lines appeared to correspond to the bright doublet of lines in many flame spectra; yet he noted further that while the pattern observed for the sun and planets [being reflected sunlight] appeared identical, the patterns for the sun, Sirius, and other bright stars differed from one another." He concluded that the lines originated in the nature of the light source. "These observations stimulated considerable interest for the next half-century among natural philosophers, whose speculations culminated in the classical explanation of absorption and emission spectra made by Kirchoff and Bunsen in 1859" (DSB). The dark lines, whose exact explanation has never been explained, are still known as Fraunhofer lines. Their discoverer continued to explore and map them during the following years; using a grating device of this own invention he eventually was able to determine the wavelengths of specific colors of light and to make highly precise measurements of dispersion (see below). Although his research was conducted with the purely practical aim of producing the finest possible optical instruments, Fraunhofer's achievements "justify describing him as the founder of astrophysics" (PMM). Plate 2, reproducing Fraunhofer's map of the lines of the solar spectrum, is the FIRST ILLUSTRATION OF THE SOLAR SPECTRUM. RARE. Dibner *Heralds of Science* 153 (journal article); PMM 278a (journal article); Norman 836.

[*With*:]

FRAUNHOFER. *Neue Modifikation des Lichtes durch gegenseitige Einwirkung und Beugung der Strahlen, und Gesetze derselben.* [Offprint from *Denkschriften der königlichen Academie der Wissenschaften zu München* 8 (1821-1822). Munich: Lentner, [1821 or 1822].

4° (239 x 202 mm). 6 folding plates of which the first 2 engraved and the last 4 chalk lithographs. Disbound.

FIRST SEPARATE PRINTING of the first quantitative study of diffraction phenomena, one of two papers published by Fraunhofer in the early 1820s in which he analyzed diffraction phenomena in terms of the wave theory of light. In this paper "he discussed his examination of the spectra resulting from light diffracted through a single narrow slit and quantitatively related the width of the slit to the angles of dispersion of the different orders of spectra" (DSB). Norman 837.

(2)

Estimate: $4,000-5,000

Bestimmung

des

Brechungs- und Farbenzerstreuungs-Vermögens verschiedener Glasarten.

in

Bezug auf die Vervollkommnung achromatischer Fernröhre.

Von

Joseph Fraunhofer,

in Benedictbaiern.

München.

Gedruckt mit Lentner'schen Schriften.

›1085

FRERICHS, Friedrich Theodor (1819-1885). *Klinik der Leberkrankheiten.* Braunschweig: Vieweg, 1858-1861. 3 volumes in 4 (including 2-volume atlas), 8°. 26 engraved colored plates (light foxing to some plates.) Contemporary green cloth and contemporary cloth backed boards with printed paper labels on covers (some wear to spines, spotting to covers of atlas volumes). *Provenance*: G.N. Acker M.D., Vienna 1878 (ownership inscription on first leaf of each text volume); E.B. Krumbhaar, medical historian (signature on front pastedown); and Karl Czermark (bookseller's ticket on front pastedown). FIRST EDITION, of text volumes, second enlarged edition, of atlas volume. "Frerichs is primarily remembered for his extensive researches into the diseases of the liver" (Norman). Garrison-Morton 3620; Waller 3240; Norman 839. — *Die Bright'sche Nierenkrankheit und deren Behandlung.* Braunschweig: Vieweg, 1851. 8°. Engraved folding plate. Contemporary paste paper boards, blue paper spine label (light rubbing to joints and spine ends). FIRST EDITION. Garrison-Morton 4209; Waller 3239; Norman 838.

(5)

Estimate: $800-1,200

›1086

FREUD, Anna (1895-1982). *Einführung in die Psychoanalyse für Pädagogen.* Stuttgart and Leipzig, 1930. Printed wrappers (spine faded, some marginal dampstaining); cloth case. Inscribed on the half-title to "Dr. [Ernst] Simmel [a psychoanalyst]...Wien, Dezembre 1929." Anna Freud, Sigmund Freud's youngest child, became a leader in the field of child psychoanalysis, basing her work on direct clinical observation of children's behavior. Norman 840. — *Das Ich und die Abwehrmechanismen.* Vienna, 1936. Cloth (spine slightly darkened, small stamp of the Pittsburgh Psychoanalytic Society Library on rear endpaper). Inscribed on the front free endpaper to "Dr. Bertram Lewin...Vienna, May 1936." "Anna Freud's most important book, a further development of some of the ideas contained in her father's *The Ego and the Id.* It is a foundation work of ego-psychology..." (Norman 841). — *The Ego and the Mechanisms of Defence.* London: Hogarth Press, 1937. Cloth (mild stain on front free endpaper around inscription). First Edition in English of the preceding title. Inscribed to Leo H. Bartemeier, "...an old friend and colleague...London, 1968." Norman 842. — *The Psycho-analytic Treatment of Children.* London, [1947]. Second Edition. Cloth. Inscribed to Leo Bartemeier at the "Zurich Congress 1949." Norman 843. — *The Contribution of Psychoanalysis to Genetic Psychology.* [N.p., n.d.]. Printed wrappers (slightly faded, faint stain on front cover). First Separate Printing, an offprint from *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry* 21 (1951). Inscribed by the author. Norman 844. Together 5 volumes, 8°. Original bindings. FIRST EDITIONS, except as indicated. PRESENTATION COPIES, each inscribed by Anna Freud.

(7)

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

○1087

FUHLROTT, Johann Karl (1804-1877) and Hermann SCHAAFHAUSEN (1816-1893). *Menschliche Ueberreste aus einer Felsengrotte des Düsselthals. Ein Beitrag zur Frage über die Existenz fossiler Menschen.* Offprint from: *Verhandlungen des naturhistorischen Vereines der preussischen Rheinlande und Westphalens* 16 (1859). Bonn: Carl Georgi, 1859.

8° (117 x 120 mm). One lithographic plate, printed on India paper and mounted (π1.8 and $^{2}\pi$1.4 rehinged, slight overall discoloration to text, fore-edge of plate shaved not affecting image). Contemporary cloth-backed boards (slightly rubbed, upper inner hinge split); linen folding case. *Provenance*: unidentified contemporary owner (neat ink drawing of the excavation site with letter-keyed captions, on blank verso of final text leaf); unidentified German high school (illegible 19th-century inscription on front free endpaper); Rudolf Wolte (1944 inscription on same endpaper).

FIRST EDITION, RARE OFFPRINT ISSUE: THE DISCOVERY OF NEANDERTHAL MAN. In 1856 Fuhlrott, a science teacher in Elberfeld, received an asortment of fossilized bones that had been found by two quarry workers in the Feldhofer cave in the Neander Valley. The workmen had taken them for the bones of a bear, but after studying the specimens Fuhlrott "began to suspect that they were not bear bones but the remains of an ancient and primitive form of human being... [He] rushed to the grottoes in time to retrieve some ribs, the right radius, the left ulna, and part of the right scapula—all that remained of the probably perfect skeleton. At Fuhlrott's request Hermann Schaafhausen of Bonn examined the fragments and confirmed his diagnosis of their antiquity" (DSB). The two presented their findings to two regional natural history societies in 1857 (see lot 1027), but were dismayed by a generally hostile reaction. Undaunted, "Fulhrott and Schaafhausen refused to quit their positions in the extensive controversy that ensued. They appealed to the public for support and managed to attract attention beyond the borders of Germany. They gained an important ally in Sir Charles Lyell" (op. cit.), who after examining the remains declared himself in agreement with their conclusions. It was not until after Fuhlrott's death, in 1886, that more complete specimens were unearthed and analysed "with a rigorous scientific precision that left no doubt as to the antiquity and normality of 'Neanderthal man'" (PMM). PMM 342 (journal article); Norman 848.

Estimate: $800-1,200

○1088

FUNK, Casimir (1884-1967). *Die Vitamine, ihre Bedeutung für die Physiologie und Pathologie mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Avitaminosen: (Beriberi, Skorbut, Pellagra, Rachitis).* Wiesbaden: J.F. Bergmann, 1914. 8°. 2 chromolithographed plates. Text half-tones. Original black cloth over limp boards, gilt-lettered spine; modern cloth box. *Provenance*: (presentation inscription from the author on half-title "Meinem lieben Richard/ von seinem Casimir"). FIRST EDITION, PRESENTATION COPY. "A pioneer work in the study of vitamins" (Garrison-Morton). Funk sought the exact causes of diseases known to arise from poor diets. He managed to identify thiamine as the element in rice that prevents beri-beri (a disease caused by a diet of polished rice, which has had several elements, including thiamine, removed in a refining process). In 1912, Funk proposed the term "vitamine" (for vital amine) for such essential organic compounds. Cushing F375; Garrison-Morton 1051; Grolier *Medicine* 94 (this copy exhibited); Norman 849. — *Die Vitamine, ihre Bedeutung für die physiologie und Pathologie mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Avitaminosen: (Beriberi, Skorbut, Pellagra, Rachitis).* Wiesbaden: J.F. Bergmann, 1914. 8°. 2 chromolithographed plates, text half-tones. 6 pages of publishers ads bound in. Original blue printed wrappers. FIRST EDITION. Garrison-Morton 1051; Norman 850. (2)

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

○1089

GALTON, Francis (1822-1911). *Hereditary Genius: an inquiry into its laws and consequences.* London: Macmillan, 1869. 8°. 2 printed folding tables. 56-page Macmillan catalogue dated March 1869 bound in. Original maroon cloth (spine faded). *Provenance*: John Tomes (1815-1895), founder of the Royal Dental Hospital (ownership inscription). FIRST EDITION, PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed "from the author." Galton (a cousin of Charles Darwin) "investigated the families of great men and suggested that genius was hereditary, and thus founded the science of eugenics, although he did not coin the word until 1883" (Garrison-Morton). Cushing G82; Garrison-Morton 226; Osler 1599; Waller 15950; Norman 864. — *Finger prints.* London & New York: Macmillan, 1892. 8°. 16 photographic plates. Original maroon cloth, uncut and some gatherings. FIRST EDITION. Galton was the first to describe the uses of fingerprinting as a means of personal identification in both biological and criminological investigations. He classified fingerprints in the three main categories of arch, whorl and loop, following the suggestions of Henry Faulds in 1880, and he also traced the hereditary nature of patterns. PMM 376; Norman 867. — *Fingerprint Directories.* London & New York: Macmillan, 1895. 8°. 9 photographic plates. Original maroon cloth, uncut. *Provenance*: M.V. Burke (ownership inscription). FIRST EDITION. Norman 868. — *English Men of Science: their nature and nurture.* London: Macmillan, 1874. 8°. Original plum cloth (spine worn). FIRST EDITION. Galton investigate the relative importance of nature and nurture in the development of intelligence. This book was the result of a survey which he circulated to 180 members of the Royal Society. Norman 865. — *Inquiries into Human Faculty and its Development.* London: Macmillan, 1883. 8°. Mounted frontispiece photograph, 3 lithographed plates, 1 double-page chromolithograph. Original cloth. *Provenance*: William Elder Marcus and Mary Chapin Marcus (bookplate). FIRST EDITION, and the first appearance of the term "eugenics." Cushing G83; Garrison-Morton 230; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1903; Osler 1597; Waller 5403; Norman 866.

(5)

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

›1090

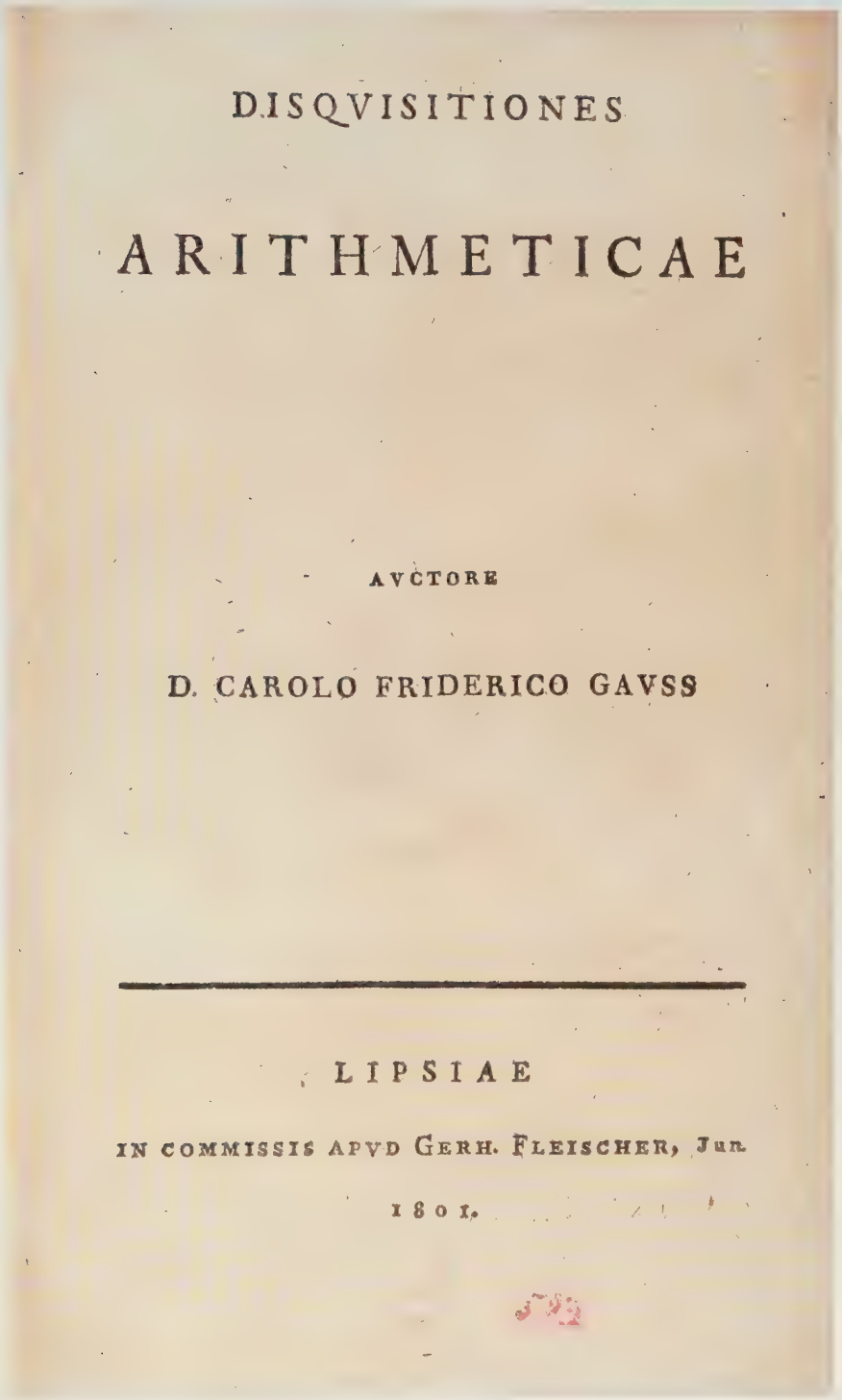
GAUSS, Carl Friedrich (1777-1855). *Disquisitiones arithmeticae.* Leipzig: Gerhard Fleischer, 1801.

8° (190 x 120 mm). Leaves K3, Ff 7 are cancels; B7, G4 and Tt6 are uncancelled and with their cancellans also included after Uu1 (the cancellan for Tt6 present as Uu4). (Inscription or library marks removed on title-page.) Contemporary German half calf, marbled boards (joints split); quarter morocco folding case. *Provenance*: R. Zoanorus (signature on front pastedown); Theodor Schroeder (signature on front free endpaper).

FIRST EDITION OF THE FUNDAMENTAL BOOK ON THE MODERN THEORY OF NUMBERS. Gauss's work contains his proof of the law of quadratic reciprocity (which had eluded both Euler and Legendre), "followed by the notation of binary quadratic forms, the introduction of the theory of congruences, expansion of quadratic forms, and a new theory of the division of the circle" (Dibner).

"The typesetters of this work were unable to understand Gauss's new and difficult mathematics, creating numerous elaborate mistakes which Gauss was unable to correct in proof. After the book was printed Gauss insisted that, in addition to an unusually lengthy four-page errata, the worst mistakes be corrected by cancel leaves to be inserted in the copies before sale" (Norman). Dibner *Heralds of Science* 114; Grolier/Horblit 38; PMM 257; Norman 878.

Estimate: $8,000-12,000



DISQVISITIONES

ARITHMETICAE

AVCTORE

D. CAROLO FRIDERICO GAVSS

LIPSIAE

IN COMMISSIS APVD GERH. FLEISCHER, Jun.

1801.

1090 (actual size)

›1091

GAUSS, Carl Friedrich (1777-1855). *Theoria motus corporum coelestium in sectionibus conicis solem ambientium.* Hamburg: Frid. Perthes and I.H. Besser, 1809.

4° (285 x 227 mm). Engraved plate (some light spotting). (Title-page spotted and lightly soiled, some scattered light foxing.) Contemporary half morocco (joints splitting at head of spine, minor wear at extremities). *Provenance*: R.R. Blum (presentation inscription from the author on the title-page: "Seinem verehrten Freunde, Hrn. R.R. Blum, vom Verrfasser").

PRESENTATION COPY OF THE FIRST EDITION. "In this work Gauss systematically developed the method of orbit calculation from three observations he had devised in 1801 to locate the planetoid Ceres, the earliest discovered of the 'asteroids,' which had been spotted and lost by G. Piazzi in January 1801" (Norman). GAUSS PRESENTATIONS ARE RARE. See Dibner, *Heralds of Science* 114n; see PMM 257n; Norman 879.

Estimate: $2,000-3,000

›1092

GAUSS, Carl Friedrich (1777-1855). *Disquisitiones generales circa superficies curvas.* Offprint from: *Commentationes Societatis Regiae Scientiarum Gottingensis*, 6 (1828). Göttingen: Dieterich, 1828.

4° (258 x 212 mm). (Extreme inner margin of A1.4 strengthened, a few other small marginal repairs.) 19th-century marbled boards, original plain wrappers bound in.

FIRST EDITION, offprint issue of Gauss's definitive treatment of the differential geometry of surfaces lying in three-dimensional space. "It also advanced the radical concept that a surface is a space in itself—a concept implicating the existence of a non-Euclidean geometry" (Norman). Gauss believed this work anticipated Bolyai's work, and it is considered a precursor of non-Euclidean geometry. RARE. Kline, pp. 882-889; Norman 880.

Estimate: $1,500-2,000

›1093

GAUSS, Carl Friedrich (1777-1855) and Wilhelm WEBER (1804-1891). *Intensitas vis magneticae terrestris ad mensuram absolutam revocata.* Göttingen: Dieterich, 1833.

4° (248 x 198 mm). (Some minor marginal spotting.) Contemporary German marbled stiff wrappers. *Provenance*: Prof. Ernst Mach (1838-1916), physicist and psychologist, with his book-stamp on the title.

FIRST EDITION of Gauss's most important geomagnetic work. The first collaborative work between Gauss and Weber, this work "is an account of the measurement of magnetic force, containing the first systematic use of absolute units (distance, mass, time) to measure a non-mechanical quantity" (Norman). Wheeler Gift Catalogue 867; Norman 881.

Estimate: $800-1,200

○1094

GAUSS, Carl Friedrich (1777-1855) and Wilhelm WEBER (1804-1891), editors. *Resultate aus den Beobachtungen des magnetischen Vereins im Jahre 1836 [-1837].* Göttingen: Dieterichschen Buchhandlung, 1837-38.

Volumes I-II (of 6) only, 8° (218 x 137 mm [vol. 1], 216 x 131 mm [vol. 2]). 20 folding lithographed plates. Original brown boards, printed spine labels (some wear to extremities, lower portion of spine worn on first volume, covers lightly rubbed).

FIRST EDITIONS of the first two volumes of the journal for the Magnetischen Vereins, "a society organized by Gauss and Weber which united a worldwide network of magnetic observatories and established an important precedent for international scientific cooperation" (Norman). Dibner *Heralds of Science* 66; Wheeler Gift Catalogue 920; Norman 883.

[*With*:]

GAUSS, Carl Friedrich and Wilhelm WEBER. *Atlas des Erdmagnetismus nach den Elementen der Theorie entworfen.* Leipzig: Weidmann'sche Buccandlung, 1840. 4° (276 x 226 mm). 18 double-page lithographed plates. (Some minor pale spotting to text and plates.) Original beige boards, printed front cover label (corners a little worn, minor soiling). A supplementary atlas volume to the *Resultaten aus den Beobachtungen des Magnetischen Vereins*, which "mapped the patterns of terrestrial magnetism" (Norman 883). (3)

Estimate: $500-700

○1095

GAUSS, Carl Friedrich (1777-1855). *Allgemeine Lehrsätze in Beziehung auf die im verkehrten Verhältnisse des Quadrats der Entfernung wirkenden Anziehungs- und Abstossungs-Kräfte.* Leipzig: Weidmannschen Buchhandlung, 1840.

8° (244 x 162 mm). (Some minor pale staining.) Original paper-backed plain boards, uncut (spine mostly worn away.) Etatsrath Schumacher (presentation inscription from the author on front free endpaper: "Herrn Etatsrath Schumacher vom Verfasser").

PRESENTATION COPY OF THE FIRST SEPARATE EDITION. Developed from his work on terrestrial magnetism, Gauss's *Allgemeine Lehrsätze* represents one of the first systematic mathematical treatments of potential theory, a set of partial differential equations developed in the eighteenth century in connection with research on gravitational attraction, and applied in the nineteenth century to problems of heat conduction" (Norman). It was originally published in vol. 4 (1840) of the *Resultate aus den Beobachtungen des magnetischen Vereins.* Norman 882.

Estimate: $600-800

○1096

GAUSS, Carl Friedrich (1777-1855). *Dioptrische Untersuchungen.* Göttingen: Dieterichschen Buchhandlung, 1841.

4° (268 x 218 mm). Original plain wrappers, uncut (lacking back wrapper, front wrapper detached and chipped at edges); cloth slipcase. (Some slight marginal browning and pale spotting.) *Provenance*: C.A. Steinheil Söhne, Munich (ink stamps on title-page and front wrapper).

FIRST EDITION. "Gauss's last significant contribution to science published during his lifetime, containing an analysis of the path of light through a system of lenses and a demonstration that any system is equivalent to a properly chosen single lens" (Norman). Norman 884.

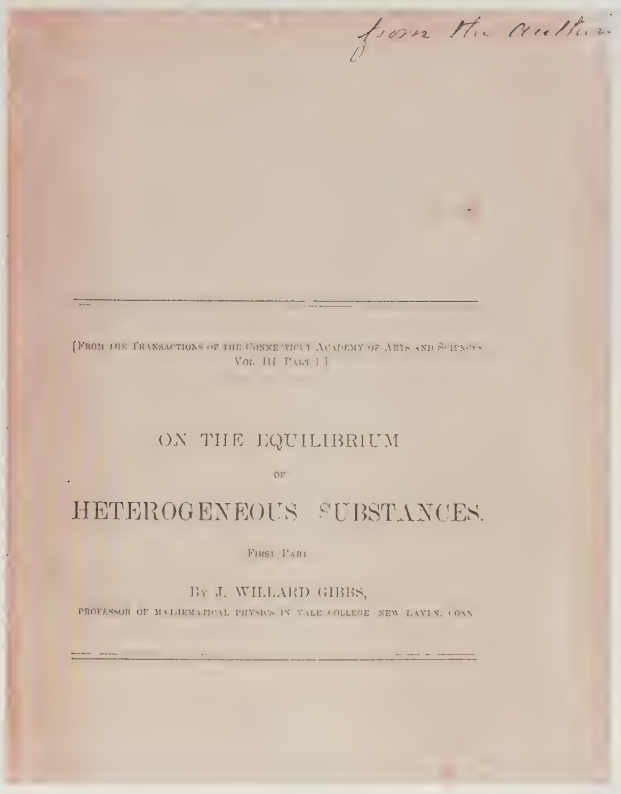
Estimate: $1,000-1,500

○1097

[GENETICS AND MICROBIOLOGY]. — GARROD, Archibald Edward (1857-1936). *The Croonian Lectures on Inborn Errors of Metabolism ... delivered before the Royal College of Physicians of London ... 1908.* Offprint from: *The Lancet* 2 (1908). [London, 1908]. 8°. Original gray printed wrappers. *Provenance*: presentation copy, "With the author's compliments" stamped on front wrapper. FIRST EDITION, offprint issue. "Garrod established chemical individuality as the paradigm of Mendelian variation" (Garrison-Morton 244.1); Norman 875. — MILLER, Willoughby Dayton (1853-1907). *The Micro-organisms of the Human Mouth. The local and general diseases which are caused by them.* Philadelphia: S.S. White Dental Mfg. Co., 1890. 8°. Numerous text illustrations. Original black cloth. FIRST EDITION IN ENGLISH. Garrison-Morton 3687; Norman 1511. — MIESCHER, Johann Friedrich (1844-1895). *Die spermatozoen einiger Wirbelthiere. Ein Beitrag zur Histochemie.* Offprint from: *Verhandlungen der naturforschenden Gesellschaft* 6 (1874). [N.p., n.d.]. 8°. Folding lithographed plate. Original gray wrappers. *Provenance*: THE AUTHOR'S COPY, with his signature, library label, and manuscript notes on title. FIRST EDITION, offprint issue. Miescher discovered nucleoprotein ("nuclein"), the primary constituent of the cell nucleus. In 1869 he was able to isolate a form of nuclein from salmon spermatozoa, and to find an acid fraction, or saltlike union between its two major components. This acid fraction has since been demonstrated to be the hereditary genetic material, DNA. Norman 1510. — STRASBURGER, Eduard Adolf (1844-1912). *Zellbildung und Zelltheilung.* Jena: Gustav Fischer, 1880. 8°. 14 folding lithographed plates. Contemporary black cloth. Third edition. "A pioneer work on the formation and division of cells" (Garrison-Morton 122); Norman 2026. — FOCKE, Wilhelm Olbers (1834-1922). *Die Pflanzen-Mischlinge. Ein Beitrag zur Biologie der Gewächse.* Berlin: Gebrüder Borntraeger, 1881. 8°. Original green printed wrappers, uncut and unopened (losses to spine). FIRST EDITION. "The most thorough systematic compendium of the findings amassed over the previous 120 years concerning plant hybridization" (Norman 810). — EVANS, Herbert McLean (1882-1971) and Olive SWEZY (b. 1878). *The Chromosomes in Man: Sex and Somatic.* Berkeley: University of California Press, 1929. 4°. 11 halftone plates, text illustrations. Original blue cloth. *Provenance*: Haskell F. Norman (presentation inscription: "To my friend Haskell Field Norman A bibliophile after my heart March 29 1961." FIRST EDITION. Norman 744. — CARREL, Alexis (1873-1944). *Rejuvenation of cultures of tissues.* Offprint from: *Journal of the American Medical Association* 57 (1911). [Chicago: American Medical Association, 1911]. Single sheet. *Provenance*: Herbert M. Evans (stamp). FIRST EDITION, offprint issue. Extra-vital cultivation and rejuvenation of tissue. Carrel was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1912. Garrison-Morton 559; Norman 406. [*With*:] CARREL, Alexis and Montrose T. BURROWS. *Cultivation of tissues in vitro and its technique.* Reprint from: *The Journal of Experimental Medicine*, Vol. XIII, No. 3, 1911. [London, 1911]. 8°. Halftone plates. Original gray printed wrappers. *Provenance*: Herbert M. Evans (stamps on front wrapper). FIRST EDITION, offprint issue. Norman 406. — JOHANNSEN, Wilhelm Ludvig (1857-1927). *Ueber Erblichkeit in Populationen und in reinen Linien.* Jena: Gustav Fischer, 1903. 8°. Text diagrams. Original orange printed wrappers, uncut and unopened. FIRST EDITION IN GERMAN. Johannsen's work on hereditable factors was important for de Vries' mutation theory, as Darwinian selection could not apply in a pure line whose fluctations were caused only by non-heritable factors. Johannsen introduced the term "gene" in 1909. Garrison-Morton 242; Norman 1173. — CRICK, Francis Harry Compton (b. 1916); Leslie BARNETT; S. BRENNER and J. WATTS-TOBIN. "General nature of the genetic code for proteins." In: *Nature* 192 (1961), pp. 1227-1232 [London: Macmillan, 1961]. 4°. Original printed wrappers. FIRST EDITION, journal issue. "The codons in DNA specifying animo acids in proteins"(Garrison-Morton). Garrison-Morton 256.8; Norman 534.

(10)

Estimate: $2,000-3,000


from the author

[From the Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences
Vol. III. Part I.]

ON THE EQUILIBRIUM
OF
HETEROGENEOUS SUBSTANCES.

First Part.

By J. WILLARD GIBBS,
Professor of Mathematical Physics in Yale College, New Haven, Conn.

o1098

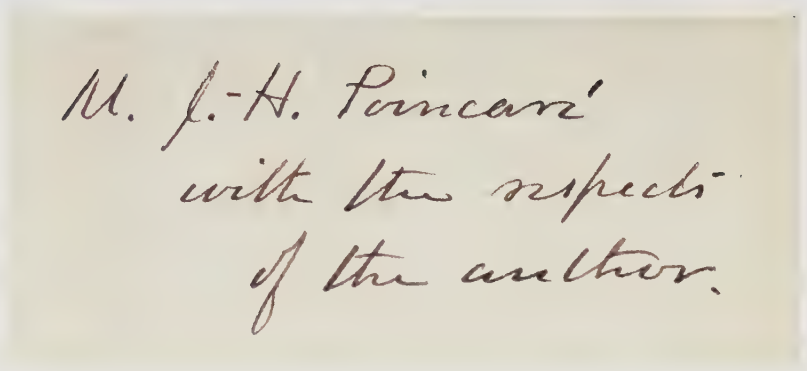
GIBBS, Josiah Willard (1839-1903). *On the equilibrium of heterogeneous substances.* 2 parts. Offprints from *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences* Vol. III, Parts 1 and 2. [New Haven, 1874-78].

8° (232 x 147 mm). Text illustrations (very minor spotting to front wrapper and a few leaves of Part I). Original gray printed wrappers (some losses to spines). Black half morocco cloth folding case, spine gilt. *Provenance*: Presentation copy (inscribed on front wrapper: "from the author").

FIRST EDITION, offprint issue. PRESENTATION COPY OF THE FOUNDATION WORK ON CHEMICAL THERMODYNAMICS. Gibbs, the greatest American mathematical physicist, introduced in this work the "phase rule" to solve the intricate problem of the equilibrium of such mixtures as chemical solutions and metal alloys. Largely ignored both in America and abroad for more than ten years after this initial appearance, its impact upon modern industrial technology was enormous, leading directly to the modern manufacture of plastics, drugs, dyes and organic solvents. His mathematical equations relieved scientists of immeasurable numbers of experiments in order to ascertain the precise conditions for successful chemical processes.

Gibbs, working at Yale and publishing in relatively obscure scientific journals hardly read outside the United States, was isolated from the development of physics taking place in Europe. To compensate for this, he sent offprints of most of his works to many of his most significant scientific contemporaries in the United States and Europe. Gibbs maintained careful records of these distribution lists, which have been published as an appendix in Wheeler, *Josiah Willard Gibbs, the history of a great mind* (1952). 89 copies of the offprint of Part I, and 92 copies of Part II were distributed. EXTREMELY RARE SET OF OFFPRINTS. This set and the Horblit set (not in printed wrappers) are apparently the only sets to have appeared on the market in 40 years. Dibner *Heralds* 49 (journal issue); Grolier/Horblit 40 (journal issue); Norman 899.

Estimate: $7,000-10,000



(detail)

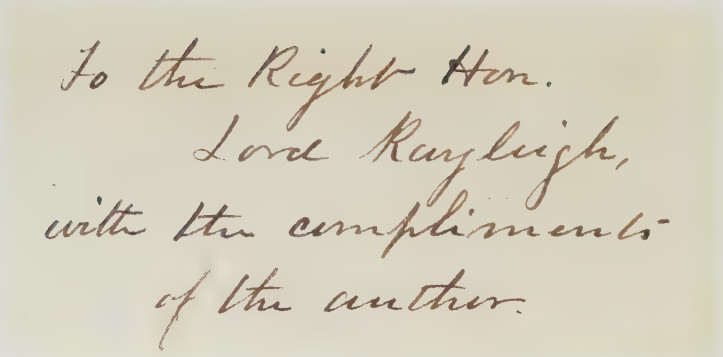
○1099

GIBBS, Josiah Willard (1839-1903). *Elementary Principles in Statistical Mechanics Developed with Especial Reference to the Rational Foundation of Thermodynamics.* New York: Scribners; London: E. Arnold, 1902.

8° (223 x 148 mm). Original blue cloth, gilt-lettered spine, printed dust-jacket. *Provenance*: Jules-Henri Poincaré (1854-1912), mathematical physicist (presentation inscription "M.J.-H. Poincaré/ with the respects/ of the author").

FIRST EDITION, PRESENTATION COPY. A dissertation on "the analogy ... between the average behaviour of a canonical ensemble of systems and the behaviour of a physical system obeying the laws of thermodynamics" (DSB), representing a more general approach to statistical mechanics than those of Boltzmann or Maxwell, and a major advance in the subject. This difficult work gave Einstein the highest respect for Gibbs and his achievments. In 1918, Einstein wrote that Gibbs' book was a masterpiece "even though it is hard to read and the main points are found between the lines." Pais, in *Subtle is the Lord* (1983) records that "a year before his death, Einstein paid Gibbs the highest compliment. When asked who were the greatest men, the most powerful thinkers he had known, he replied "Lorentz", and added "I never met Willard Gibbs; perhaps, had I done so, I might have placed him beside Lorentz." Wheeler, in *Josiah Willard Gibbs* (1952) does not include Einstein on the list of recipients of offprints of this work (though Poincaré is included). This suggests that Gibbs and Einstein did not correspond directly, and that Einstein may only have known of Gibbs' work through Ernest Zermelo's translation (Leipzig, 1905). Norman 900.

Estimate: $3,000-4,000



(detail)

○1100

GIBBS, Josiah Willard (1839-1903). *Elementary Principles in Statistical Mechanics Developed with Especial Reference to the Rational Foundation of Thermodynamics*. New York: Scribner's (London: E. Arnold), 1902.

8° (230 x 150 mm). Original blue cloth, gilt-lettered spine (minor wear). *Provenance*: John William Strutt, third Baron Rayleigh (1842-1919), experimental and theoretical physicist (presentation inscription from the author to Lord Rayleigh, as he was universally known in scientific circles).

FIRST EDITION, PRESENTATION COPY. Rayleigh is included on Wheeler's list of the 49 recipients of presentation copies of this work (*Josiah Willard Gibbs*, 1952). Norman 901.

Estimate: $2,500-3,500

○1101

GOODSIR, JOHN (1814-1867) and Henry D.S. GOODSIR. *Anatomical and Pathological Observations*. Edinburgh and London, 1845.

8° (227 x 145 mm). 9 lithographed plates. Original stiff printed wrappers, uncut (rebacked); cloth folding case. *Provenance*: Joseph Toynbee (1815-1866), otologist and author on the subject (see lot 1327) who placed aural surgery on a firm basis (presentation inscription from the author [presumably in John's hand] on title-page: "Joseph Toynbee Esq. with the author's kind regards").

FIRST EDITION. PRESENTATION COPY TO JOSEPH TOYNBEE. Contains ten papers on anatomical and physiological topics published between 1838 and 1845, along with three papers on zoological subjects by his brother Henry. "John Goodsir's paper on 'Centres of Nutrition' anticipates to a certain extent the cell doctrine afterwards developed by Virchow. Virchow dedicated the first edition of his *Cellularpathologie* [see lot 1332] to Goodsir. Goodsir's paper on the bone-forming properties of certain corpuscles found within osseous tissue represent the foundation of the study of osteogenesis, as distinct from descriptive osteology" (Garrison-Morton). A FINE ASSOCIATION COPY. Garrison-Morton 2294.1; Norman 915.

Estimate: $800-1,200

›1102

GOODSIR, JOHN (1814-1867) and Henry D.S. GOODSIR. *Anatomical and Pathological Observations*. Edinburgh and London, 1845.

8° (214 x 135 mm). 9 lithographed plates. Original cloth-backed stiff printed wrappers, leather spine label (some wear to spine, covers rubbed and soiled). *Provenance*: Robert Brown (1773-1858), biologist (see lots 961-962) (presentation inscription from Henry Goodsir on the front flyleaf: "Robert Brown Esq. with Mr. H. Goodsir's respectful compts"); The Linnean Society (stamp on title verso).

FIRST EDITION. PRESENTATION COPY TO BIOLOGIST ROBERT BROWN. Garrison-Morton 2294.1; Norman 916.

Estimate: $700-900

›1103

GOULD, John (1804-1881). *An Introduction to the Birds of Great Britain*. London: Taylor and Francis for the author, 1873.

8° (217 x 132 mm). Original red cloth, gilt-lettered on front cover (minor wear to spine ends). *Provenance*: Rowland, Viscount Hill, of Hawkstone, THE DEDICATEE OF GOULD'S *Birds of Great Britain* (bookplate, presentation inscription from the author on the title-page: "Viscount Hill with the author's kind regards 8th Dec. 1873").

THE DEDICATION COPY OF GOULD'S *INTRODUCTION*. Gould issued this separate introduction to *The Birds of Great Britain* in octavo format "for the convenience of correction before printing it for the folio work" (p. [i]). Gould's *Birds of Great Britain* was originally issued in parts from 1862 to 1873, with the final part (no. 25) containing the folio version of his Preface. Apart from the dedication and preface, the octavo *Introduction* also includes a "general view of 'The Birds of Great Britain'" (containing additional information obtained during the progress of the work and notices of those species which occur in the British Isles but are not specifically part of its avifauna), a 14-pp. "List of Subscribers" (which includes the Right Hon. Viscount Hill), and a 4-pp. "Prospectus of the works on Ornithology, Etc., by John Gould." Gould concludes his note "To the Reader" in the present volume: "It should be borne in mind that this 'Introduction' is not intended in any way in substitution for the letterpress already published in the folio work, but rather in augmentation of what is there stated and as a general summary. Those who do not already possess the folio edition will not be able to dispense with it on the acquisition of the present volume, while, it is hoped, it will be found a useful supplement and index." McGill/Wood 365 (mentions a portrait, not present in the Norman copy and probably inserted later); Nissen IVB 372 note; Sauer 26; Norman 918.

Estimate: $600-800

›1104

[GOUT]. — CHARCOT, Jean Martin (1825-1893) and André Victor CORNIL (1837-1898). *Contributions à l'étude des altérations anatomiques de la goutte et spécialement du rein et des articulations chez les goutteux*. Reprint from: *Comptes rendus des séances et Mémoires de la Société de la Biologie*, 3rd series, 5 (1863). Paris: Germer-Baillière, 1864. 8°. Lithographed plate, partly hand-colored. Modern gray boards, gilt-lettered spine. *Provenance*: M. Hérard (presentation inscription from author on half-title "A mon excellent maitre M. Hérard hommage respectueux Cornil". FIRST EDITION, offprint issue, PRESENTATION COPY. An important description of renal lesions in gout. Garrison-Morton 4498; Norman 453. — GARROD, Alfred Baring (1819-1907). *La goutte, sa nature, son traitement et le rhumatisme goutteux*. Paris: Adrien Delahaye, 1867. 8°. 8 lithographed plates, 6 colored. Text illustrations. Contemporary red quarter morocco, mottled boards, gilt-lettered spine (extremities worn, boards scraped). *Provenance*: Mr. Laurent, Charcot's father-in-law (presentation inscription from the author on half-title "À mon beau père Mr. Laurent

hommage bien affectueux M Charcot." FIRST EDITION IN FRENCH, PRESENTATION COPY. Garrod's *Nature and treatment of gout and rheumatic gout* originally appeared in English in 1859. Norman 874. — "Observations on certain pathological conditions of the blood and urine in gout, rheumatism and Bright's disease." In: *Medico-chirurgical Transactions* 31 (1848), pp. 83-97; 37. London: Longman & others, 1848. 8°. Original blind-stamped cloth, gilt-lettered spine, gilt medallion on front cover (minor losses and wear to joints). FIRST EDITION, journal issue. "Garrod discovered that gout was caused by an excess of uric acid in the blood and was thus able to distinguish the disease from other forms of arthritis. His "thread test" for determining the presence of uric acid in the blood was one of the earliest bedside clinical diagnostic tests devised" (Garrison-Morton 4495). Norman 873.

(3)

Estimate: $800-1,200

○1105

GOWERS, William Richard (1845-1915). *The Diagnosis of Diseases of the Spinal Cord. An address delivered to the Medical Society of Wolverhampton, October 9th, 1879.* London: J. & A. Churchill, 1880. 8°. 12-pp. catalogue for Churchill's medicine books, dated April 1880, bound in at rear. Several text illustrations, photolithographed plate after drawings by the author. Original green cloth, gilt-lettered spine. *Provenance*: Silas Weir Mitchell (1829-1914), American neurologist (presentation inscription "S. Weir Mitchell/ with the author's compliments"); M. S. Getsby (ownership inscription, dated October 1954). FIRST EDITION, PRESENTATION COPY. Gowers was physician and Professor of Clinical Medicine at University College, London. "Gowers demonstrated the dorsal spinocerebellar tract, 'Gowers' tract,' and introduced the terms 'myotatic' and 'knee-jerk,' which he elicited with the rubber edge of his stethoscope or a percussion hammer" (Garrison-Morton 4562). *Heirs of Hippocrates* 2076; Osler 2793; Waller 3663; Norman 919. — *Lectures on the Diagnosis of the Brain*. London: J. & A. Churchill, 1885. 8°. Text diagrams. 8-pp. Churchill's catalogue "B," dated May 1885, bound in at rear. Original brown cloth, gilt-lettered spine. *Provenance*: Thomas Barlow (1845-1945), pediatrician (inscription from author on verso of front free endpaper "Dr. Barlow with kind regards.") FIRST EDITION, PRESENTATION COPY. Garrison-Morton 4568; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 2077; Osler 2785; Norman 920.

(3)

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

›1105A

GOWERS, William Richard (1845-1915). *A Manual of Diseases of the Nervous System*. London: J. & A. Churchill, 1886. 2 volumes, 8°. Numerous text illustrations. Manuscript chart of symptoms on verso of front free endpaper, Vol. 1. Original green cloth, gilt-lettered spine (rebacked, preserving original spine, extremities and joints worn). *Provenance*: C.P. Symonds, Guy's Hospital (ownership signatures in Vols 1 & 2); C. Shears (ownership signature in Vol. 2, dated 1888). "The most ambitious treatment of neurology to date in any language" (Norman), based on his own careful and meticulously recorded observations. Garrison-Morton 4569; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 2078 (2nd edition); Waller 3662; Norman 921. — *The Border-land of Epilepsy. Faints, Vagal Attacks, Vertigo, Migraine, Sleep Symptoms, and their Treatment*. London: J. & A. Churchill, 1907. 8°. Original green cloth, gilt-lettered spine. 16 pp. Churchill's catalogue "3," dated March 1907, bound in at rear. *Provenance*: presentation copy to unknown recipient (inscribed on front free endpaper "From the author"). FIRST EDITION, PRESENTATION COPY. Garrison-Morton 4821; Norman 922.

(2)

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

○1106

GRAY, Henry (1825/7-1861). *Anatomy Descriptive and Surgical.* London: John W. Parker and son, 1858.

8° (256 x 160 mm). Numerous wood-engraved illustrations in text after drawings by H.V. Carter. Original brown cloth (recased, light wear to spine, a few gatherings becoming loose). *Provenance*: Edward Arthur Howsin; Gertrude Blagg (ownership inscriptions on half-title and a4).

FIRST EDITION. "Gray's textbook of anatomy remains today a standard work on the subject in the English-speaking world" (Garrison-Morton). Garrison-Morton 418; Grolier *Medicine* 68; Norman 939.

Estimate: $2,000-3,000

○1107

[GYNECOLOGY]. — SIMS, James Marion (1813-1883). *Amputation of the cervix uteri.* Offprint from: *Transactions of the Medical Society of the State of New York* (1861). New York, 1861. Text illustrations. Disbound. FIRST EDITION, offprint issue. Sims' operation for amputation of the cervix. Garrison-Morton 6049; Norman 1948. — SIMS. *Clinical Notes on Uterine Surgery. With special reference to the management of the sterile condition.* New York: William Wood, 1866. 8°. Numerous text illustrations. Single sheet circular dated 5 May 1877 and entitled "To the medical profession. Statements respecting the separation of Dr. J. Marion Sims from the Women's Hospital, New York," defending the hospital's position in Dr. Sims' resignation, laid in. Original brown grained cloth, gilt-lettered spine. FIRST AMERICAN EDITION. Sims was one of the foremost gynecologists of his time. This major work includes the first description of the duckbill vagina speculum ("Sims speculum") and a description of the knee-chest position (Sims position), which Sims repopularized. "Includes important and pioneering work on the treatment of infertility, including analysis of conditions essential to conception, and record of a successful artificial insemination" (Garrison-Morton 6057 - English edition). Grolier *Medicine* 66B; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1805; Norman 1949. — WELLS, Thomas Spencer (1818-1897). *Diseases of the Ovaries. Their diagnosis and treatment.* London: John Churchill, 1865. 8°. Text illustrations. Original brown blind-stamped cloth, gilt-lettered spine (joints worn). *Provenance*: Treadwell Library, Massachusetts General Hospital (bookplate). FIRST EDITION. "Wells was perhaps the greatest of the pioneer ovariotomists; he performed his first ovariotomy in 1858" (Garrison-Morton 6056). Norman 2196. — WELLS. *Disease of the Ovaries: Their diagnosis and treatment.* London: J. & A. Churchill; New York: D. Appleton, 1872. 8°. Text illustrations. Modern cloth. FIRST EDITION. Between his first operation in 1858 and 1880, Wells performed over 1000 ovariotomies, the majority of which were successful. Garrison-Morton 6056; Norman 2197. — WENCKEBACH, Karel Frederik (1864-1940). *Allgemeine geburtshülfliche Betrachtungen und über die künstliche Frühgeburt.* Mainz: Florian Kupferberg, 1818. 4°. Contemporary blue paste boards. FIRST EDITION. Wenzel was the first in Germany to perform artificial induction of premature labor. Garrison-Morton 6168; Norman 2202.

(5)

Estimate: $2,000-2,500

○1108

HAHN, Otto (1879-1968) and Fritz STRAUSSMAN (1902-1980). *Über das Zerplatzen des Urankernes durch langsame Neutronen.* Offprint from: *Abhandlungen der Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften... Nr. 12.* 1939. Berlin: Walter de Gruyter for Verlag der Akademie der Wissenschaften.

4° (295 x 212 mm). Text diagrams. Original printed wrappers (light fading along edges); cloth folding case.

FIRST EDITION, offprint issue. "The first of Hahn and Strassmann's three fundamental papers on nuclear fission, containing the first comprehensive account of the phenomenon" (Norman). Dibner *Heralds of Science* 168; Norman 963.

Estimate: $800-1,200

○1109

HAMILTON, William Rowan (1805-1865). *Lectures on Quaternions: Containing a Systematic Statement of a New Mathematical Method.* Dublin: Hodges & Smith; London: Whittaker & Co.; Cambridge: Macmillan, 1853.

8° (222 x 143 mm). Text diagrams. Original plum blind-stamped cloth (faded, some wear). *Provenance*: Rev. H.F.C. Logan (presentation inscription from the author on title: "The Rev. H.F.C. Logan, D.D./ from the author./ Observatory, October 17th, 1859," and Logan's signature); James Whitbread Lee Glaisher (1848-1928), mathematical astronomer (ownership inscription on front pastedown "Given me by Dr. Logan/ 1881, June 1," and bookplate).

PRESENTATION COPY OF THE FIRST EDITION. Hamilton's major contribution to mathematics, quaternions, the linear algebra of rotations in space of three dimensions, came to him in a flash of inspiration on 16 October 1843, after 22 years spent searching for a system of expressing hypercomplex numbers that would give a "natural" algebraic representation of three-dimensional space. Hamilton's quaternions were important in the development of later noncommutative algebra such as matrices and vector analysis. PMM 334; Norman 985.

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

›1110

HAWKINS, Francis Bisset (1796-1894). *Elements of Medical Statistics; containing the substance of the Gulstonian Lectures delivered at the Royal College of Physicians ... illustrative of the comparative salubrity, longevity, mortality, and prevalence of diseases in the principal countries and cities of the civilised world.* London: Longman & others, 1829.

8° (212 x 133 mm). Contemporary half calf, marbled boards (spine and corners worn, joints starting, first gathering detached, second gathering loose). *Provenance*: Charles Hood (engraved bookplate).

FIRST EDITION OF THE FIRST ENGLISH BOOK DEVOTED SPECIFICALLY TO MEDICAL STATISTICS, which the author himself defined as "the application of numbers to illustrate the natural history of man in health and disease." Although his methods were not entirely sound, his work was important in drawing attention to the statistical importance of hospital records. He was instrumental in ensuring that the first Act of Parliament for the Registration of Births and Deaths required causes of death to be recorded on death certificates. Garrison-Morton 1697; Norman 1025.

Estimate: $600-800

›1111

HEAD, Henry (1861-1940). *Studies in Neurology.* London: Hodder & Stoughton; Henry Frowde (Oxford University Press), 1920. 2 volumes, large 8°. Numerous text illustrations and halftone plates. Original red cloth. FIRST EDITION. From 1900 to 1918, Head was engaged in a series of investigations into nearly every aspect of the sensory system. The seven papers in this work, by Head and his colleagues, had been printed in earlier versions in the journal *Brain* over this period. Garrison-Morton 1304; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 2241; Norman 1031. — *Aphasia and Kindred Disorders of Speech.* Cambridge: University Press; 1926. 2 volumes, large 8°. Text illustrations. Original green cloth, gilt-lettered spines. *Provenance*: Frank Hawley (ownership inscriptions, Vol. 1 dated November 1, 1927). FIRST EDITION. "The most important work on the subject in the English language. Head's theory of aphasia conceived the condition as being 'a disorder of symbolic formulation and expression'" (Garrison-Morton 4633). *Heirs of Hippocrates* 2242; Norman 1032. — HEAD; William Halse RIVERS (1864-1922) and James SHERREN (1872-1945). *The Afferent Nervous System from a New Aspect.* Offprint from: *Brain* 28 (1905). London & New York: Macmillan, 1905. 8°. Halftone plate. Original blue printed wrappers. *Provenance*: presentation inscription from co-author "with James Sherren's compliments." FIRST EDITION, offprint issue. PRESENTATION COPY. "This paper opened up a new field in the study of the sensory functions of the skin and the theories put forward in it dominated neurological thought until 1940" (Garrison-Morton 1298). Norman 1028. — HEAD and SHERREN. *The Consequences of Injury to the Peripheral Nerves in Man.* Reprint from: *Brain* 28, 1905. London: John Bale, Sons, & Danielsson Ltd, 1905. 8°. Numerous text illustrations. Original blue printed wrappers. FIRST EDITION, offprint issue. Garrison-Morton 1299; Norman 1029. — HEAD and Theodore THOMPSON. *The Grouping of Afferent Impulses Within the Spinal Cord.* Reprint from: *Brain*, 29 (1906). London: John Bale, Sons, & Danielsson Ltd, 1907. 8°. Numerous text illustrations, 3 half-tone plates. Original blue printed wrappers. *Provenance*: Dr. Albert Francis Voelcker (1861-1946), who first described Waterhouse-Friderichsen syndrome in cerebrospinal meningitis (presentation inscription on front wrapper "To Dr. A.F. Voelcker from Theodore Thompson"). FIRST EDITION, offprint issue, PRESENTATION COPY. Norman 1030.

(7)

Estimate: $800-1,200

○1112

HEBERDEN, William (1710-1801). *Commentaries on the History and Cure of Diseases.* London: T. Payne, 1802. 8°. (Some light browning to text). Contemporary gilt-bordered calf (rebacked, preserving original gilt spine, corners repaired). *Provenance*: Rev. Sir George Lee, Baronet Hartwell (2 engraved armorial bookplates); Amelia Barr (label recording her gift to the University of the South); University of the South (stamp on title). FIRST EDITION IN ENGLISH, published in the same year as the first Latin edition. Samuel Johnson called Heberden "ultimus romanorum, the last of our learned physicians," and this volume contains all of his most important medical papers, including that on angina pectoris, the first scientific description of all the symptoms. Heberden was the first to describe the most characteristic symptom of this condition, the oppression or pain in the chest. *Heirs of Hippocrates* 910; Wellcome III, p.230; Norman 1033. — *An Introduction to the Study of Pphysic (now for the first time published) ... A prefatory essay by LeRoy Crummer, with a reprint of Heberden's Some account of a disorder of the breast.* New York: Paul B. Hoeber, 1929. 8°. Photogravure frontispiece after Heberden's portrait by Sir William Beechey (1753-1839), six text illustrations. Original quarter cloth, uncut, paper spine label, plum boards; matching slipcase. *Provenance*: Myrtle A. Crummer (Mrs. LeRoy Crummer), the dedicatee (inscribed by the author on the dedication page, beneath the printed "To M.A.C.," "whose efforts and assistance throughout are responsible for its [illegible] LeRoy Crummer." Signed by LeRoy Crummer on the title page. With a typed letter signed to Leroy Crummer tipped in, from Arnold Chaplain, Harveian Librarian of the Royal College of physicians, thanking him for the donation of "three volumes of manuscripts in the handwriting of the great Dr. William Heberden, the elder, our English Hippocrates." FIRST EDITION, THE DEDICATION COPY. Number 205 of 230 copies. Norman 1034.

(2)

Estimate: $800-1,200

○1113

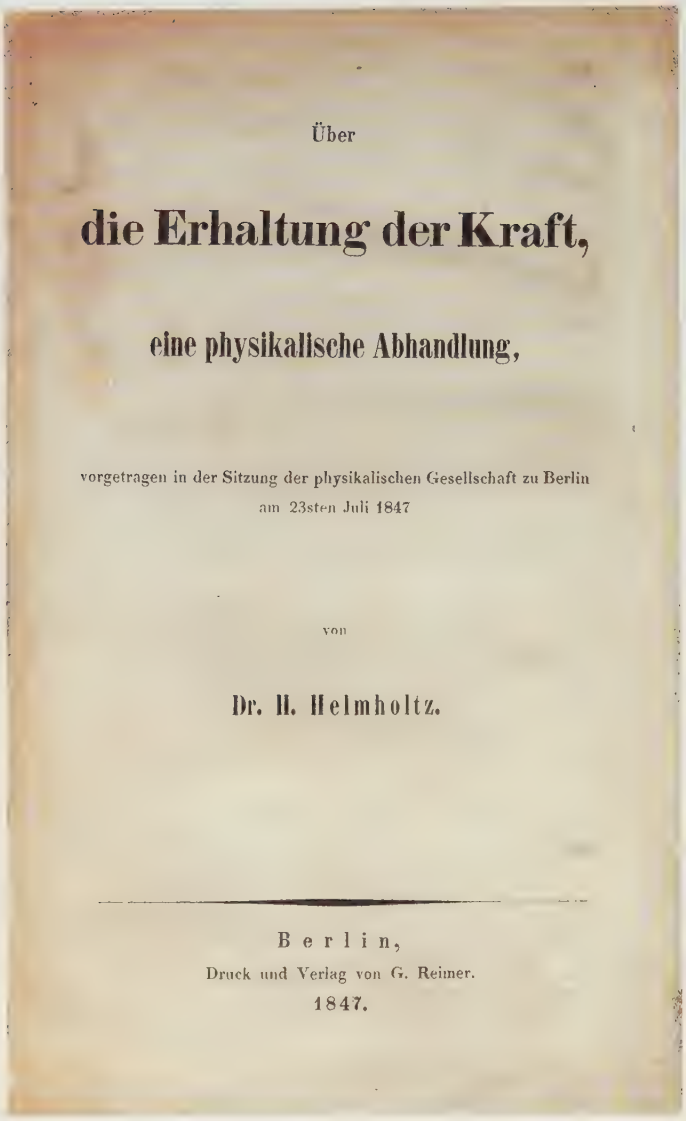
HEIM, Albert (1849-1937). *Untersuchungen über den Mechanismus der Gebirgsbildung im Anschluss an die geologische Monographie der Tödi-Windgällen-Gruppe.* Basel: Benno Schwabe, 1878.

3 volumes bound in 2 (text and atlas). 4° (306 x 225 mm (text); 324 x 265 mm (atlas). Atlas: 17 double-page lithographed plates including 14 chromolithographed and one folding (minor spotting). Contemporary brown quarter morocco, marbled boards, gilt spines (extremities worn, joints starting on atlas).

FIRST EDITION. "Heim was the first genuine European geological artist; his talent lay in his power to describe accurately the most complex geological structures and to illustrate them with brilliant drawings, cross sections and models" (DSB). His work on the Glarus district of the Alps was inspired by his former tutor at the Zurich Institute of Technology, Arnold Escher von der Linth, "the father of Alpine geology," who had previously interpreted the structure of the Glarus as the result of a double overfold, involving 2 folds, 15 kilometers apart, which had resulted in an inversion of the sedimentary sequence in the area. In reality, the inversion was the result of a single colossal overfold, the middle section of which had eroded away. Heim's work supported his tutor's theory, and *Mechanismus der Gebirgsbildung* contained "not only the full description of the Glarus double fold which Escher had never given, but also a superbly illustrated treatment of Alpine structures and mountain-building dynamics which almost immediately became the authoritative work on Alpine tectonics" (DSB). Norman 1037.

(2)

Estimate: $800-1,200



Über

die Erhaltung der Kraft,

eine physikalische Abhandlung,

vorgetragen in der Sitzung der physikalischen Gesellschaft zu Berlin
am 23sten Juli 1847

von

Dr. H. Helmholtz.

Berlin,
Druck und Verlag von G. Reimer.
1847.

>1114

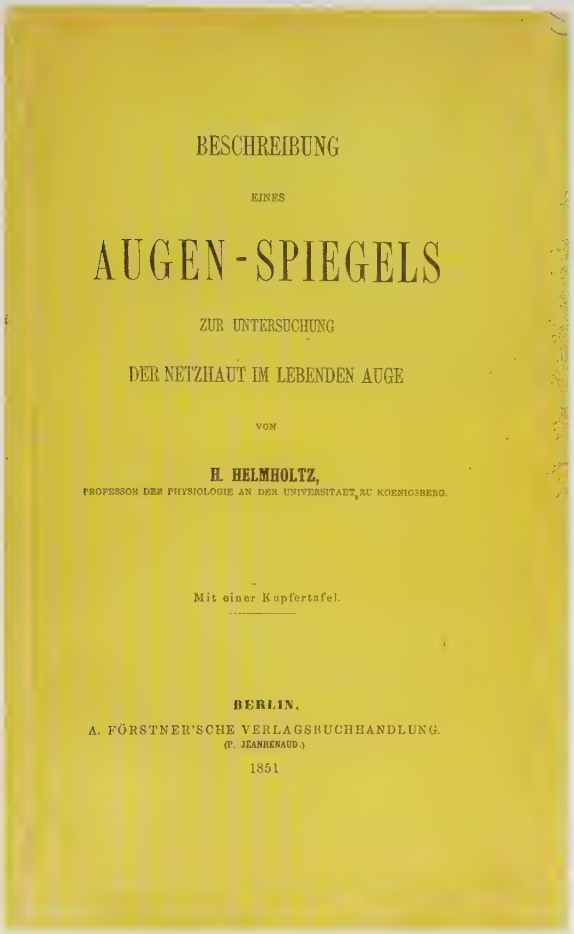
HELMHOLTZ, Hermann von (1821-1894). *Über die Erhaltung der Kraft, eine physikalische Abhandlung.* Berlin: G. Reimer, 1847.

8° (206 x 127 mm). (First and last leaves slightly darkened, small blue inkstain in blank margin of last three leaves.) Modern thin marbled boards (front inner joint separated); blue morocco-backed slipcase.

FIRST EDITION of "the first comprehensive statement of the first law of thermodynamics: that all modes of energy, heat, light, electricity, and all chemical phenomena, are capable of transformation from one to the other but are indestructible and cannot be created" (PMM). Helmholtz analyzed different forms of energy and different kinds of force and motion, classifying them as kinetic or potential. He gave mathematical expression to the energy of motion, thus providing an experimental measure for research into force and energy. The principle of conservation of energy proved to be of fundamental importance both in scientific research and in the development of technology.

Dibner *Heralds of Science* 159; Garrison-Morton 611; Grolier/Horblit 48; *Milestones of Science* 96; PMM 323; Norman 1039.

Estimate: $5,000-7,000



BESCHREIBUNG

EINES

AUGEN-SPIEGELS

ZUR UNTERSUCHUNG

DER NETZHAUT IM LEBENDEN AUGE

VON

H. HELMHOLTZ,

PROFESSOR DER PHYSIOLOGIE AN DER UNIVERSITAET ZU KOENIGSBERG.

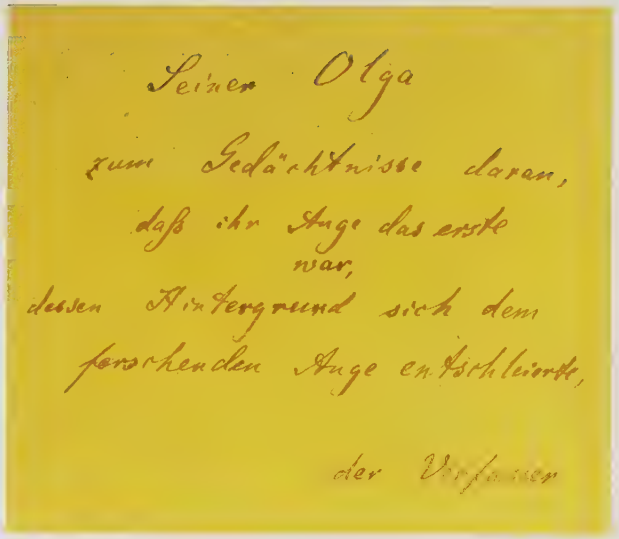
Mit einer Kupfertafel.

BERLIN,

A. FÖRSTNER'SCHE VERLAGSBUCHHANDLUNG.

(P. JEANRENAUD.)

1851



Seiner Olga

zum Gedächtnisse daran,

daß ihr Auge das erste

war,

dessen Hintergrund sich dem

forschenden Auge entschleierte,

der Verfasser

o1115

HELMHOLTZ, Hermann von (1821-1894). *Beschreibung eines Augen-Spiegels zur Untersuchung der Netzhaut im lebenden Auge.* Berlin: A. Förstner'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung (P. Jeanrenaud), 1852.

8° (228 x 140 mm). 1 engraved plate by Afinger after drawings by Helmholtz. Original yellow printed wrappers, untrimmed and partially unopened; black cloth slipcase.

Provenance: Olga Helmholtz, the author's wife, on whom he first experimented with the ophthalmoscope (author's presentation inscription inside wrapper: "Seiner Olga, zum Gedächtnisse daran, dass ihr Auge das erste war, dessen Hintergrund sich dem forschenden Auge entschleierte, der Verfasser").

FIRST EDITION, PRESENTATION COPY of Helmholtz's announcement of his invention of the ophthalmoscope. This was a by-product of Helmholtz's attempt to demonstrate to his physiology students that when the human eye is made to glow with reflected light, the light emitted from the pupil follows the same course it took in entering. Realizing that if the light could be brought to a focus the details of the retina would be made visible, he invented a device to accomplish this objective. The ophthalmoscope greatly improved the ability of ophthalmologists to diagnose eye disease and revolutionized visual science.

Helmholtz first tested the ophthalmoscope on his wife Olga, to whom he then inscribed this copy of the publication announcing the invention. The touching presentation inscription translates: "To his Olga, in remembrance that her eye was the first whose interior revealed itself to the searching eye." There can be few books in the history of science or medicine with such romantic associations.

Garrison-Morton 5866; Grolier *Medicine* 65 (this copy exhibited); *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1886; Waller 4294; Norman 1041.

Estimate: $12,000-15,000

›1116

HELMHOLTZ, Hermann von (1821-1894). *Die Lehre von den Tonempfindungen als physiologische Grundlage für die Theorie der Musik.* Braunschweig: Friedrich Vieweg und Sohn, 1863.

8° (215 x 141 mm). Wood-engraved text illustrations. Contemporary black paste paper boards, preserving original orange printed front wrapper (some wear).

Provenance: Oskar Emil Meyer (1834-1909), author of *Die kinetischen Theorie der Gase* (1877) (signature on flyleaf).

FIRST EDITION. "This exhaustive study of acoustics ranks as one of the greatest books on the subject and shows that Helmholtz was, besides being a great physicist and physician, an accomplished musician" (Garrison-Morton). Helmholtz's resonance theory of hearing, expounded in this work, remained unchallenged for decades. Helmholtz also explained that differences in timbre result from differences in upper partial tones, which depend in turn on how the fundamental is produced., and he applied this observation to music theory to explain that consonance and dissonance are produced by more or less coincident upper partial tones. "This foundation treatise on audition has been termed the *Principia* of physiological acoustics" (Grolier/Horblit). Garrison-Morton 1562; Grolier/Horblit 49a; Norman 1044.

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

›1117

HELMHOLTZ, Hermann von (1821-1894). *Die Lehre von den Tonempfindungen als physiologische Grundlage für die Theorie der Musik.* Braunschweig: Friedrich Vieweg und Sohn, 1863.

8° (215 x 139 mm). Wood-engraved text illustrations. (Pp. 595-598 bound after p. 550, pp. 551-554 detached from sewing.) Contemporary half blue cloth, green paste paper boards (some wear).

Provenance: Adam Politzer (1835-1920), otologist, author of *Lehrbuch der Ohrenheilkunde* (1878-1882) (halftone bookplate, inkstamp on title page); Vienna, Institut für Geschichte der Medizin (inkstamps, library label on front cover).

FIRST EDITION of this fundamental treatise on the theory of resonance and hearing, important alike to medicine and to music. Garrison-Morton 1562; Grolier/Horblit 49a; Norman 1045.

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

○1118

HELMHOLTZ, Hermann von (1821-1894). *Handbuch der physiologischen Optik.* Allgeneine Encyklopädie der Physik, IX. Band. Leipzig: Leopold Voss, 1867. 8° (228 x 150 mm). Wood-engraved text illustrations. (Occasional foxing.) Contemporary half morocco, pebble cloth sides. —[*Bound with:*] *Atlas von elf Tafeln zu H. Helmholtz, Handbuch der physiologischen Optik.* Leipzig: Leopold Voss, 1867. 8°. 5 engraved plates by C.E. Weber (2 folding), one with hand coloring, 6 lithographed plates. (The engraved plates foxed, the folding plates backed with muslin.)

FIRST EDITION in book form of "the most important book on the physiology and physics of vision" (Grolier/Horblit). This work emcompassed all previous research in the field, including the results of Helmholtz's work in optics: his study of colors (see lot 1119), and his investigations of the physiology of vision and the dioptrics of the eye, enterprises aided by his invention of the ophthalmoscope (see lot 1115) and the ophthalmometer.

Helmholtz's introduction to the work states that it originally appeared in three parts, the first in 1856, the second in 1860 and the third in 1866. Horblit describes a copy in six parts published between 1856 and 1867. Garrison-Morton 1513; Grolier/Horblit 49b; Waller 4299; Norman 1046.

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

›1119

HELMHOLTZ, Hermann von (1821-1893). *Die Mechanik der Gehörknöchelchen und des Trommelfells.* Bonn: Max Cohen & Sohn, 1869. Offprint from *Pflüger's Archiv für Physiologie*, vol. 1. 8°. Original yellow printed wrappers, unopened (front wrapper separating at spine, back wrapper soiled and creased). FIRST EDITION, offprint issue. The second of two studies in which Helmholtz "evaluated the efficiency and linearity of the ossicular chain as a transformer" (DSB). Garrison-Morton 1572; Waller 4297; Norman 1047. — "Ueber die Theorie der zusammengesetzten Farben," in *Archiv für Anatomie, Physiologie und wissenschaftliche Medicin*, Jahrgang 1852, pp. 461-482. Berlin: Verlag von Veit et Comp., 1852. 8°. 16 folding engraved plates. Original plain paper wrappers, largely unopened. FIRST EDITION, journal issue. "Helmholtz was the first to challenge the centuries-old assumption that mixed colors of light behave in the same fashion as mixtures of pigments" (Norman). Garrison-Morton 1508; Norman 1042. — *Ueber die Theorie der zusammengesetzten Farben. Physiologisch-optische Abhandlung.* Berlin: Gebruder Unger, 1852. Disbound. FIRST EDITION, thesis issue. Helmholtz's *Habilitationsschrift.* The same typesetting as the journal issue. Garrison-Morton 1508; Norman 1043. — "Ueber die Wärmeentwickelung bei der Muskelaction," in *Archiv für Anatomie, Physiologie und wissenschaftliche Medicin*, Jahrgang 1848, pp. 144-164. Berlin: Verlag von Veit et Comp., 1848. 8°. 20 folding engraved plates. Original plain gray paper wrappers, largely unopened. FIRST EDITION, journal issue. Helmholtz demonstrated that muscular action is the principal source of animal heat. Norman 1040.

(4)

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

›1120

HENLE, Friedrich Gustav Jacob (1809-1885). *Pathologische Untersuchungen.* Berlin: August Hirschwald, 1840. 8°. Contemporary paste paper boards, gilt lettered leather spine label (light wear to joints and edges). *Provenance*: E.B. Krumbhaar (1882-1966), historian of pathology (signature on front paste-down). FIRST EDITION. "Heinle laid down postulates on the aetiological relation of microbes to disease which became fundamentals of bacteriology and which did much to check the reckless speculation which had arisen regarding micro-organism. Koch later developed these postulates." (Garrison-Morton 2533). Osler 2944; Waller 4336; Norman 1051 — *Handbuch der systematischen Anatomie des Menschen.* Braunschweig: Vieweg, 1855-71. 3 volumes in 6, 8°. Contemporary blue cloth, spines gilt lettered. *Provenance*: Theodore Danham (signature on front free endpaper). FIRST EDITION. "Henle's influential textbook of anatomy contains a well-illustrated account of the entire corpus of contemporary knowledge about the human body" (Norman). Garrison-Morton 417; Waller 4334; Norman 1052.

(7)

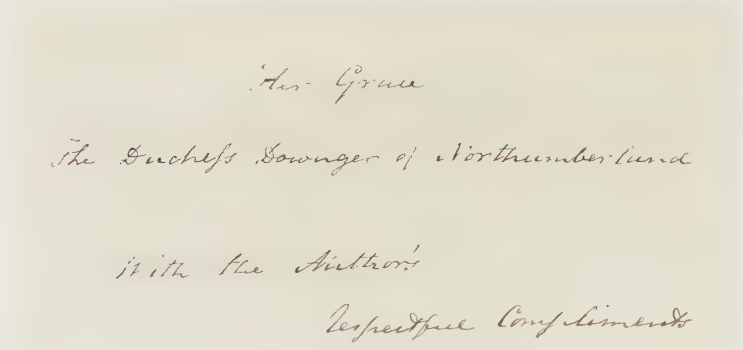
Estimate: $800-1,200

›1121

HERBART, Johann Friedrich (1776-1841). *Allgemeine Pädagogik aus dem Zweck der Erziehung abgeleitet.* Göttingen, 1806. 8°. Contemporary black paste-paper boards, gilt-ruled spine with red paper label, red edges (wear at edges, some light foxing). FIRST EDITION. "Herbart was the founder of pedagogy as an independent science" (Norman 1054) — *Lehrbuch zur Psychologie.* Königsberg and Leipzig, 1816. 8°. Original plain light blue wrappers, uncut (spine worn with chips at ends, text lightly foxed). FIRST EDITION. "Herbart defined psychology as the mechanics of the mind and believed that mental processes could be described with mathematical exactness; in fact, he pioneered the use of mathematical models in psychological theory...Herbart...introduced concepts of suppression which reappear in Freud's theories of the unconscious, and anticipated current theories of memory and forgetting by interactive inhibition" (Norman 1055).

(2)

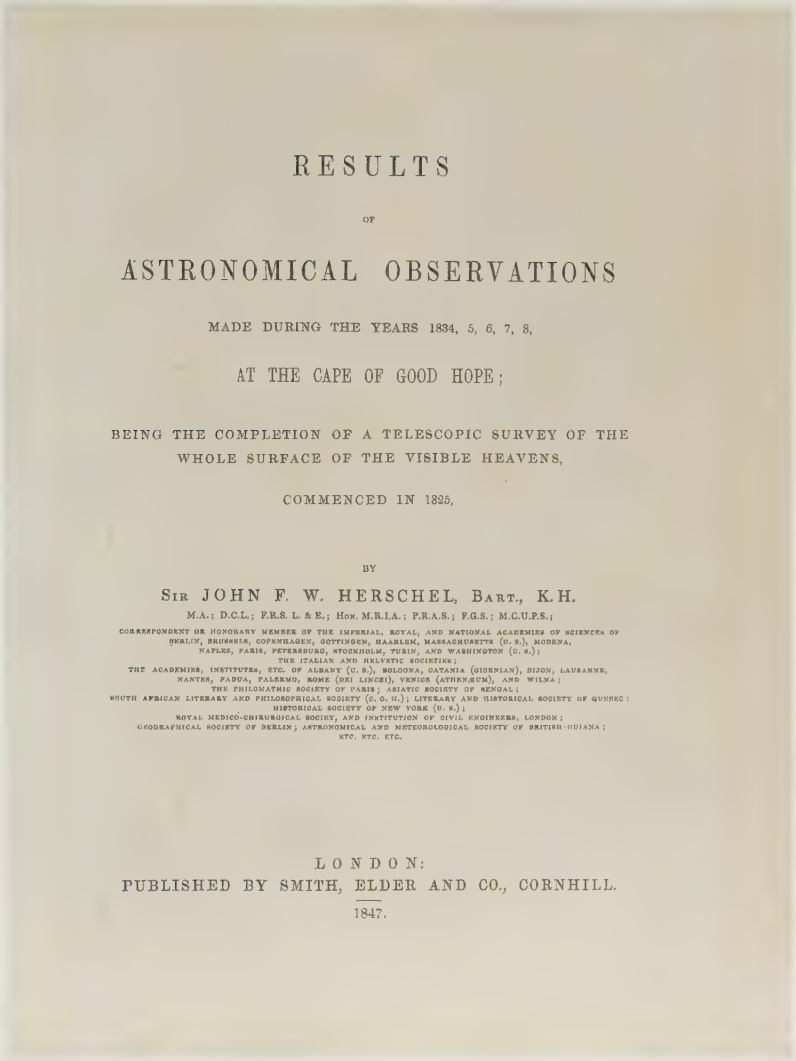
Estimate: $1,000-1,500



›1122

HERSCHEL, John Frederick William (1792-1871). *Results of Astronomical Observations Made During the Years 1834, 5, 6, 7, 8, at the Cape of Good Hope; being the completion of a telescopic survey of the whole surface of the visible heavens, commenced in 1825.* London: Smith, Elder and Co., 1847.

4" (305 x 244 mm). Half-title, lithographed frontispiece, a few woodcut diagrams, 17 numbered plates of stars and nebulae after Herschel (4 folding) of which 13 engraved by James Basire and 4 lithographed. (Occasional light foxing.) Contemporary black blind-



RESULTS

OF

ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS

MADE DURING THE YEARS 1834, 5, 6, 7, 8,

AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE;

BEING THE COMPLETION OF A TELESCOPIC SURVEY OF THE WHOLE SURFACE OF THE VISIBLE HEAVENS,

COMMENCED IN 1825,

BY

SIR JOHN F. W. HERSCHEL, BART., K.H.

M.A.; D.C.L.; F.R.S. L. & E.; HON. M.R.I.A.; P.R.A.S.; F.G.S.; M.C.U.P.S.;

CORRESPONDENT OR HONORARY MEMBER OF THE IMPERIAL, ROYAL, AND NATIONAL ACADEMIES OF SCIENCES OF BERLIN, BRUSSELS, COPENHAGEN, GOTTINGEN, HAARLEM, MASSACHUSETTS (U. S.), MODENA, NAPLES, PARIS, PETERSBURG, STOCKHOLM, TURIN, AND WASHINGTON (U. S.);
THE ITALIAN AND HELVETIC SOCIETIES;
THE ACADEMIES, INSTITUTES, ETC. OF ALBANY (U. S.), BOLOGNA, CATANIA (GIOENIAN), DIJON, LAUSANNE, NANTES, PADUA, PALERMO, ROME (DEI LINCEI), VENICE (ATHENÆUM), AND WILNA;
THE PHILOMATHIC SOCIETY OF PARIS; ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL;
SOUTH AFRICAN LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY (C. O. H.); LITERARY AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF QUEBEC;
HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF NEW YORK (U. S.);
ROYAL MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY, AND INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, LONDON;
GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF BERLIN; ASTRONOMICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BRITISH GUIANA;
ETC. ETC. ETC.

LONDON:
PUBLISHED BY SMITH, ELDER AND CO., CORNHILL.
1847.

stamped morocco, spine gilt lettered and tooled in blind, pale blue moiré silk doublures, gilt edges (upper joint split); cloth folding case. *Provenance*: Lady Charlotte Florentina Clive, the Dowager Duchess of Northumberland (author's inscription on front flyleaf).

FIRST EDITION, PRESENTATION COPY TO THE DEDICATEE'S WIDOW, of Herschel's monumental survey of the stars of the Southern Hemisphere, a complement to his father's survey of the northern celestial hemisphere. Herschel devoted 5 years to the project, which he had chosen to carry out at the Cape of Good Hope. In a suburb south of Cape Town he constructed a 20-foot reflecting telescope, with which he methodically explored the night skies. "By 1838 he had swept the whole of the southern sky, cataloged 1,707 nebulae and clusters, and listed 2,102 pairs of binary stars. He carried out star counts, on William Herschel's plan, of 68,948 stars in 3,000 sky areas... He produced detailed sketches and maps of several objects, including the Orion region, the Eta Carinae nebula, and the Magellanic Clouds, and extremely accurate drawings of many extragalactic and planetary nebulae... Herschel invented a device called an astrometer, which enabled him to compare the brightness of stars with an image of the full moon of which he could control the apparent brightness, and thus introduced numerical measurements into stellar photometry" (DSB). He dedicated the final work to the memory of Hugh Percy, third Duke of Northumberland (1785-1847), chancellor of Cambridge University and a patron of science, who had died shortly before the book's publication. Norman 1056.

Estimate: $2,000-2,500

›1123

HERTZ, Heinrich Rudolf (1857-1894). "Über sehr schnelle electrische Schwingungen"; "Nachtrag zu der Abhandlung über sehr schnelle electrische Schwingungen"; "Über einen Einfluss des ultravioletten Lichtes auf die electrische Entladung." In: *Annalen der Physik und Chemie* (Neue Folge 31), 1887, pp. 421-448; 543-544; 983-1000. Leipzig: Johann Ambrosius Barth, 1887.

8° (211 x 132 mm). 7 folding lithographic plates for the volume. (Fol. 66/4 [pp. 1047-1048] detached.) Original cloth (spine torn and faded, upper cover dampstained, upper inner hinge repaired.)

FIRST EDITION of Hertz's first paper on electromagnetic waves, with the second journal publication of his second paper. "When Hertz entered physics in the 1870's, electrodynamics was in a disorganized state. Theories had multiplied in its fifty years of development, and each had its own following... To encourage... the experimental decision between electrodynamic theories Helmholtz proposed through the Berlin Academy of Sciences in 1879 a second prize problem, this one in connection with the behavior of unclosed circuits in Maxwell's theory... Although at the time Hertz declined to try the Berlin Academy problem... he kept the problem constantly in mind; and in 1886 shortly after arriving in Karlsruhe he found that the Riess or Knochenhauer induction coils he was using in lecture demonstrations were precisely the means he needed for undertaking Helmholtz' test of Maxwell's theory... By the end of 1888 he had gone beyond the terms of Helmholtz' problem and had confirmed the existence of electromagnetic waves in air... He published a total of nine papers from his electrical researches in Karlsruhe. They drew immediate, widespread recognition..." (DSB).

In his first paper Hertz described the apparatus that he had devised for the detection and measurement of electromagnetic waves, the key to his later successes. To prove that electrical waves can be projected though space it was necessary to devise a means of both producing the waves and, more difficult at the time, of detecting them once produced. For this Hertz used "an effect as old as the discovery of electricity itself—the electric spark. By inducing the waves to produce an electric spark at a distance, with no apparent connexion between the oscillator and the spark gap, and by moving the sparking apparatus so that the length of the spark varied, he proved beyond question the passage of electric waves through space" (PMM). "Hertz's proof was the result of his experimental inventiveness... He regarded his detection device as his most original stroke, since no amount of theory would have predicted that it would work" (DSB). In his paper on ultraviolet light Hertz showed that UV light is alone responsible for the photoelectric effect, an effect which he foresaw as having "profound theoretical meaning for the connection of light and electricity" (op.cit.). The volume also includes papers by Max Planck, W. C. Röntgen, R. Bunsen, and others. Dibner *Heralds of Science* 71; See PMM 377; Norman 1060.

Estimate: $800-1,200

UNTERSUCHUNGEN

UEBER DIE

AUSBREITUNG

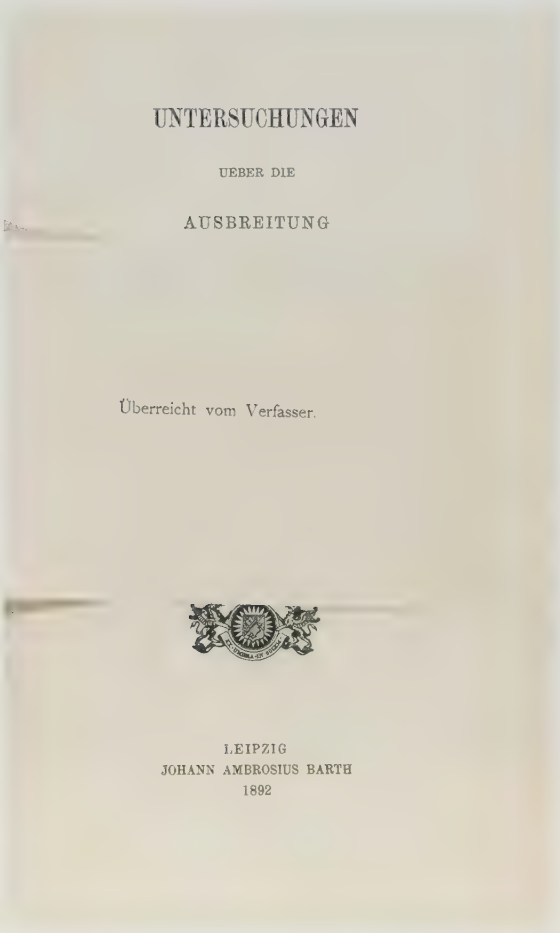
DER ELEKTRISCHEN KRAFT

VON

D^R. HEINRICH HERTZ
PROFESSOR DER PHYSIK AN DER UNIVERSITÄT BONN

MIT 40 FIGUREN IM TEXT

LEIPZIG
JOHANN AMBROSIUS BARTH
1892



UNTERSUCHUNGEN

UEBER DIE

AUSBREITUNG

Überreicht vom Verfasser.

LEIPZIG
JOHANN AMBROSIUS BARTH
1892

○1124

HERTZ, Heinrich Rudolf (1957-1894). *Untersuchungen ueber die Ausbreitung der elektrischen Kraft*. Leipzig: Aug. Eupel (Sondershausen) for Johann Ambrosius Barth, 1892.

8° (227 x 149 mm). Line block text diagrams and illustrations. (Small marginal hole to 16/4.) Original green cloth, spine gilt lettered, untrimmed (joints and extremities a bit rubbed). *Provenance*: Author's copy for presentation (printed presentation slip "Überreicht vom Verfasser" bound in at front).

PRESENTATION COPY OF THE FIRST COLLECTED EDITION of Hertz's important series of papers on electromagnetic waves, originally published from 1887 through 1890, mostly in the *Sitzungsberichte der Berliner Akademie der Wissenschaft* or in the *Annalen der Physik und Chemie*. The papers include Hertz's report of his proof that electromagnetic waves travel at the same speed as light ("Ueber die Ausbreitungsgeschwindigkeit der elektrodynamischen Wirkungen," first published in the *Sitzungsberichte der Berl. Akad. d. Wiss.*, 2 February 1888). "For Hertz his determination... of the velocity...was the most exciting moment in the entire sequence of experiments" (DSB). The later papers report a series of "more qualitative experiments carried out by Hertz in 1888 on the analogy between electricity and light waves" (DSB), in which he showed that electromagnetic waves are longer than light, but like light can be refracted, reflected and polarized. "This discovery and its demonstration led directly to radio communication, television and radar" (Dibner 71). Although trained as an engineer, Hertz conducted his experiments for purely theoretical objectives, and did not pursue their practical applications, a rich field of research that was soon taken up by Marconi and others, initiating "a technologicial development as momentous as its physical counterpart" (DSB). See Dibner *Heralds of Science* 71; PMM 377; Waller 11374; Norman 1061.

Estimate: $3,500–4,500

›1125

HERTZ, Heinrich Rudolf (1957-1894). *Untersuchungen ueber die Ausbreitung der elektrischen Kraft*. Leipzig: Aug. Eupel (Sondershausen) for Johann Ambrosius Barth, 1892.

8° (228 x 148 mm). Line block text diagrams and illustrations. (Forecorners of last few leaves a bit creased and frayed.) Original orange printed wrappers, untrimmed (head of spine chipped, minor wear to lower cover and a corner of upper cover, last quire loose). FIRST COLLECTED EDITION of Hertz's papers on electromagnetism. Copies in the original wrappers are quite rare. PMM 377; Norman 1062.

Estimate: $2,500-3,500

›1126

HERTZ, Heinrich Rudolf (1957-1894). *Electric Waves being Researches on the Propagation of Electric Action with Finite Velocity through Space*. Translated by David Evan Jones. Preface by William Thomson, Lord Kelvin (1824-1907). London and New York: R. & R. Clark (Edinburgh) for Macmillan and Co., 1893.

8° (221 x 139 mm). Half-title, line block text illustrations. Original blue cloth (very slight wear to corners and extremities of spine). *Provenance*: William Henry Bragg (1862-1942) and his son William Lawrence Bragg (1890-1971), physicists, fellow Nobel Laureates, the founders of X-ray crystallography (the father's signature on title, the son's bookplate). IMPORTANT ASSOCIATION COPY of the first English edition of Hertz's collected papers on electromagnetic waves. The Norman collection includes several important physics books from the Braggs' library. Norman 1063.

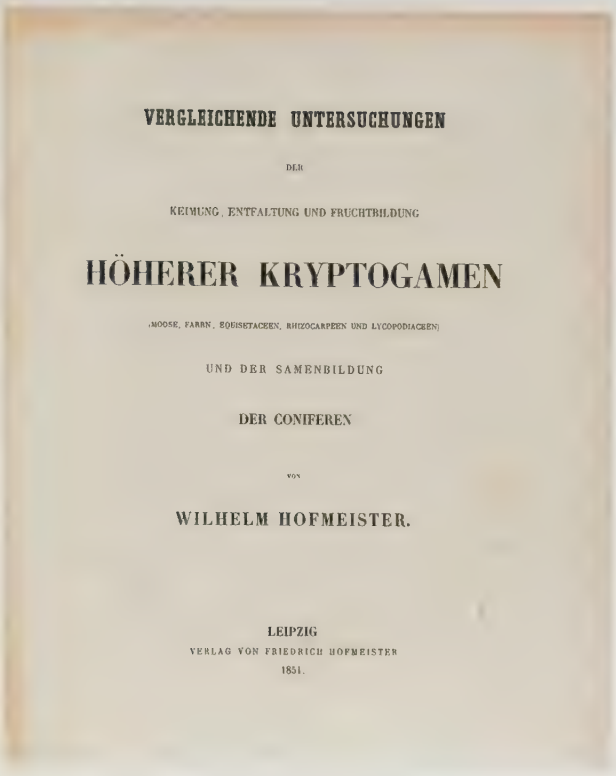
Estimate: $1,000-1,500

›1127

HOFMEISTER, Wilhelm Friedrich Benedikt (1824-1877). *Vergleichende Untersuchungen der Keimung, Entfaltung und Fruchtbildung höherer Kryptogamen (Moose, Farrn, Equisetaceen, Rhizocarpeen und Lycopodiaceen) und der Sammlung der Coniferen*. Leipzig: Breitkopf und Härtel for Friedrich Hofmeister, 1851.

4° (266 x 216 mm). 33 numbered engraved plates, each with numerous figures illustrating plant structure. Modern half cloth; folding cloth case. *Provenance*: Herbert McLean Evans (1882-1971), anatomist and biologist, pioneer collector of books in the history of science (bookplate, initials).

EXTREMELY RARE FIRST EDITION OF A CLASSIC IN THE HISTORY OF BOTANY. Son and heir of the Leipzig music publisher, Hofmeister was almost entirely self-educated in science and mathematics. Possibly because of his severe myopia, he was attracted to the study of botany early on and became an excellent microscopist. Like many of his generation, he was heavily influenced by Schleiden's textbook (see lot 1289), which introduced a new methodology to the study of plant morphology and urged researchers to focus on cell structure and the study of life history. Hofmeister's early work in this area earned him a highly unusual honorary doctorate of philosophy in 1851, shortly before publication of the present work, "for which he is now remembered" (DSB). In it Hofmeister presents without introduction the morphology and life cycles of several cryptogamic species (non-flowering plants such as mosses, ferns, lichens, etc.), in order of increasing complexity. Hofmeister "revealed the process of fertilization in non-flowering plants... as a regular


VERGLEICHENDE UNTERSUCHUNGEN

DER

KEIMUNG, ENTFALTUNG UND FRUCHTBILDUNG

HÖHERER KRYPTOGAMEN

(MOOSE, FARRN, EQUISETACEEN, RHIZOCARPEEN UND LYCOPODIACEEN)

UND DER SAMENBILDUNG

DER CONIFEREN

VON

WILHELM HOFMEISTER.

LEIPZIG

VERLAG VON FRIEDRICH HOFMEISTER

1851.

alternation of sexual and asexual generations in the mosses, ferns, horsetails and liverworts. [He showed that] the asexual generation propagated by means of spores, alternating with one in which spermatozoids unite with ova" (Dibner). "The amount of new information presented is immense; the errors are minor and do not affect the overall picture... With this single publication, the core of botany passed from its Middle Ages to the modern period" (DSB). Hofmeister's researches led him to the "revolutionary conclusion that all green land plants undergo a regular alternation of dissimilar generations in their complete life histories" (Norman), a major step toward a unitary classification of plant life. The extension of Hofmeister's classification to the higher taxonomic groupings of conifers and flowering plants "could not fail to foster the growth of phylogenetic and evolutionary ideas" (Morton, *History of botanical science*, London 1981, p. 403).

Hofmeister's work is presented without commentary and requires for comprehension a straight page-by-page reading. In 1852, the English botanist Arthur Henfrey published an expanded version, complete with commentary and other features that brought the work "from the level of the research worker down to that of the student" (DSB); this version appeared in the *Tagsberichte über die Forstschritte der Natur- und Heilkunde*. A second edition, an English translation incorporating supplementary papers and revisions by the author, was published in 1862 (see lot 944). According to DSB, of approximately 100 extant copies of this first edition, only five have appeared on the market in the past several decades. Nissen *BBI* 902; Waller 11538; cf. Dibner *Heralds of Science* 34 (1862 English edition); Norman 1083.

Estimate: $3,000–4,000

END OF MORNING SESSION

AFTERNOON SESSION
THURSDAY, 29 OCTOBER 1998
at approximately 2.00p.m.
(LOTS 1128-1384)

○1128

HOLMES, Oliver Wendell (1809-1894). *The Contagiousness of Puerperal Fever.* [Offprint from: *The New England Quarterly Journal of Medicine and Surgery* I (1842-1843)]. [Boston, 1844?].

8° (236 x 137 mm). $1\text{-}3^4$ 4^2. 14 leaves, paginated [1]-28. Caption title. (Slight vertical crease from former folding). Original buff printed wrappers (slight staining to upper wrapper); fitted morocco-backed folding case.

FIRST EDITION, the very rare offprint of Holmes' first article on puerperal fever, "one of the greatest American contributions to medicine" (Grolier *Medicine*). In this brief article, first presented in 1843 as a paper read to the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, Holmes demonstrated the contagious nature of childbed or puerperal fever, showing that it was carried from bed to bed by attending physicians. "Although not an obstetrician, Holmes, who later taught at the Harvard Medical School, amassed considerable evidence for his thesis and wrote with clear argument, drawing both on his own knowledge of the disease and on the observations and writings of others" (op. cit.). Holmes not only advised practitioners to "perform thorough ablutions" including washing their hands in calcium chloride, and to change their clothes after treating cases of puerperal fever or performing postmortems, but he cautioned them to wait at least 24 hours before performing any obstetrical duties. His paper is scholarly in tone and exemplary in its extensive and careful citing of sources — for the nature of childbed fever had already been widely suspected. (Holmes was the first, for example, to acknowledge the discoveries of Alexander Gordon of Aberdeen, who had already warned of the contagious nature of the disease in his 1795 *Treatise on the epidemic puerperal fever of Aberdeen*). He concludes his detailed recommendations for prevention of the illness in no uncertain terms: "Whatever indulgence may be granted to those who have heretofore been the ignorant causes of so much misery, the time has come when the existence of a *private pestilence* in the sphere of a single physician should be looked upon not as a misfortune but a crime" (p. 28). Like Semmelweis, of whose work Holmes was unaware, Holmes encountered heated opposition to his thesis and outright ridicule from the medical establishment, which sadly hindered the widespread application of his suggestions for years to come.

The present offprint of Holmes's article, originally printed in the April 1843 issue of the short-lived *New England Quarterly Journal of Medicine and Surgery*, which folded after a year, was listed in *Wiley and Putnam's literary newsletter* of May 1844, cited in BAL, as having been published in April 1844. It is EXTREMELY RARE. In the introduction to his 1855 expanded edition of the paper (see following lot), Holmes stated that "the few copies [he] had struck off separately were soon lost sight of among the friends to whom they were sent." This is the first copy to appear at auction in the past half-century or more. BAL 8738; Grolier *American* 50; Garrison-Morton 6274 (journal); *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1744 (journal); Grolier *Medicine* 72B; Osler 2989; PMM 316a (journal); Waller 6847 (journal); Norman 1088.

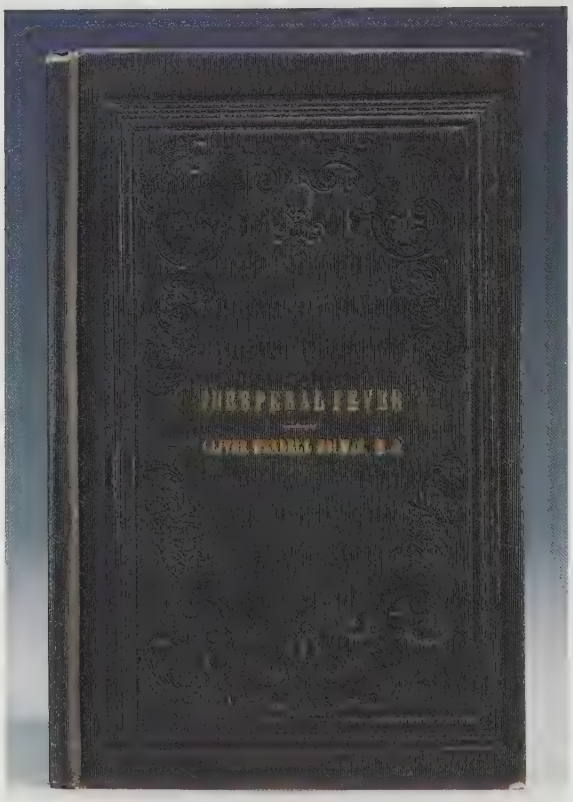
Estimate: $15,000-20,000

THE

CONTAGIOUSNESS OF PUERPERAL FEVER.

BY OLIVER W. HOLMES, M.D.

(actual size)



›1129

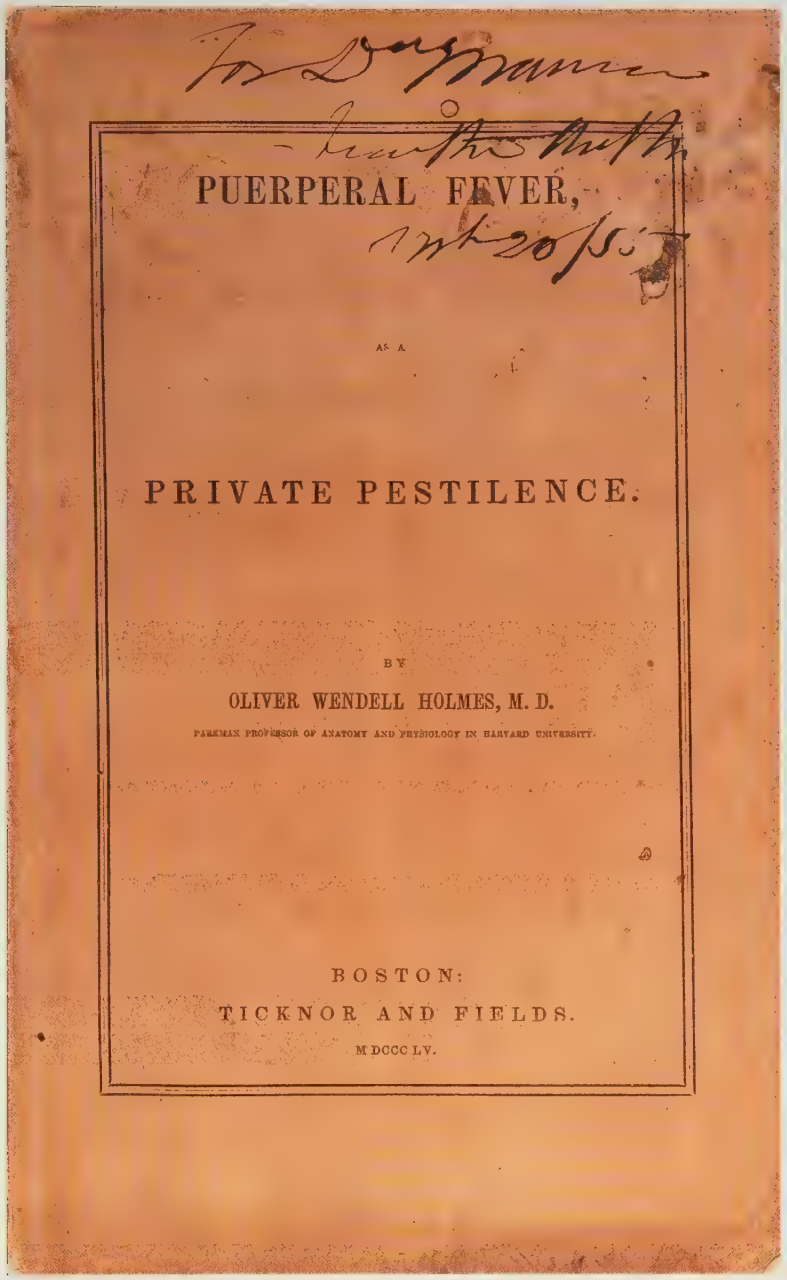
HOLMES, Oliver Wendell (1809-1894). *Puerperal Fever, as a Private Pestilence*. Boston: Ticknor and Fields, 1855.

12" (236 x 146 mm). Publisher's blind-stamped vertically ribbed dark gray cloth, gilt lettered title on upper cover (corners slightly rubbed, tiny nicks to head and tail of spine); slipcase. *Provenance*: Astor Library [New York Public Library] (author's presentation inscription on front free endpaper); Charles E. Abbott (erased pencil inscription on front free endpaper); Henry Bacon Collamore (bookplate).

FINE PRESENTATION COPY IN THE RARE CLOTH BINDING of the expanded second edition, the first edition in book form. "In 1855, recognizing that his essay had never received the wide circulation enjoyed by the views of his opponents, Holmes had it reprinted in pamphlet form, under a different title. He added a twenty-page introduction answering his opposition... and at the end he included a two-page list of 'Additional References and Cases'" (Grolier *Medicine*). Holmes's pointed introduction was directed in particular to two leading Philadelphia obstetricians, Hugh Lenox Hodge and Charles D. Meigs, who had each published articles, in 1852 and 1854 respectively, rejecting his interpretation of childbed fever. He does *not* mention Semmelweis's work in this edition, as erroneously stated by Garrison-Morton and others, and was apparently still unaware of it — not surprisingly, since Semmelweis did not publish his *Aetiologie* until 1861 (see lot 1293).

The publishers' archives record a press-run of only 500 copies, of which 159 were still unsold in 1865 and were put in storage. Most copies of this edition seem to have been issued in printed paper wrappers; copies in the publisher's cloth binding are very rare. "The records of the Astor Library (now the New York Public) do not list this title among the many books Holmes donated to the library, and it is possible that Holmes changed his mind and presented this copy to a friend" (Norman), possibly to the Charles Abbott whose erased signature is still dimly legible below the author's inscription. BAL 8768; Garrison-Morton 6276; Grolier *Medicine* 72c (this copy illustrated in figure 135); Osler 2989A; Waller 4852; Norman 1089.

Estimate: $3,000-4,000



PUERPERAL FEVER,

AS A

PRIVATE PESTILENCE.

BY

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, M. D.

PARKMAN PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY IN HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

BOSTON:

TICKNOR AND FIELDS.

M DCCC LV.

›1130

HOLMES, Oliver Wendell (1809-1894). *Puerperal Fever, as a Private Pestilence.* Boston: Ticknor and Fields, 1855.

12° (242 x 146 mm). (Slight vertical crease to text block.) Stab-stitched in original printed light brown wrappers (minor staining to upper cover, small chips to head and tail of spine, lower corners a bit creased); full morocco folding case. *Provenance*: Dr. Mann (presentation inscription, probably in recipient's hand, "For Dr. Mann from the author, April[?] 20/55).

PRESENTATION COPY of the first edition in book form. The recipient is unidentified. BAL 8768; Garrison-Morton 6276; Grolier *Medicine* 72c; Osler 2989A; Waller 4852; Norman 1090.

Estimate: $2,500-3,500

›1131

HOOKER, Joseph Dalton (1817-1911). *On the Flora of Australia, its Origin, Affinities, and Distribution; being an Introductory Essay to the Flora of Tasmania,* offprint from: *The Botany of the Antarctic Voyage of H.M. Discovery Dhips Erebus & Terror,* Vol. III (Flora Tasmaniae), part I (June 1859). London: Lovell Reeve, 1859.

4° (310 x 247 mm). (Title-page partly torn along inner margin, some marginal soiling and browning.) Original black pebble-grain cloth (rebacked, a little wear and rubbing). *Provenance*: The Oxford and Cambridge University Club (bookplate, embossed stamp on title-page and name gilt-lettered at foot of spine).

VERY RARE FIRST SEPARATE EDITION of the first important botanical work written by an advocate of Darwin's theory of evolution by natural selection. Hooker was a close friend and confidant of Darwin, and as naturalist on the exploratory voyages of Sir James Ross to Antarctica, New Zealand and Tasmania, he was provided with extensive materials for the systematic study of plant geography. "Soon after the publication of the *Origin of Species* in 1859 Hooker became a decided advocate of Darwinism, but he reached this position only after his own careful and prolonged assessment of all available scientific evidence. In his introductory essay to the *Flora Tasmaniae* he cautiously accepts the theory of evolution and natural selection" (DSB). Dibner *Heralds of Science* 33; Norman 1103.

Estimate: $2,000-3,000

›1132

HOPE, James (1801-1841). *Principles and Illustrations of Morbid Anatomy.* London: Whittaker & Co., 1834.

8° (254 x 161 mm). 48 hand-colored lithographed plates after drawings by Hope. Original black cloth, uncut, covers blind stamped, spine gilt lettered (rebacked, with original spine laid down, corners bumped). *Provenance*: Charles Cawdell (owners signature on front free endpaper); Edgar Goldschmid (1881-1957), historian of pathology and bibliographer (bookplate).

FIRST EDITION. "The encyclopedic work... contains sections on diseases of the respiratory, gastrointestinal, urogenital, and nervous systems as well as other major organs" (*Heirs of Hippocrates*). Garrison-Morton 2289; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1629; Wellcome III, p. 299; Norman 1104.

Estimate: $800-1,200

›1133

HUMBOLDT, Friedrich Wilhelm Heinrich Alexander von (1769-1859) and Aimé BONPLAND (1773-1858). *Essai sur la géographie des plantes; accompagné d'un tableau physique des régions équinoxales.* Paris: Levrault, Schoell et Compagnie, 1805.

4° (352 x 275 mm). Engraved dedication leaf and large folding engraved plate. Original printed wrappers, uncut (worn & soiled).

FIRST EDITION, mixed issue, with wrappers dated 1807 and title dated 1805. Humboldt and Bonpland travelled in South America and Mexico between 1799 and 1805, collecting detailed information in many fields of natural history, but particularly on the geographical distribution of plants. They acquired over 60,000 plant specimens on their travels, many of them previously unknown in Europe. This work was reprinted in 1807 with minor changes — an extra half-title, general title, and with the plate colored — as Volume I of the 34 volume *Voyage aux régions équinoxiales du nouveau continent, fait en 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803 et 1804*, published between 1807 and 1834. Garrison-Morton 145.55; Grolier/Horblit 51; Norman 1111.

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

○1134

HUMBOLDT, Friedrich Wilhelm Heinrich Alexander von (1769-1859). *Kosmos, Entwurf einer physischen Weltbeschreibung*. Stuttgart and Tübingen: J.G. Cotta, 1845-1862 [text]; Stuttgart: Krais & Hoffman (n.d.) [atlas].

5 volumes and atlas. 8° (215 x 133 mm) [text]; oblong 4° (280 x 340 mm) [atlas]. 39 hand-colored lithographs, 3 steel-engravings, text illustrations [atlas]. Contemporary diced green calf, gilt spines, red leather spine labels [Volumes I-III]; contemporary smooth green calf, red leather spine labels [Volumes IV-V]; contemporary half blue russia morocco, gilt-lettered spine [atlas]. *Provenance*: occasional English marginalia.

FIRST EDITION. "One of the last really comprehensive physical surveys ever to be attempted" (PMM). Humboldt's last and most important work, which occupied the last 30 years of his life, and of which Volume V was published posthumously from his notes. This ambitious work was intended, as Humboldt described it, to "represent in one work the whole material world, everything we know today of the phenomena in the celestial spaces and of life on earth, from the nebulae to the geography of mosses on granite rocks ..." Volumes I and II were extremely popular on publication, although Volumes III and IV, which contained the author's special research findings, were less immediately successful. Volume V contains an index prepared to Humboldt's directions, citing over 9000 of the sources he drew upon, making the work an important reference for the history of science. PMM 320; Norman 1112.

(6)

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

○1135

HUXLEY, Thomas Henry (1825-1895). *Evidence as to Man's Place in Nature*. London, 1863. 8°. Illustrated. Original green cloth. FIRST EDITION, FIRST ISSUE. Garrison-Morton 165; Norman 1132. — *A Manual of the Anatomy of Vertebrated Animals*. London, 1871. 8°. Illustrated. Original dark plum cloth (rubbed, some fraying to spine ends). FIRST EDITION of Huxley's comprehensive treatment of vertebrate anatomy which "served as a standard textbook on the subject" (Norman). Garrison-Morton 338; Norman 1133. — *Critiques and Addresses*. London, 1873. 8°. Original red cloth (spine chipped). *Provenance*: Dr. Joseph Dalton Hooker (1817-1911), botanist, author of numerous monographs on Himalayan plants, friend of Huxley (presentation inscription from the author on the half-title). PRESENTATION COPY OF THE FIRST EDITION. Norman 1134. — *The Crayfish: An Introduction to the Study of Zoology*. London, 1880. 8°. Illustrated. Original brown cloth, t.e.g., others uncut. *Provenance*: Charles Savile Roundell (bookplate). FIRST EDITION, LARGE-PAPER COPY, number 219 of 250 copies. Norman 1135.

(4)

Estimate: $800-1,200

›1136

[HYPNOTISM]. BERILLON, Edgar, editor. *Congrès International de l'Hypnotisme Expérimental et Thérapeutique. Premier congrès... tenu à l'Hotel-Dieu de Paris, du 8 au 12 août 1889...comptes rendus.* Paris, 1889. 8°. Original green printed wrappers (bit worn at ends of spine and a fore-corner). FIRST EDITION. Account of the first international congress on experimental and therapeutic hypnotism. Norman 502. — DESSOIR, Max. *Bibliographie des modernen Hypnotismus.* Berlin, 1888-1890. 2 volumes (including supplement), 8°. Original printed wrappers (a little chipped). FIRST EDITION. PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed by the author to "M. le Dr. Latour." Norman 630. — ELLIOTSON, John. *The Harveian Oration, Delivered before the Royal College of Physicians, London, June 27th, 1846...with an English version and notes.* London: 1846. 8°. Modern red cloth. FIRST EDITION. PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed by the author to George Burrows (1771-1846) on the half-title (Burrows introduced the concept of "general paralysis of the insane" to England). Elliotson's lecture, in Latin, was strongly in support of mesmerism. Norman 704. — FRANZOS, Karl Emil, editor. *Die Suggestion und die Dichtung. Gutachten über Hypnose und Suggestion.* Berlin, 1892. 8°. Contemporary mottled boards, leather spine label (all worn). FIRST EDITION. A collection of essays on "Suggestions and Poetry," edited by Franzos, an influential Austrian Jewish novelist and journalist. Norman 835. — LIÉBEAULT, Ambrose Auguste. *Le sommeil provoqué et les états analogues.* Paris, 1889. 8°. Original wrappers (stained, front cover detached). Second Edition. Norman 1348. — LIÉBEAULT. *Thérapeutique suggestive, son mécanisme, propriétés diverses du sommeil provoqué et des états analogues.* Paris, 1891. 8°. Original printed brown wrappers (spine split and worn). FIRST EDITION. A continuation of the preceding title, discussing the legal aspects of hypnotism and clairvoyance in the hypnotic state. Garrison-Morton 4998; Norman 1349. — PITRES, Albert. *Des suggestions hypnotiques...leçons recueillies par M. le Dr. Davezac.* Bordeaux, 1884. 8°. Half-title. Disbound. FIRST EDITION. "Pitres, a member of the Salpêtrière School, collaborated with Charcot in some of his most important neurological work" (Norman 1712). — REGNIER, Louis Raoul. *Hypnotisme et croyances anciennes.* Paris, 1891. 8°. 5 plates. Original printed gray wrappers, very uncut (spine worn and shellacked). FIRST EDITION. The author was a follower of Charcot's Salpêtrière school of hypnotism. Norman 1820.

(8)

Estimate: $1,500-2,000

›1137

[INSANE ASYLUMS]. — ELLIS, William Charles. *A Treatise on the Nature, Symptoms, Causes, and Treatment of Insanity, with Practical Observations on Lunatic Asylums, and A Description of the Pauper Lunatic Asylum for the County of Middlesex, at Hanwell.* London, 1838. Folding frontispiece plan of the Hanwell asylum. Cloth (spine faded with light wear at top). Ellis was the first resident medical superintendent of both the Wakefield Asylum in Yorkshire and the Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum in Hanwell. His methods anticipated John Conolly's celebrated non-restraint system, introduced at Hanwell in 1839. Hunter & Macalpine, pp. 870-877; Norman 705. — HILL, Robert Gardiner. *A Concise History of the Entire Abolition of Mechanical Restraint in the Treatment of the Insane; and of the Introduction, Success, and Final Triumph of the Non-restraint System.* London, 1857. Cloth (rebacked, front cover detached, Brooklyn Academy of Medicine library stamp on title-page). PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed by the author to Dr. W.C. Hood. Hill introduced the principle of total abolition of restraint in the treatment of the insane at the Lincoln Asylum in the late 1830s. His system inspired that of John Conolly and within a few years non-restraint had spread throughout Great Britain and made its way to the Continent and the United States. Hunter & Macalpine; Norman 1072. — HILL. *Lunacy: Its Past and Its Present.* London, 1870. Cloth (spine faded, small stamp of the Library of the Edinburgh Royal College of Medicine on title-page). Norman 1073. — KIRKBRIDE, Thomas Story. *On the Construction, Organization and General Arrangements of Hospitals for the Insane.*

Philadelphia, 1854. Engraved frontispiece and 2 engraved plans (light marginal dampstaining). Cloth (spine lacking). PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed by Kirkbride to Dr. Willard Parker (the first American surgeon to operate successfully on an abscessed appendix). "Kirkbride was one of the most prominent figures in American psychiatry during the middle of the nineteenth century. His most important contribution to the care and treatment of the insane was the 'Kirkbride plan' for the design and construction of mental hospitals... He used the plan as the basis for [this book], which became the standard textbook on the subject in America" (Norman 1221). — KIRKBRIDE. *On the Construction, Organization, and General Arrangements of Hospitals for the Insane*. Philadelphia and London: 1880. Engraved frontispiece and plan. Cloth (ends of spine defective, inner hinges broken, library labels). Second Edition. PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed by the author to Francis Wells. Norman 1222. — SHARPE, James Birch. *Report, Together with the Minutes of Evidence, and an Appendix of Papers, from the Committee Appointed to Consider of Provision Being Made for the Better Regulation of Madhouses in England*. London, 1815. Half morocco and marbled boards. Hunter & Macalpine; Norman 1933. Together 6 volumes, 8°. Original cloth, except as noted. FIRST EDITIONS, unless otherwise indicated.

(6)

Estimate: $800-1,200

○1138

[INSANITY AND THE LAW]. [M'NAUGHTON CASE]. BOUSFIELD, Richard M. and Richard MERRETT. *Report of the Trial of Daniel M'Naughton at the Central Criminal Court, Old Bailey...for the Wilful Murder of Edward Drummond, Esq.*. London, 1843. Contemporary half calf and red cloth (rebacked). After "M'Naughton was found not guilty by reason of insanity [for killing Drummond, private secretary to Prime Minister Peel, for whom the shots were intended]...a panel of fifteen judges were convened to debate the question of criminal insanity; their verdict, known as the 'M'Naughton Rule,' stated that if an insanity plea was to hold, it had to be shown that the accused 'was laboring under such a defect of reason...as not to know the nature and quality of the act he was doing; or if he did know it, that he did not know he was doing what was wrong'" (Norman). The controversial 'M'Naughton Rule' is still in use. Hunter & Macalpine, pp. 919-922; Norman 1410. — COLLINSON, George Dale. *A Treatise on the Law Concerning Idiots, Lunatics, and Other Persons Non Compotes Mentis*. London, 1812. 2 vols. Contemporary calf (rebacked, some edge wear). "It provides a detailed and accurate account of early nineteenth-century English psychiatric law" (Norman 499). — COOPER, Thomas, editor. *Tracts on Medical Jurisprudence...with a Preface, Notes, and a Digest of the Law Relating to Insanity and Nuisance*. Philadelphia, 1819. Modern boards (text foxed). Cooper established the first medical school in South Carolina. Austin 537; Norman 515. — RAY, Isaac . *Contributions to Mental Pathology*. Boston, 1873. Original blue cloth. Presentation Copy from the publisher. Contains chapters on various trials. Hunter & Macalpine, pp. 974-978; Norman 1787. -- HIGHMORE, Anthony. *A Treatise on the Law of Idiocy and Lunacy*. Exeter, New Hampshire, 1822. Contemporary half sheep and gray boards (worn, some foxing). First American Edition (first published in London in 1807). "...one of the earliest English legal texts devoted exclusively to forensic psychiatry. This American edition includes an appendix dealing with American cases" (Norman 1070). Together 6 volumes, 8°.

(6)

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

○1139

[INSANITY: EARLY AMERICAN]. — CUTBUSH, Edward. *An Inaugural Dissertation on Insanity*. Philadelphia, 1794. Old blue half calf and marbled boards (Surgeon General's Library stamp on title-page). Cutbush's medical thesis. Austin 611; Norman 561. — ATLEE, Edwin Augustus . *An Inaugural Essay on the Influence of Music in the Cure of Diseases*. Philadelphia, 1804. Disbound. "He noted music's...power to obliterate temporarily the *idées fixès* of insanity" (Norman). Austin 91; Norman 80. — PARRISH, Joseph. *An Inaugural Dissertation on the Influence of the Passions upon the Body, in the Production and Cure of Diseases*. Philadelphia, 1805. Disbound. Contemporary annotations covering some blank pages and numerous margins. Austin 1456; Hunt & Macalpine, pp. 592-593; Norman 1645. — [NEW YORK LUNATIC ASYLUM]. *An Account of the New-York Hospital*. New York, 1811. Contemporary half russia and marbled boards (light wear). Frontispiece folding view of the hospital (split at fold) and engraved plan (browned). At back is a separately-paged (72 pp.) catalogue of the hospital library. Norman 1584. — COX, Joseph Mason. *Practical Observation on Insanity*. Philadelphia, 1811. Contemporary sheep (rebacked preserving original label, a few pages browned). First American Edition. Cox was the first "regularly qualified physician and author of a treatise on insanity" to attend medical school to specialize in mental diseases (Hunter-Macalpine, pp. 594-598). This is the second *psychiatric* treatise published in the United States. Norman 531. — PARKMAN, George. *Management of Lunatics, with Illustrations of Insanity*. Boston, 1817. Engraved folding plate. Black half morocco and green boards. "Parkman...is chiefly remembered today for his sensational and macabre death at the hands of John W. Webster, chemistry professor at Harvard" (Norman). Austin 1449; McDade, pp. 311-312; Norman 1644. — [HARTFORD RETREAT]. *Report of a Committee of the Connecticut Medical Society, Respecting an Asylum for the Insane*...Hartford, 1821. Original plain wrappers (spotted). The Retreat's "course of treatment...derived from the progressive, humanitarian principles of Pinel, Tuke and Rush" (Norman 1001). — [HARTFORD RETREAT]. *Society for the Relief of the Insane...Annual Meeting...2d of May*. Hartford, 1823. Disbound (title-page browned). Norman 1002. — [WORCESTER HOSPITAL]. *Reports and Other Documents Relating to the State Lunatic Hospital at Worcester, Mass*. Boston, 1837. Original boards, black cloth spine with printed label (spine defective). "The State Lunatic Hospital at Worcester...was the first concrete product of the American asylum-building movement of the 1830s and 1840s..." (Norman 1824). — UPHAM, Thomas Cogswell. *Outlines of Imperfect and Disordered Mental Action*. New York, 1840. Original cloth (ends of spine worn). Norman 2123. — [Dorothea DIX]. *Memorial. To the Legislature of Massachusetts*. [Boston, c. 1843]. Disbound (new boards). Second (?) Edition. Hunter & Macalpine, pp. 911-914; Norman 643. — [DIX]. UNITED STATES. *Senate. 33rd Congress, 1st Session. An Act Making a Grant of Public Lands to the Several States of the Union for the Benefit of Indigent Insane Persons*. [Washington, 1854]. Folio, unbound. Contemporary annotations in pencil by a Vermont senator. Norman 644. — [PERIODICAL]. *American Journal of Insanity*. Vol. I, nos. 1-4, Vol. II, nos. 1, 2-4. Utica, July 1844-April 1846. Together 1 vol. Contemporary sheep (rebacked, worn, Jan. 1846 issue lacking). Issued at the Utica State Asylum in New York; in 1921 the *Journal* was renamed the *American Journal of Psychiatry*. Hunter & Macalpine, p. 823; Norman 41. — GALT, John M. *The Treatment of Insanity*. New York, 1846. Original cloth (worn). Hunter & Macalpine, p. 1026; Norman 863. Together 14 volumes, folio or less. FIRST EDITIONS, unless otherwise indicated.

(14)

Estimate: $2,000-3,000

○1140

[INSANITY: ENGLISH]. — BURROWS, George Man. *An Inquiry into Certain Errors Relative to Insanity; and Their Consequences; Physical, Moral, and Civil.* 1820. Blue half morocco and marbled boards, t.e.g. PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed by the author to H.L. Thomas. "Burrows's *Inquiry* contributed materially to the 'cult of curability' - i.e., the belief that nearly all mental diseases were curable - that characterized Anglo-American psychiatry in the second quarter of the nineteenth century" (Norman). Hunter-Macalpine, p. 778; Norman 379. — MACKAY, Charles. *Memoirs of Extraordinary Popular Delusions.* 1841. 7 plates. Brown half morocco and marbled boards, t.e.g. (scuffed). "The lessons from Mackay's *Memoir* have been applied by stock market analysts" (Norman 1406). — BARLOW, John. *On Man's Power over Himself to Prevent or Control Insanity.* 1848. Original cloth (slight spine wear). Second Edition. Inscribed to Dr. Haskell F. Norman by Richard Hunter and Ida Macalpine, book collectors and authors of *Three Hundred Years of Psychiatry.* "Barlow's theory of insanity made use of the concepts of unconscious mind and repression mechanism...unfortunately, it tended to condemn insanity as moral weakness" (Norman). Hunter & Macalpine, pp. 931-932; Norman 121. — MILLINGEN, John Gideon. *Aphorisms on the Treatment and Management of the Insane: with Considerations on Public and Private Lunatic Asylums, Pointing out the Errors in the Present System.* 1840. Original green cloth. "Millingen was [John] Conolly's immediate predecessor at Hanwell...he was dismissed a year after his appointment after an investigation found gross irregularities in the conduct of the asylum" (Norman). Hunter & Macalpine, pp. 893-896; Norman 1512. — [ANON.]. *Sketches in Bedlam; or Characteristic Traits of Insanity, as Displayed in the Cases of One Hundred and Forty Patients...in New Bedlam...*1823. Original blue boards, uncut (rebacked, new spine label). Hunter & Macalpine, pp. 757-758; Norman 1951. — WILLIS, Francis. *A Treatise on Mental Derangement. Containing the Substance of the Gulstonian Lectures, for May MDCCCXXII.* 1823. Modern half morocco and marbled boards (two small medical society stamps on title-page). Hunter & Macalpine, p. 759; Norman 2242. — WINSLOW, Forbes Benignus. *Lettsomian Lectures on Insanity.* 1854. Original red cloth (rebacked, edges very worn). PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed by Winslow to the Library of the Conservative Club. Signed carte-de-visite photograph of Winslow laid in. "Winslow was one of the pioneers of the humane system of treatment in insane asylums, and a prime mover in the establishment of the insanity plea in criminal defense" (Norman). Hunter-Macalpine, pp. 1074-1078; Norman 2251. All London. Together 9 volumes, 8° or smaller. FIRST EDITIONS, except as indicated. (9)

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

›1141

[INTERNAL MEDICINE]. — RECKLINGHAUSEN, Friedrich Daniel von (1833-1910). *Die Lymphgefässe und ihre Beziehung zum Bindegewebe.* Berlin, August Hirschwald, 1862. 8°. 6 lithographed plates, 1 folding (light occasional spotting). Original brown printed boards (losses to spine, soiled). *Provenance*: Theodor Albrecht Edwin Klebs (1834-1913), who recognized glomerulo-nephritis (presentation inscription of front wrapper: "Seinem Freunde Dr. Klèbs/.d. verf"). FIRST EDITION. Discovery of the lymph canaliculi, "Recklinghausen's canals." Garrison-Morton 1108; Norman 1806. — MOYNIHAN, Berkeley George Andrew, first Baron Moynihan of Leeds (1865-1936). *Duodenal ulcer.* Philadelphia & London: W.B. Saunders, 1910. 8°. Numerous text illustrations. Original blue cloth. *Provenance*: Thomas Clifford Allbutt (1836-1925), physician (presentation inscription from the author); William Henry Bower (bookplate). FIRST EDITION. A great advance in knowledge of the duodenal ulcer. Garrison-Morton 3535; Norman 1562. — SELYE, Hans (b. 1907). *Textbook of endocrinology ... With a preface by Professor Bernardo A. Houssay ....* Montreal: Université de Montrél [1947]. Large 8°. Numerous text half-tones. Original red cloth. *Provenance*: Herbert M. Evans (presentation inscription from author: "To Professor Herbert M. Evans/ as an expression of my profound admiration/ for his contributions to endocrinology./ Christmas 1947/ Hans Selye"; inscribed by Evans, and signed by the editor Bernardo Houssay (1887-1971), Nobel Prize winner in 1947). FIRST EDITION. Norman 1922. — HALSTED, William Stewart (1852-1922). *Circular suture of the intestine - an experimental study.* Offprint from: *The American journal of the medical sciences*, October, 1887. [N.p, 1887] 8°. Text illustrations. Original blue printed wrappers. *Provenance*: Dr. Goldsmith (presentation inscription from the author). PRESENTATION COPY OF THE FIRST EDITION, offprint issue. Norman 982. — PICK, Ludwig (1868-1935). *Der Morbus gaucher und die ihm ähnlichen Erkrankungen.* Offprint from: *Ergebnisse der inneren Medizin und Kinderheilkunde* 29 (1926). Berlin: Julius Sprenger, 1926. 8°. Text illustrations. Original printed wrappers. *Provenance*: Bernard Sachs (1858-1944), describer of Tay-Sachs disease (presentation inscription from author on front wrapper, author's stamp, Sach's pencil signature). FIRST EDITION, offprint issue. Garrison-Morton 3785; Norman 1697. — HENCH, Philip Showalter (1896-1965), Edward Calvin KENDALL (1886-1972), Charles H. SLOCOMB, Howard Freeman POLLEY (b.1913). *Effects of cortisone acetate and pituary ACTH on rheumatoid arthritis, rheumatic fever and certain other conditions.* Offprint from: *Archives of internal medicine* 85 (1950). Chicago: American Medical Association, 1950. Large 8°. Text illustrations. Original printed wrappers. *Provenance*: Herbert Evans (presentation inscription from Philip S. Hench on front wrapper). PRESENTATION COPY OF THE FIRST EDITION, offprint issue Norman 1050. — LIBMAN, Emanuel (1872-1946) & Benjamin SACKS (b.1896). *A hitherto undescribed form of valvular and mural endocarditis.* Offprint from: *Archives of internal medicine* 33 (1924). Chicago, American Medical Association, 1924. Large 8°. Text illustrations. Original gray printed wrappers. *Provenance*: Herbert M. Evans (stamp on front wrapper). FIRST EDITION, offprint issue. Garrison-Morton 2855; Norman 1346. — RUBNER, Max (1854-1932). *Die Gesetze des Energieverbrauchs bei der Ernährung.* Leipzig & Vienna: Franz Deuticke, 1902. 8°. Original red cloth. *Provenance*: Library of the Medical Society of the County of Queens (bookplate, commemorating the gift of Dr. Robert Vincent Williams). FIRST EDITION. "Rubner's classic work on the influence of foodstuffs on metabolism" (Garrison-Morton 1025); Norman 1854.

(8)

Estimate: $2,000-3,000

○1142

JANET, Pierre (1859-1947). *L'automatisme psychologique. Essai de psychologie expérimentale sur les formes inférieures de l'activité humaine.* 1889. Contemporary half blue morocco and marbled boards (shelf wear, some foxing). "Janet's doctoral thesis, based on a series of studies of hysterical patients...Janet argues that hysterical symptoms are due to subconscious fixed ideas that have been isolated and usually forgotten...This predated Breuer and Freud's announcement of their virtually identical discovery by four years...it would take the work of Freud to eventually convince the scientific world of its efficacy" (Norman). Garrison-Morton 4976.1. — *État mental des hystériques: Les accidents mentaux.* 1894. Original limp black sheep, gilt-lettered (worn, library stamp on title-page). PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed by Janet to the neurophysiologist Charles Emil François-Franck (1849-1921). "...the work of Janet was fundamental to the establishment of psychology as a discipline. He originated several key psychiatric concepts, and his work directly inspired both Jung's concepts of introversion and extroversion and Adler's theory of compensation." (Norman) — *Névroses et idées fixes.* 1898. 2 volumes. Original green printed wrappers, unopened (spines a little chipped at ends). Written with Fulgence Raymond. PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed by Janet to the physiologist and allergist Charles Robert Richet (1850-1935). In this and the following work Janet "developed a classification of the neuroses, together with an integrative theory which encompassed both hysteria and psychasthenia. These two works introduced, for the first time, terms and concepts such as 'dissociation' and 'narrowing of the field of consciousness,' which are now in general use" (*Oxford Companion to the Mind*, p. 398). — *Les obsessions et la psychasthénie.* 1903. 2 volumes. Contemporary half green morocco and marbled boards, original printed wrappers bound in (spines faded). — *Les médications psychologiques.* 1919. 3 volumes. Original blue printed wrappers (some wear and fading). Together 8 volumes, large 8° or smaller. FIRST EDITIONS. Norman 1154, 1155, 1156, 1157 and 1158.

(8)

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

○1143

JOULE, James Prescott (1818-1889). "On the Calorific Effects of Magneto-Electricity, and on the Mechanical Value of Heat." In: *The London, Edinburgh, and Dublin philosophical magazine and journal of science*, 3rd series, 23 (1843), pp. 263-276 (October), 347-355 (November), 435-455 (December). London: Richard & John E. Taylor, 1843.

8° (223 x 143 mm). Numerous text illustrations. Original blue printed wrappers, uncut and unopened.

FIRST EDITION, journal issue. "Joule's work ... was fundamental to the establishment of the principle of the conservation of energy" (Norman). In this paper, Joule noted the relationship between the amount of heat generated by an electric current in a conductor and the resistance of the conductor, and the creation of heat when water was forced through narrow tubes or through a paddle wheel. He concluded that heat was a form of energy, and was able to calculate that in any given system the sum total of energy was constant and convertible. Dibner *Heralds of Science* 158; Norman 1179.

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

›1144

JOURDANET, Denis. [*Influence de la pression de l'air sur la vie de l'homme*]. [Paris, ca. 1875].

2 volumes, large 8° (287 x 196 mm). 2 wood-engraved plates by Boetzel loosely laid in. Original plain gray wrappers, uncut (front wrapper of first part detached and chipped); contemporary quarter morocco solander case gilt.

Provenance: Paul Bert (1833-1886), author of *La pression barométrique* (see lot 1145) (presentation inscription from the author on half-title of first part: "Voici, mon cher Monsieur Bert, les épreuves incomplètes de mon livre. Les corrections n'y sont pas encor achevées. Gardez-les comme une preuve de mon empressement à vous être agréable et comme un souvenir de bien sincère affection / D. Jourdanet / Paris 29 Fevre. 1874"; and with Bert's name gilt-lettered on spine of solander case).

ADVANCE PROOF COPY FOR THE FIRST EDITION of Jourdanet's treatise on the influence of atmospheric pressure on human life. PRESENTATION COPY TO HIS COLLEAGUE IN ALTITUDE PHYSIOLOGY, PAUL BERT. "In *La pression barométrique* Bert describes how Jourdanet made it possible for him to do his laboratory work on altitude physiology, and how the two agreed to each take half the field: Bert, the laboratory work; and Jourdanet, the observational" (Garrison-Morton). An incomplete proof, according to the author in his presentation inscription, without the preface in vol. 1, some preliminaries in both vols., the table analytique des matières at end of both vols., and the final sections of second vol. These proofs do not contain the series of plates by Boetzel (except two as noted), nor the maps and other plates, but contain wood-engraved tailpieces which were omitted from the final published version. Norman 1180.

[*With*:]

JOURDANET, Denis. *Influence de la pression de l'air sur la vie de l'homme*. Paris: G. Masson, 1875. 2 volumes, 4° (280 x 193 mm). 8 chromo-lithographed maps by Erhard (all but one folding), 3 chromo-lithographed plates (one folding), and 38 wood-engraved plates by Boetzel. Contemporary French red half morocco gilt, marbled boards, t.e.g. *Provenance*: Paul Bert (bound for him, with his name gilt-lettered at foot of spines). FIRST EDITION. "Jourdanet's observational work in remote areas of Latin America and Asia produced important evidence for Bert's proof that altitude sickness is due to anoxemia" (Garrison-Morton 943.1). Norman 1181.

(4)

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

›1145

JOURDANET, Denis. *Influence de la pression de l'air sur la vie de l'homme*. Paris: G. Masson, 1876. 2 volumes (including plate volume), 4° (282 x 193 mm). Numerous maps and plates. Contemporary French red quarter morocco gilt, marbled boards, t.e.g. *Provenance*: Paul Bert (1833-1886), author and leading figure in altitude physiology (presentation inscription from the author on front flyleaf: "à Mr. le Professeur Paul Bert / Hommage affectueux / D. Jourdanet"). Second edition, PRESENTATION COPY TO HIS COLLEAGUE IN ALTITUDE PHYSIOLOGY, PAUL BERT. Norman 1182.

[*With*:]

BERT, Paul (1833-1886). *La pression barométrique*. Paris: G. Masson, 1878. 8° (242 x 149 mm). Numerous illustrations in text. Original maroon cloth (faded and rubbed). *Provenance*: Dr. E. Letersec, Médecin de la Marine, Brest (ink stamp on flyleaf). FIRST EDITION OF "THE GREATEST WORK IN THE HISTORY OF ALTITUDE PHYSIOLOGY, in which Bert proved that the principal symptoms of altitude sickness arise from reduced partial pressure of oxygen and not from diminution of total pressure" (Garrison-Morton). *En français dans le texte* 305; Garrison-Morton 944; Grolier *Medicine* 77 (this copy exhibited); Norman 218.

(3)

Estimate: $800-1,200

○1146

JUNG, Carl Gustav (1875-1961). Typescript signed of the essay "Psychoanalysis and the Cure of Souls." [N.p., n.d.]. 11 pages, 4° (280 x 218 mm), double-spaced. Boldly signed by the author ("C.G. JUNG") above the title.

"On the relationship between psychoanalysis and the pastoral cure of souls, especially that practiced by Protestant ministers" (Norman 1192).

Estimate: $800-1,200

○1147

JUNG, Carl Gustav (1875-1961). *Zur Psychologie und Pathologie sogennanter occulter Phänomene.* 1902. (Wrappers slightly stained and loose.) PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed by Jung to the Swiss psychiatrist Auguste Henri Forel. "Jung's doctoral thesis, based on data gathered from seances held by some of his relatives, which played a part in inspiring his lasting interest in the paranormal" (Norman). — *Über das Verhalten der Reaktionszeit beim Assoziationsexperimente* [an offprint]. 1905. (End of spine a little worn.) PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed by Jung. — *Über die Reproduktionsstörungen beim Assoziationsexperiment* (an offprint). 1907. (Bottom of front cover frayed.) PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed by Jung to Dr. van Ersstaalman. — *Über die Psychologie der Dementia praecox.* Halle, 1907. (Heel of spine a little worn.) "...contains the first psychosomatic theory of the origin of schizophrenia" (Norman). — *Die Bedeutung des Vaters für das Schicksal des Einzelnen* [an offprint]. 1909. (Front cover detached.) PRESENTATION COPY TO PSYCHOANALYST OTTO RANK, inscribed by Jung at top of front cover. — *Über Konflikte der kindlichen Seele* [an offprint]. 1910. (Covers detached.) PRESENTATION COPY TO OTTO RANK, inscribed by Jung at top of front cover. — *Wandlungen und Symbole der Libido. Beiträge zur Entwicklungsgeschichte des Denkens* [an offprint]. 1912. (Some slight wear.) "Jung's famous essay on the symbols of the libido, an application of psychiatric theory to the study of the myth" (Norman). Garrison-Morton 4985.2. — *Versuch einer Darstellung der psychoanalytischen Theorie* [an offprint]. 1913. (Wear at top of spine and upper fore-corner of front cover.) PRESENTATION COPY TO OTTO RANK, inscribed by Jung at top of front cover. "Jung's New York [September 1912] lecture series was instrumental in bringing about the final dissociation between Freud and Jung..." (Norman). All Leipzig or Leipzig and Vienna. Together 8 volumes, 8°. All in original printed wrappers. FIRST EDITIONS. Norman 1184, 1185, 1186, 1187, 1188, 1189, 1190 and 1191 respectively.

(8)

Estimate: $1,500-2,000

○1148

KEKULÉ von STRADONITZ, Friedrich August (1829-1896). *Chemie der Benzolderivate oder der Aromatischen Substanzen.* Erlangen [Vol.I] and Stuttgart: Enke, 1867-1887.

3 volumes bound in 5, 8° (249 x 162 mm). (Minor marginal dampstaining to first part of second volume.) Original printed wrappers, uncut and unopened (some chipping and splitting to a few spines).

FIRST EDITION. "In 1865, in a paper read before the Paris Chemical Society, Kekulé announced his discovery of the ring structure of the benzene molecule, which had been revealed to him in his famous vision of long chains of carbon atoms twisting and curling like snakes in front of him until one gripped its own tail and whirled mockingly before his eyes" (Norman). Partington IV, pp. 533-565; Norman 1205.

(5)

Estimate: $800-1,200

›1149

KING, John (1813-1893). *An Analysis of the Subject of Extra-Uterine Foetation, and of the Retroversion of the Gravid Uterus.* Norwich: G. Wright, 1818.

8° (208 x 131 mm). Half calf antique, leather spine label, marbled boards. *Provenance*: Wellcome Historical & Medical Library (stamp and withdrawal stamp on verso of title).

FIRST EDITION. The first work on extra-uterine pregnancy. Includes reports of actual cases, and a treatise on retroversion of the uterus. Garrison-Morton 6167; Norman 1214.

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

›1150

KIRCHHOFF, Gustav Robert (1824-1887). *Untersuchungen über das Sonnenspectrum und die Spectren der chemischen Elemente.* Offprint from: *Abhandlungen der königl. Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin* (1861-1863). Berlin: Dümmler for Königliche Akademie der Wissenschaften, 1861-1863. 4° (290 x 231 mm). 5 lithographed plates, including 4 folding (scattered light foxing.) Original printed green and gray boards (spines worn). FIRST EDITION, offprint issue of vol. I and second offprint issue of vol. II. "Kirchhoff found that by exposing in the flame of a Bunsen burner a platinum wire diped in salt he obtained in the spectrum the characteristic bright yellow lines of sodium superimposed on the spectrum of platinum. By repeating the process and introducing vaporized sodium between the incandescent wire and the screen, the yellow lines were replaced by dark lines. With great ingenuity he repeated the experiment with sunlight and got the same result. The fact that the dark lines were produced when a beam of light from an incandescent element passed through the same substance at a lower temperature suggested that this was due to absorption. In the solar spectrum, for example, the dark lines were caused by absorption in the gases of the sun's atmosphere..." (PMM). Grolier/Horblit 59; PMM 278b; Norman 1219. — *Researches on the Solar Spectrum, and the Spectra of the Chemical Elements.* Translated by Henry E. Roscoe. Cambridge and London: Macmillan, 1862-1863. 2 volumes, 4° (280 x 220 mm). 5 lithographed plates including 4 folding (hinges cracked.) Original cloth backed printed boards (some wear and staining to edges). FIRST ENGLISH EDITION. Norman 1220.

(4)

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

›1151

KOCH, Robert (1843-1910). *Untersuchungen über die Aetiologie der Wundinfektionskrankheiten*. Leipzig: J. B. Hirschfeld for F. C. W. Vogel, 1878.

8°. 3 tinted lithographed plates of microbacillae, of which 2 double-page, numbered 1-5, by E. A. Funke. (Occasional underlinings in red or blue pencil, the plates copiously annotated in lead pencil.) Modern boards, original front wrapper bound in (wrapper slightly soiled). *Provenance*: unidentfied owner (annotations as above).

FIRST EDITION of Koch's epochal first monograph, in which he proved the role of bacteria as the source of wound infections. Koch was "a pioneer in the use of the microscope in bacteriological research" (Grolier *Medicine* 80), and for the researches reported here, carried out during his years as District Medical Officer at Wollstein in Silesia, he had equipped his microscope with a new optical device, developed by Ernst Abbe, that enabled him to see organisms much smaller than the anthrax bacillus, the object of his earlier research (see lot 983). Koch produced artificial infections in various animals by injecting them with putrid fluids, and eventually succeeded in identifying "six transmissible infections, two in mice and four in rabbits, that were pathologically and bacteriologically distinctive. He deduced that human traumatic infections would prove similarly due to specific parasites and concluded that his experiments illustrated the diversity and immutability of pathogenic bacteria" (DSB). The work, which established his reputation, was no less important for its description of new analytical techniques: "In this work, Koch first developed procedures for staining bacteria in diseased tissues with aniline dyes, procedures that were to become critical in his research on tuberculosis" (Grolier *Medicine*). Garrison-Morton 2536; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 2053; Osler 1687; PMM 366b; Waller 5345; Norman 1229.

[*With*:]

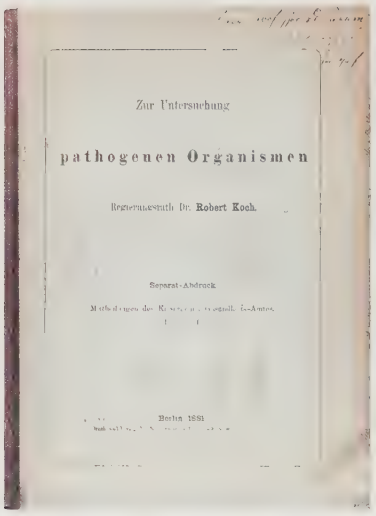
KOCH. *Ueber Desinfection*. Offprint from *Mittheilungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheits-Amtes* I (1818). Berlin: Druck und Verlag der Norddeutschen Buchdruckerei und Verlagsanstalt, 1881.

Large 8°. (Some minor spotting at end). Modern green half morocco, preserving original wrappers (marginal repairs to wrappers, cropping 5 letters of author's inscription; spine sunned). *Provenance*: Dr. Peter Ludvig Panum (1820-1885), the first to investigate the chemical products of putrefaction (author's presentation inscription on front wrapper).

PRESENTATION COPY OF THE FIRST EDITION, the rare offprint issue, of Koch's comparative investigation of disinfectant substances. His declaration in this article "that carbolic acid was inferior to mercuric chloride hastened dethronement of Lister's 'carbolic spray'"; along with his later reports of the superiority of steam over hot air as a sterilizing medium this "revolutionized hospital practice" (DSB). FINE ASSOCIATION COPY. Garrison-Morton 1872 (omitted from 1991 edition); Norman 1231. [*Bound with*:] LÖFFLER, Friedrich (1852-1915). *Zur Immunitätsfrage*. Offprint from the same issue of the same journal. Berlin, 1881. (Light spotting). Front wrapper preserved. *Provenance*: Peter Ludvig Panum (author's presentation inscription on front wrapper). A discussion of the bacteriological causes of immunity by one of Koch's two laboratory assistants in the newly established Kaiserliches Gesundheitsamt in Berlin. Löffler went on to make important contributions to "the so-called golden age of bacteriology" (DSB).

(2)

Estimate: $2,000-3,000


Zur Untersuchung

pathogenen Organismen

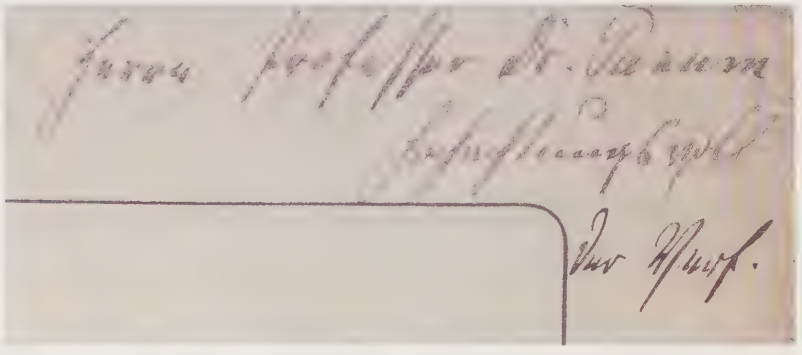
Separat-Abdruck

Berlin 1881

○1152

KOCH, Robert (1843-1910). *Zur Untersuchung von pathogenen Organismen.* Offprint from the *Mittheilungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheits-Amtes.* Berlin: Druck und Verlag der Norddeutschen Buchdruckerei und Verlagsanstalt, 1881.

Large 8° (300 x 220 mm). Caption title. 14 colloype plates, each with 6 microphotographic images. (Occasional light marginal foxing, some marginal finger-soiling.) Original linen-backed printed gray boards (minor staining to upper cover, small tears to extremities of spine). *Provenance*: Dr. Peter Ludvig Panum (1820-1885), physiologist, the first to investigate the chemical products of putrefaction (author's presentation inscription on front cover).


(detail)

PRESENTATION COPY OF THE FIRST EDITION, RARE OFFPRINT ISSUE, of an extension of Koch's 1877 paper on the methods of studying, conserving, and photographing bacteria. In this work, which "long remained the basic instructional manual for bacteriological laboratories" (DSB), Koch describes his techniques for growing bacterial cultures in nutrient gelatin solutions, for "dry-fixing thin films of bacteria on glass slides, for staining them with aniline dyes, and for recording their structure by micro-photography" (DSB). His plate technique for cultivating bacteria "provided the first consistent method for obtaining pure cultures of virtually any species of bacteria" (Grolier *Medicine* 80), and paved the way for his later discovery of the tuberculosis bacillus, for which he was awarded the Nobel Prize for medicine in 1905. Koch's "application of bacteriology to medicine can be said to have provided the first scientific approach to the control of infectious disease" (Grolier *Medicine*). IMPORTANT PRESENTATION COPY OF A PARTICULARLY RARE OFFPRINT. Panum's work "had great significance for the doctrine of putrid intoxication" (Garrison-Morton 2534). Garrison-Morton 2495 (journal issue); Grolier/Horblit 60 (journal issue); Norman 1230.

Estimate: $3,000-4,000

›1153

KOCH, Rudolf (1876-1934) and Fritz KREDEL (b. 1900). *Das Blumenbuch*. Leipzig: Insel, 1929-30.

3 volumes bound in one, 4° (308 x 229 mm). 250 hand-colored woodcut illustrations. Modern green quarter morocco and vellum over boards, covers stamped with an allover botanical design, spine lettered in black, by J. Franklin Mowery; cloth folding case.

LIMITED EDITION, one of 1000 copies. Nissen *BBI* 1084; Norman 1232.

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

›1154

KRAFFT-EBING, Richard von (1840-1902). *Lehrbuch der Psychiatrie auf klinischer Grundlage für practische Ärzte und Studierende*. 1879-1880. 3 volumes. Contemporary half morocco and marbled boards, marbled edges. — *Psychopathia sexualis*. 1886. Contemporary half black cloth and marbled boards, original yellow printed front wrapper pasted to front cover, marbled edges (light dampstain at upper portion of several leaves). Garrison-Morton 4944. — *Eine experimentelle Studie auf dem Gebiete des Hypnotismus*. 1888. Original yellow printed wrappers (spine chipped affecting a few letters in spine title). — *Die progressive allgemeine Paralyse*. Vienna, 1894. Original buff printed wrappers (repairs to spine and edges of sides). All Stuttgart, except for the last. Together 6 volumes, 8°. FIRST EDITIONS. Norman 1237, 1238, 1239 and 1240, respectively. "Krafft-Ebing is best remembered today for his studies in the field of legal psychiatry and sexual pathology, and for establishing the relationship between syphilis and general paralysis of the insane...His best known work, *Psychopathia sexualis*, a forensic study of sexual abnormalities, was an enormous success and the signal for a wave of intensive research in sexual problems" (Norman).

(6)

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

›1155

LABARRAQUE, Antoine Germain (1777-1850). *De l'emploi des chlorures d'oxide de sodium et de chaux* [drop-title]. [Paris:] Mme. Huzard, 1825.

8° (194 x 124 mm). (A few tears crossing text tissue-repaired, some minor stains.) Modern marbled wrappers; cloth folding box. *Provenance*: Pierre Adolphe Piorry (1794-1879), doctor of medicine who introduced the percussor and the pleximeter in 1826 (presentation inscription from the author on the upper margin of the first page: "à Mr. Piorry Dr. Mdn. de la part de l'auteur" [first letter of recipient's name shaved]).

FIRST EDITION. PRESENTATION COPY TO PIERRE ADOLPHE PIORRY. A privately printed account of his use of alkali hypochlorite as a disinfectant, using sodium hypochlorite solution ("Labarraque's liquid"). "Labarraque's solution was the first disinfecting agent, and its application represents the first use of antisepsis in surgery" (Norman). Garrison-Morton 5633; Norman 1245

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

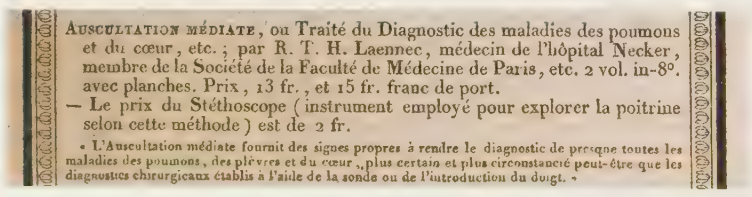
›1156

LAËNNEC, René Théophile Hyacinthe (1781-1826). *De l'auscultation médiate ou traité du diagnostic des maladies des poumons et du coeur, fondé principalement sur ce nouveau moyen d'exploration.* Paris: J.-A. Brosson and J.-S. Chaudé, 1819.

2 volumes, 8° (213 x 134 mm). Half-titles, fol. a*2 in volume I uncancelled, 4 folding engraved plates. (Occasional mostly light spotting.) Original mauve printed wrappers with publisher's advertisement (identical on both volumes), original printed paper title labels on spines, uncut (vol. 1 backstrip split down the middle, other small tears to hinges of both volumes, backstrips a bit darkened); glassine protective wrappers, folding cloth cases, morocco lettering-pieces.

FIRST EDITION, first state, with the second leaf of the dedication (a*2) uncancelled. A LANDMARK WORK IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND HEART, ANNOUNCING THE INVENTION OF THE STETHOSCOPE. As head physican at the Necker Hospital in Paris, Laënnec's investigations of emphysema, tuberculosis, and other chest diseases inspired him to improvise a technological innovation that would revolutionize physical diagnosis. Although auscultation had been known since the days of Hippocrates, and diagnostic percussion of the chest had most recently been advocated by Auenbruegger, these methods were often inconvenient and were subject to frequent misinterpretation. Experimentation with a rolled paper cylinder led Laënnec to invent a more reliable diagnostic instrument, a foot-long tube of cedar wood, which amplified the sounds of his patients' hearts and lungs. Even more impressive than his invention of this brilliantly simple instrument, however, were the uses Laënnec made of it: through methodical observation he taught himself the significance of the various sounds produced by the movements of the heart and lungs and drew up a clear and detailed classification system correlating the sounds, for which he developed a precise terminology, to different disorders and diseases. He set forth his discoveries in "this epochal work, which... offers a masterful correlation of stethoscopic signs of chest disease with corresponding autopsy findings that serves still as the foundation for bedside diagnosis of chest disorders" (Grolier *Medicine*). Laënnec "virtually created the physical diagnosis of pulmonary diseases, giving clear, concise definitions of phthisis, pneumothorax, emphysema, etc. From his teaching came such terms as bronchial breathing; vesicular and cavernous respiration; mucus, bubbling, and sonorous rales; metallic tinkle; and egophony" (*Heirs of Hippocrates*). The most important diagnostic advance "between Auenbrugger and the discovery of X-rays" (PMM), Laënnec's invention was quickly accepted throughout Europe. Four further French editions of *De l'auscultation* appeared before 1837, and the first English translation appeared in 1821, with an American edition appearing two years later. The invention of the stethoscope focused the attention of the medical world on Paris, and furthered the influence of the French tradition of clinical empiricism abroad: "Because the accurate use of the stethoscope could not be learned from the lecture method that had characterized eighteenth-century medical instruction, Paris in the 1820s became the center of clinical training in the use of the instrument. Hospital rounds were conducted with an increasingly international group of student observers, and when these early advocates of diagnostic auscultation and pathologic anatomy returned home, they also spread the French methods of bedside observation and instruction" (Grolier *Medicine*) For his achievements Laënnec was showered with honors, becoming a member of the Collège de France and of the Académie de Médicine, and a Chevalier of the Légion d'Honneur. But soon after publication of the second edition (see lot 1159), Laënnec succumbed to tuberculosis, the very disease that he had diagnosed so effectively, presumably contracted from his patients.

The illustrations include the first illustration of Laënnec's early wooden tubular stethoscope, an example of which is offered for sale, along with his treatise, in the publisher's catalogue printed on the original wrappers of this first edition.


AUSCULTATION MÉDIATE, ou Traité du Diagnostic des maladies des poumons et du cœur, etc.; par R. T. H. Laennec, médecin de l'hôpital Necker, membre de la Société de la Faculté de Médecine de Paris, etc. 2 vol. in-8°. avec planches. Prix, 13 fr., et 15 fr. franc de port.

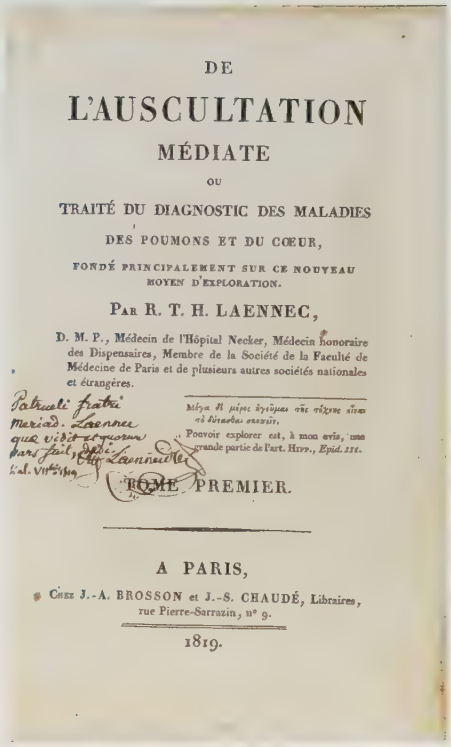
— Le prix du Stéthoscope (instrument employé pour explorer la poitrine selon cette méthode) est de 2 fr.

« L'Auscultation médiate fournit des signes propres à rendre le diagnostic de presque toutes les maladies des poumons, des plèvres et du cœur „plus certain et plus circonstancié peut-être que les diagnostics chirurgicaux établis à l'aide de la sonde ou de l'introduction du doigt. »

Dibner *Heralds* 129; *En français dans le texte* 226; Garrison-Morton 2673, 3219, 3614; Grolier *Medicine* 57 (this copy exhibited); *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1364; Osler 1318; PMM 280; Waller 5491; Wellcome III, p. 429; Norman 1253.

(2)

Estimate: $2,500-3,500



DE

L'AUSCULTATION

MÉDIATE

OU

TRAITÉ DU DIAGNOSTIC DES MALADIES

DES POUMONS ET DU CŒUR,

FONDÉ PRINCIPALEMENT SUR CE NOUVEAU MOYEN D'EXPLORATION.

PAR R. T. H. LAENNEC,

D. M. P., Médecin de l'Hôpital Necker, Médecin honoraire des Dispensaires, Membre de la Société de la Faculté de Médecine de Paris et de plusieurs autres sociétés nationales et étrangères.

Patrueli fratri Meriad. Laennec quo vidit et quorum pars fecit, dedit R. T. Laennec

Μέγα δὲ μέρος ἐγὼ τῆς τέχνης εἶναι τὸ δύνασθαι σκοπεῖν.

" Pouvoir explorer est, à mon avis, une grande partie de l'art. HIPP., *Epid.* III.

TOME PREMIER.

A PARIS,

CHEZ J.-A. BROSSON et J.-S. CHAUDÉ, Libraires, rue Pierre-Sarrazin, n° 9.

1819.

›1157

LAËNNEC, René Théophile Hyacinthe (1781-1826). *De l'auscultation médiate ou traité du diagnostic des maladies des poumons et du coeur, fondé principalement sur ce nouveau moyen d'exploration.* Paris: J.-A. Brosson and J.-S. Chaudé, 1819.

2 volumes, 8° (206 x 125 mm). Half-titles, fol. a*2 in vol. I cancelled, 4 folding engraved plates. Small manuscript correction, probably authorial, to p. 152, vol. I. (Minor marginal dampstain to first few leaves in vol. I, plates lightly foxed.) Contemporary half calf, green vellum corners, smooth spines gilt, edges sprinkled green (very minor wear to joints and extremities, inner hinges weak in vol. 2); folding calf-lined half calf chemises, matching two-compartment slipcase.

Provenance: Mériadec Laënnec (1797-1837), the author's cousin, editor of the third edition (1831) of *De l'auscultation médiate* (author's presentation inscription dated September 1819 on title of volume I: "Patrueli fratri Meriad. Laennec quo vidit et quorum pars fecit, dedit R. T. Laennec..."); Dr. E. Bonamy of Le Grand Pressigny, Indre et Loire (loosely inserted autograph letter dated 11 March 1923, regarding his proposed sale of this copy); John Farquhar Fulton (1899-1960), neurophysiologist, medical book collector and bibliographer (inserted autograph letter dated 21 September 1924, addressed to Dr. William Syndey Thayer, requesting his opinion of the presentation inscription, with the latter's reply, confirming its authenticity; joined to these letters are 2 ALsS from Henry Burton Yardley to Fulton, dated 16 January and 22 January 1927, thanking Fulton for sending him a reproduction of the inscribed title-page of the present volume, describing a Laënnec medal cut for the centenary of the author's death, and relaying news of Klebs, Osler's widow Lady Osler, and other members of the scientific book-collecting world).

EXCEPTIONALLY FINE PRESENTATION COPY OF THE FIRST EDITION OF LAENNEC'S PATHBREAKING STUDY OF DISEASES OF THE CHEST, second state, with cancel leaf a*2. Mériadec Laënnec studied medicine under his cousin and later worked under his direction at the Faculté de Médecine; he completed his own thesis on auscultation in 1821. Garrison-Morton 2673, 3219, 3614; Grolier *Medicine* 57; Norman 1254. (2)

Estimate: $5,000-7,000

›1158

LAËNNEC, René Théophile Hyacinthe (1781-1826). *A Treatise on the diseases of the chest, in which they are described according to their anatomical characters, and their diagnosis established on a new principle by means of acoustick instruments... Translated from the French... by John Forbes, M.D.* London: [Penzance: Ygurs for] T. and G. Underwood, 1821.

8° (210 x 131 mm). Errata leaf e2 and section title-leaf to part 1 3K4, intended to be bound in each others' place, remain in their original quires in this copy, publisher's ads on 3Kv; 8 engraved plates by John Pope Vibert. (Some foxing and discoloration.) Contemporary half calf, morocco gilt lettering-piece on spine (corners a bit rubbed). *Provenance*: the errors signaled by the errata corrected in the text by a contemporary hand; Steevens Hospital, Medical and Surgical Library (1813 inkstamps on title, dedication leaf, and verso of final plate).

First edition in English. In his translation Forbes abridged, condensed and omitted passages from the text, reducing its length by about 50 percent. "Forbes's translation was printed in an edition of only 500 copies, all of which, according to a letter from Forbes to Laennec, had been sold by September 1823" (Norman). Waller 5487; Wellcome III, p. 429; Norman 1256.

Estimate: $1,500-2,000

›1159

LAËNNEC, René Théophile Hyacinthe de (1781-1826). *Traité de l'auscultation médiate et des maladies des poumons et du coeur.* Paris: J. S. Chaudé, 1826.

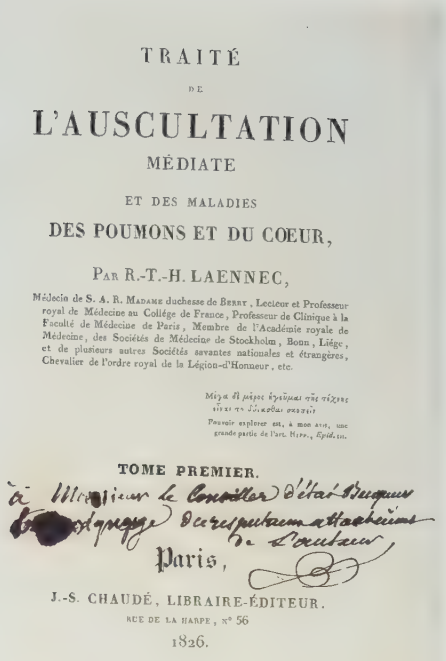
2 volumes, 8° (199 x 128). Half-titles, errata leaf at end of vol. II, with cancel leaves 29/8 and 30/1 in vol. II; 4 folding engraved plates, the 3rd by Ambroise Tardieu. (Occasional light foxing, quire 48 in vol. 2 adhered at gutter, plates 1 and 3 with insignificant small tears at gutters.) Contemporary green calf, covers with blind-tooled and gilt-fillet borders, spines tooled in blind and gilt with lettering-pieces in brown calf, marbled edges (backstrips and extremities rubbed).

Provenance: presentation copy to an unidentified *conseiller d'état* (author's inscription on title-p[age of vol. I, recipient's name rendered illegible by inkblot: "à Monsieur le Conseiller d'état Buquet(?) d'..").

PRESENTATION COPY of the second edition, entirely rewritten. "The second edition... is even more important, since it gives not only the various physical signs elicited in the chest, but adds the pathological anatomy, diagnosis, and treatment of each disease encountered" (Garrison-Morton 2673). In his preface, Laënnec explains that he has entirely changed the order of the text, and that the observations included in the first edition having been since verified "many times over and throughout Europe," he has abandoned the analytical method used in that edition in favor of a synthetic approach. The resulting text was clearer and of more immediate use for physicians: "this edition is, in effect, the most important treatise on diseases of the thoracic organs ever written" (Garrison, *History of Medicine*, p. 412). Osler 1319; Waller 5493; Wellcome III, p. 429; Norman 1255.

(2)

Estimate: $2,000-3,000



TRAITÉ

DE

L'AUSCULTATION

MÉDIATE

ET DES MALADIES

DES POUMONS ET DU CŒUR,

PAR R.-T.-H. LAENNEC,

Médecin de S. A. R. MADAME duchesse de BERRY, Lecteur et Professeur royal de Médecine au Collége de France, Professeur de Clinique à la Faculté de Médecine de Paris, Membre de l'Académie royale de Médecine, des Sociétés de Médecine de Stockholm, Bonn, Liége, et de plusieurs autres Sociétés savantes nationales et étrangères, Chevalier de l'ordre royal de la Légion-d'Honneur, etc.

Μέγα δὲ μέρος ἐγκύμων τῆς τέχνης εὑρεῖν τὸν δυνάμενον σκοπεῖν

Pouvoir explorer est, à mon avis, une grande partie de l'art. HIPP., *Epid.* III.

TOME PREMIER.

à Monsieur le Conseiller d'État Duguet
Hommage de respectueux attachement
de l'auteur

Paris,

J.-S. CHAUDÉ, LIBRAIRE-ÉDITEUR.

RUE DE LA HARPE, N° 56

1826.

1159

○1160

LAËNNEC, René Théophile Hyacinthe (1781-1826). *Propositions sur la doctrine d'Hippocrate, rélativement à la médecine-pratique.* Paris: Didot jeune for Méquignon l'aîneé, an XII (1804).

4° (235 x 184 mm). 20 leaves, the last blank. Modern quarter morocco gilt (very slight scuffing at head and tail of spine).

FIRST EDITION of Laënnec's thesis for admission to the Société de l'École de Médecine in Paris, presented in July 1804; he was immediately accepted. In it Laënnec demonstrates that Hippocrates made no nosological distinction between different types of fevers, that Hippocrates' main concern was prognosis rather than diagnosis, and that one must differentiate between the Hippocratic method — which he advocates — and the Hippocratic doctrine, which needs to be constantly revised on the basis of new discoveries. Laënnec concludes that while the Hippocratic view of fevers may serve as a useful guideline for treatment, it needs to be supplemented by careful diagnosis, and he recommends that all young physicians combine the traditional study of the Hippocratic corpus with the study of nosology, "in which modern [science] is greatly superior." Norman 1251.

[*With:*]

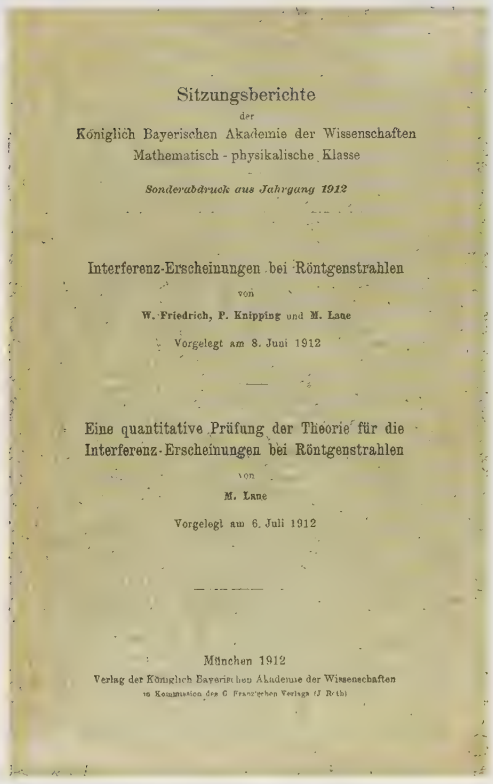
LAËNNEC. *Mémoire sur les vers vésiculaires, et principalement sur ceux qui se trouvent dans le corps humain; lu à la séance du 26 pluviose an XII (1804)* [de la Société de la Faculté de Médecine de Paris]. [Paris, 1809?].

4° (269 x 211 mm). 89 leaves. Drop title. 4 engraved plates after the author's drawings. (Light foxing, occasional browning.) Later plain wrappers, original pastepaper front wrapper preserved, uncut; cloth folding case. *Provenance*: illegible 19th-century inkstamp; Friedrich-Wilhelm University Library, Berlin (later 19th-century inkstamp and sold stamp on first page).

First Edition(?). Laënnec read this memoir on bladder worms, a subject that he had begun investigating while still in medical school, to the Société de l'École de Médecine in Feburary 1804. According to the Wellcome catalogue, the present monograph was published before the journal article, which appeared in Volume I of the *Mémoires de la Société de la Faculté de Médecine*, 1809. RARE. Wellcome III, p. 429.

(2)

Estimate: $2,000-3,000



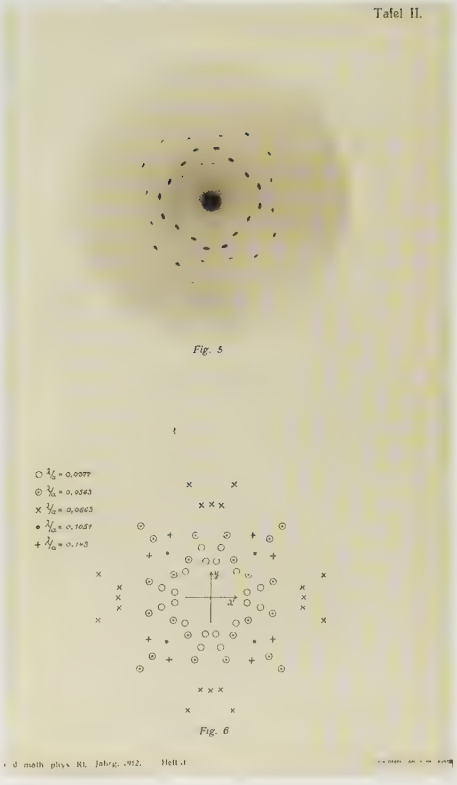
Sitzungsberichte
der
Königlich Bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften
Mathematisch - physikalische Klasse

Sonderabdruck aus Jahrgang 1912

Interferenz-Erscheinungen bei Röntgenstrahlen
von
W. Friedrich, P. Knipping und M. Laue
Vorgelegt am 8. Juni 1912

Eine quantitative Prüfung der Theorie für die Interferenz-Erscheinungen bei Röntgenstrahlen
von
M. Laue
Vorgelegt am 6. Juli 1912

München 1912
Verlag der Königlich Bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften
in Kommission des G. Franz'schen Verlags (J. Roth)



Tafel II.

Fig. 5

Fig. 6

›1161

LAUE, Max von (1879-1960), Walter FRIEDRICH (b. 1883), Paul KNIPPING (b. 1883). *Interferenz-Erscheinungen bei Röntgenstrahlen. - Eine quantitative Prüfung der Theorie für den Interferenz-Erscheinungen bei Röntgenstrahlen.* Offprint from: *Sitzungsberichte der Königlich Bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften Mathematisch-physikalische Klasse* (1912). Munich: F. Straub for the Verlag der Königlich Bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, 1912.

Large 12° (219 x 143 mm). 3 line block diagrams in text, 5 collotype plates. Stapled in original printed wrappers (spine torn at head and foot).

VERY RARE FIRST EDITION, OFFPRINT ISSUE, of Laue's Nobel Prize-winning report of "one of the most beautiful discoveries in physics" (Einstein). X-rays had been in wide use for years before their exact nature was elucidated by Laue, Max Planck's principal assistant and close colleague. "In the spring of 1912, Laue had the crucial idea of sending X-rays through crystals. At this time scientists were very far from having proven the supposition that the radiation that Roentgen had discovered in 1895 actually consisted of very short electromagnetic waves. Similarly, the physical composition of crystals was in dispute, although it was frequently stated that a regular structure of atoms was the characteristic property of crystals. Laue argued that if these suppositions were correct, then the behavior of X-radiation upon penetrating a crystal should be approximately the same as that of light upon striking a diffraction grating" (DSB), an instrument used for calculating the wavelengths of light, inapplicable to X-rays because their wavelength is too short. An associate, Walter Friedrich, and Laue's student Paul Knipping began experimenting along these lines on April 12, 1912, and succeeded in producing a regular pattern of dark points on a photographic plate placed behind a copper sulfate cyrstal which had been bombarded with X-rays. Laue's second paper contains his complicated mathematical explanation of the effect, later known as the Laue-Friedrich-Knipping phenomenon. His discoveries earned Laue the Nobel Prize in physics for 1914. The following year the Prize was granted to the father and son team W. H. amd W. L. Bragg for their exploration of crystal structure using X-rays (see lot 950). "Subsequently it was possible to investigate X-radiation itself by means of wavelength determinations as well as to study the structure of the irradiated material. In the truest sense of the word scientists began to cast light on the structure of matter" (DSB). PMM 406a; Norman 1283.

Estimate: $3,000-4,000

›1162

LEGALLOIS, Julien Jean César (1770-1814). *Expériences sur le principe de la vie, notamment sur celui des mouvemens du coeur, et sur le siège de ce principe; suivies du rapport fait à la première classe de l'Institut sur celles relatives aux mouvemens du coeur.* Paris: d'Hautel, 1812.

8° (214 x 140 mm). (Minor spotting to some text.) Folding engraved plate. Original blue wrappers, uncut, some leaves unopened (rebacked, retaining original paper spine label, slightly soiled); modern cloth case.

FIRST EDITION. Legallois discovered the site of the respiratory center in a circumscribed area of the medulla oblongata, a discovery that replaced the belief that respiration depended on the entire brain. He also described the action of the vagus nerve on respiration, showed that bilateral section of the vagus can produce fatal broncho-pneumonia, and revived the neurogenic theory of the heart's action (that the motor power of the heart comes from the spinal cord via the branches of the sympathetic nervous system). Cushing L31; Garrison-Morton 928; Waller 5679; Wellcome III, p. 479; Norman 1324.

Estimate: $600-800

○1163

LESSEPS, Ferdinand Marie, vicomte de (1805-1894). *Percement de l'Isthme de Suez, exposé et documents officiels.* Paris: Henri Plon, 1855.

8sø (235 x 149 mm). Half-title, 2 folding engraved maps. (Occasional light foxing.) Original printed wrappers, glassine wrappers (backstrip and extremities chipped, sewing loose); folding buckram case. *Provenance*: Presentation inscription, "de la part de l'Auteur," on front wrapper.

FIRST EDITION, PRESENTATION COPY, of Lessep's proposal for the construction of the Suez Canal. Lesseps had begun his diplomatic career in Egypt, during the years 1833-38, where he had befriended the Viceroy's son Mohammed Said, and grown interested in the project of the Saint-Simonians to construct a canal across the Isthmus of Suez linking the Mediterannean with the Red Sea. In 1854 Said granted him a concession for the project. "De Lesseps was not deterred by either political or practical objections to the project; but capital had to be raised to finance it. In this treatise of nearly three hundred pages... he set out the whole case for the canal and his proposed method of building ot. He secured the support of Napoleon III and raised a capital of two hundred million francs. Construction was begun in 1859 and completed ten years later" (PMM). *En français dans le texte* 274; PMM 339; Norman 1336.

Estimate: $500-700

›1164

LIÉBEAULT, Ambrose Auguste (1823-1904). *Du sommeil et des états analogues considérés surtout au point de vue de l'action du moral sur le physique.* Paris: Victor Masson; Nancy: Nicolas Grosjean, 1866. 8° (226 x 143 mm). Original tan printed wrappers (spine worn and with vertical cracks, lower rear fore-corner chipped); brown cloth slipcase. FIRST EDITION. PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed in pencil by Liébeault on the half-title: "Hommage de l'auteur à/Monsieur Glosson [?] membre de/l'institute/A.A. Liébeault." "The use of hypnotic suggestion as psychotherapy may have begun with the work of Liébeault, whose *Le sommeil* represents two years of clinical study of the therapeutic uses of hypnotism...Liébeault's work attracted the interest of Hippolyte Marie Bernheim who went to Nancy to observe Liébeault's methods. The two men established the Nancy School of psychiatry, whose empirical, therapeutic and clinical approach to the uses of hypnosis contrasted with the investigative and systematizing philosophy of Charcot's Salpêtrière School. Liébeault's work indirectly influenced Sigmund Freud, who studied with Bernheim two decades later" (Norman). *Le sommeil* had a very disappointing reception upon publication and was also completely ignored by the medical community; it is rare. Crabtree 896; Garrison-Morton 4994 (a Paris 1889 edition); Hunter & Macalpine, p. 907; Zilboorg & Henry, pp. 357-359; Norman 1347.

Estimate: $2,000-3,000

›1165

LIEBIG, Justus von (1803-1873). *Die organische Chemie in ihrer Anwending auf Agricultur und Physiologie.* Braunschweig: Friedrich Vieweg und Sohn, 1840.

8° (224x 142 mm). Half-title, errata leaf at end, 11 leaves publisher's advertisements at end. (Errata leaf and a few leaves of ads detached.) Original printed wrappers, uncut, a few quires partly unopened (sewing loose, backstrip torn at bottom, minor fraying at top of upper cover).

First Edition in German and first separate edition of "one of the most important books in the history of scientific agriculture" (DSB). An exceptionally versatile chemist, Liebig's lasting contributions to organic chemistry lay as much in his development of a methodology and in the standards that he set for reliability and thoroughness of analyses as in his many individual discoveries. In this work Liebig challenged the then current belief that plant growth was dependent almost exclusively on the organic products of decayed matter. From exhaustive analyses of the chemical composition of plants and extensive reading in the literature on the subject he concluded that the nutrient substances of plants are derived exclusively from the atmosphere and the mineral content of the soil. Although this extreme view was later proven incorrect, Liebig's insistence on the need to manufacture artificial fertilizers to improve productivity of agricultural land was of vital importance for the development of European agriculture. His book "completely changed the nature of the problem of scientific agriculture. Before 1840 it was generally believed that both plant and animal life were dependent on the circulation of an organic, previously living material. Now...[it was] agreed that the nutrient substances of plants were inorganic. That change...transformed the objectives of agriculture, for...in the new view an unbounded increase in organic life seemed possible" (DSB). Liebig's book, which had first appeared in a French translation four months earlier as the first volume of a *Traité de chimie organique*, aroused enormous interest throughout Europe and America — 17 editions in various languages appeared within the decade. PMM 310a; Norman 1350.

[*With:*]

LIEBIG. *Die organische Chemie in ihrer Anwendung auf Physiologie und Pathologie.* Braunschweig: Friedrich Vieweg und Sohn, 1842.

8° (203 x 130 mm). Half-title, errata leaf at end. (Occasional foxing.) Contemporary half patterned cloth (slight wear to extremities).

FIRST EDITION. "With this book Liebig introduced the concept of metabolism into physiology" (Garrison-Morton). Liebig envisioned his book, titled *Die Thierchemie* in later editions, as a complement to his researches into the chemistry of plants. In it he showed, "like Lavoisier, that animal heat is not innate, but the result of combustion, introduced the concept of metabolism (*Stoffwechsel*); and classified animal foodstuffs as fats, carbohydrates and proteins according to their function. He thus became the founder of the modern science of nutrition" (PMM). The work aroused "sharply divergent reactions... Even those who reacted against it, however, began to view the chemical phenomena of life differently than they had before, for Liebig had provided one of the first comprehensive pictures of the overall meaning of the ceaseless chemical exchanges which form an integral part of the vital processes... As with his agricultural chemistry, Liebig's physiological writings provided an impetus which outlasted the refutation of some of his specific theories" (DSB). Garrison-Morton 677; PMM 310b; Waller 5796; Wellcome III, p. 515; Norman 1351.

(2)

Estimate: $3,000-4,000

Die

organiſche Chemie

in

ihrer Anwendung

auf

Phyſiologie und Pathologie.

Von

Juſtus Liebig,

Dr. der Medizin und Philoſophie,
Profeſſor der Chemie an der Ludwigs-Univerſität zu Gießen,
Ritter des Großherzogl. Heſſiſchen Ludwigsordens und des Kaiſerl. Ruſſiſchen St. Annenordens 2ter Klaſſe,
auswärtiges Mitglied der Königl. Akademie der Wiſſenſchaften zu Stockholm, der Royal Society zu London,
Ehrenmitglied der British association for the advancement of Science, Ehrenmitglied der Königlichen
Akademie zu Dublin, correſpondirendes Mitglied der Königlichen Akademieen der Wiſſenſchaften
zu Berlin, München und St. Petersburg, des Königlichen Inſtitutes zu Amſterdam,
der Königlichen Societät der Wiſſenſchaften zu Göttingen, der
naturforſchenden Geſellſchaft zu Heidelberg ꝛc. ꝛc. ꝛc.

Braunſchweig,

Verlag von Friedrich Vieweg und Sohn.

1842.

(actual size)

›1166

[LIEBIG, Justus von (1803-1873)]. J. P. HOFMANN. *Acht Tafeln zur Beschreibung des chemischen Laboratoriums zu Giessen* [wrapper title]. Heidelberg: C. J. Winter; London: Taylor and Walton, 1842.

Atlas volume only, 2° (440 x 293 mm). 8 lithographed plates, of which one tinted chalk lithograph by I. M. Baÿrer (dated 1841), and 7 double-page pen-and-ink lithographs, including an interior view of the laboratory with students at work, by Trautschold und v. Ritgen. Original boards, original paper title label on upper cover (rebacked in modern cloth, some staining and soiling).

FIRST EDITION, VERY RARE. Among Liebig's most important achievements was his construction of a fully equipped instructional laboratory at the University of Giessen, the first of its kind. "Liebig's first laboratory consisted of one unventilated room, containing a large coal oven in the center and benches around the walls. Liebig had to buy most of the supplies and pay his assistant from his own modest salary. Nevertheless this laboratory saw the beginning of a whole new mode of training scientists. It was the first institution deliberately designed to enable a number of students to progress systematically from elementary operations to independent research under the guidance of an established scientist" (DSB). The laboratory, which underwent improvements in 1839, attracted all the most serious students of chemistry throughout Europe, and most of the great chemists of the second half of the 19th century received their training there. Liebig later had a larger laboratory built in Munich. This rare suite of plates consists of an exterior and interior view of the Giessen laboratory and 6 plates showing a plan and elevation and details of apparatus. It was issued with an accompanying octavo text volume with descriptive text by Liebig, not present in the Norman copy. It is "of the greatest rarity... The work was printed in a very small edition only, and most copies were given away by Liebig, when he answered questions about the installation of his famous laboratory... Only very few perfect copies are known; especially the interior view, with portraits of his students, is missing from most copies" (Duveen). Liebig's laboratory in Giessen is still preserved as a museum. Duveen, p. 360; Norman 1350A.

Estimate: $3,000-4,000

›1167

LILIENTHAL, Otto (1848-1896). *Der Vogelflug als Grundlage der Fliegekunst*. Berlin: R. Gaertners, 1889.

8° (228 x 153 mm). Chromolithographed frontispiece of soaring storks, 8 lithographed folding diagrammatic plates and 80 wood-engaved diagrams or illustrations in text. Original brown cloth, paneled in black and lettered in gilt, spine gilt-lettered and decorated. *Provenance*: Prachtenberg (ink signature on verso of plate).

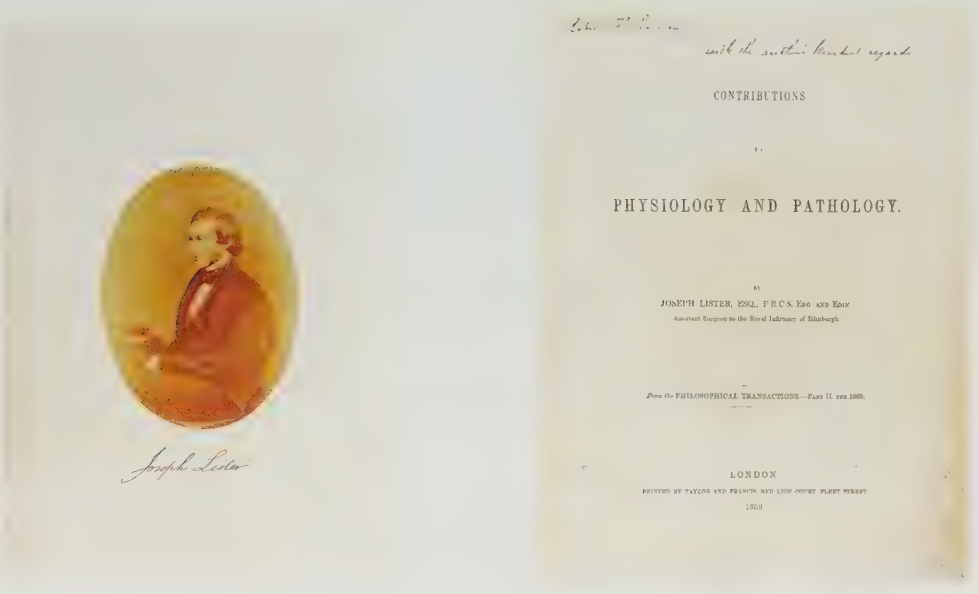
FIRST EDITION of the foundation book of modern aviation, in which Lilienthal presented his studies of bird flight and applied the results to the problem of human flight. Brockett, p. 520; Norman 1353. A fine copy.

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

›1168

LISTER, Joseph (1827-1912). *Contributions to Physiology and Pathology*. Offprint from: *Philosophical Transactions* 148 (1858), Part 2. London: Taylor and Francis, 1859.

4° (280 x 222 mm). Line block text diagrams, 2 lithographic plates of which one chromolithograph, by Tuffen West after Lister. EXTRA-ILLUSTRATED with three mounted oval portrait photographs of the author (the first two salt prints, the last an albumen print), the third signed by him. (Light foxing to title, small marginal stain to pp. 622 and 623). Contemporary brown morocco gilt, brass relief monogram of R. H. Ramsay mounted at center of upper cover, matching abstract brass device on lower cover, marbled edges (rebacked, rubbed); folding cloth case. *Provenance*: Robert Hamilton Ramsay,



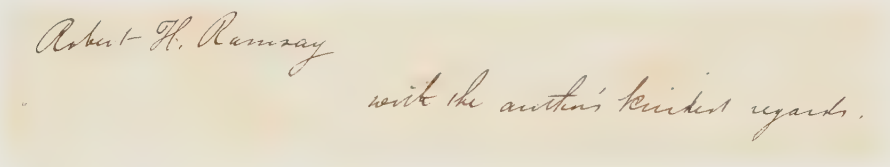
surgeon and close friend of the author (presentation inscription on title, supra-libros as above); anonymous owner (Sotheby's London, 24 June 1988, lot 153).

FIRST EDITION, offprint issue, of three closely related papers on inflammation: "An inquiry regarding the parts of the nervous sytem which regulate the contractions of the arteries," "On the cutaneous pigmentary system of the frog," and "On the early stages of inflammation," the fruit of a year's intensive research into the process of inflammation, which Lister read to the Royal Society on June 18, 1857. Of these the last is the most important: it "records the earliest vascular and tissue changes induced in the frog's web by such irritants as hot water and mustard" (DSB). Lister correctly concluded from these experiments that inflammation was an active rather than a passive principle, a special response of living tissue to irritation, consisting of a "suspension of function or temporary abolition of vital energy" (p. 698). "Lister always believed... that these three papers on inflammation were his most important work, eclipsing even his introduction of antiseptic techniques into surgical practice" (Norman). Garrison-Morton 2298 (last paper only); Norman 1363.

[*Bound with*:]

On the Minute Structure of Involuntary Muscle Fibre. Offprint [or extract] from: *Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh* 21 (1857). [Edinburgh, 1857].

4°. Caption title; one folding lithographic plate by Tuffen West after Lister. (First leaf browned, plate foxed). FIRST EDITION, "a confirmation of Kölliker's description of involuntary muscle cells, based on Lister's own observations of such cells in the arterioles of the frog's web... Lister also showed that these cells occur in mammals as well as amphibians" (Norman). Norman 1364.



VERY FINE PRESENTATION COPY, given by Lister to his close friend Robert H. Ramsay, who had made Lister's acquaintance while attending some of his lectures and had later served for a time as his house surgeon. The rare inserted photographs, which were apparently taken circa 1865, when Lister was in his late thirties, were presumably a gift to Ramsay as well, who had them bound up with the two articles.

Estimate: $2,500-3,500

›1169

LISTER, Joseph (1827-1912). "On a New Method of Treating Compound Fractures, Abscess, etc. With Observations on the Conditions of Suppuration." Extract from: *The Lancet* 1 (1867), pp. 326-329, 357-359, 387-389, 507-509, and 2 (1867), pp. 95-96. London: George Fall, at the office of "The Lancet," [1857].

(268 x 192). The 10 extracted leaves with the journal title-leaf from vol. 1 and 6 index leaves from vol. 2. (Headlines to pp. 357-358 cropped.) Loose in original plain wrappers (disbound). Housed in folding cloth box with another extract and journal issues (see below). *Provenance*: Royal Artillery Medical Library (inkstamp).

FIRST EDITION, journal issue, of the first of Lister's epoch-making papers on the antiseptic prevention of wound infection. In 1860 Lister was appointed Regius Professor of Surgery in Glasgow. As in other hospitals at that time, the mortality rate at Glasgow for amputations and compound fractures exceeded forty percent due to rampant infection. Lister had for some years been studying the processes of inflammation and suppuration, and in the early 1860's he "began declaring suppuration a form of decomposition. The prevailing medical doctrine about the cause of putrefaction derived from Liebig's dictum (1839) that organic substances in the moist state and in the presence of oxygen undergo a peculiar state of combustion" (DSB). The resulting supposition that wounds should be shielded from the effects of atmospheric oxygen led to often harmful treatments. "Lister realized that oxygen could not be excluded from wounds, and he soon doubted its responsibility for provoking suppuration" (op. cit.). In 1865 a colleague introduced him to the work of Pasteur, whose revelation of the causes of wound sepsis provided Lister "the key for the banishment of hospital diseases" (ibid.). "To prevent bacterial infection Lister began using carbolic acid, a chemical then used routinely by the city of Carlisle to disinfect sewage. In the series of surgical cases described in this landmark article in *Lancet*, he succeeded in completely eliminating infection. Although Lister was in error in assuming that the primary sources of infection were airborne, he had established the principle that the control of infection depended on the control of microorganisms" (Grolier *Medicine*). The article also includes two important observations "on the healing capacities of tissues rendered uninfected by antiseptic treatment. First, a carbolized blood clot, left undisturbed, became organized into living tissue by ingrowth of cells and blood vessels from surrounding parts. Second, in an aseptic wound, portions of dead bone were absorbed by adjacent granulation tissue. Encouraged by these results, Lister began to apply the antiseptic principle to surgical wounds toward the end of 1866" (DSB). No offprints of Lister's important article have been recorded. Garrison-Morton 5634; Grolier *Medicine* 75; PMM 316c; Norman 1366.

[*With*:]

"On the Antiseptic Principle in the Practice of Surgery." Extract from: *The Lancet* 2 (1867), pp. 353-356. [London: George Fall, 1857]. Disbound, with 14 other leaves from the same quire.

FIRST EDITION, journal issue. In this second of Lister's two papers on antisepsis, read to the British Medical Association at their Dublin meeting of August 9, 1867, Lister announced that consistent application of his antiseptic treatment had entirely freed his Glasgow wards from hospital sepsis. After acknowledging his debt to Pasteur, he details his recommended procedures and describes further case histories of patients treated since publication of his previous articles.

Like Semmelweis's recommendations for the implementation of aseptic hospital conditions a decade earlier, Lister's ideas initially encountered indifference or outright hostility in the surgical community, especially in Britain. Eventually a number of favorable reports, from German surgeons in particular, began to turn the tide, and by the eighties and nineties a return was made to the aseptic recommendations of Semmelweis. "With the further work

of Ernst von Bergmann in Berlin, antisepis and clouds of irritating carbolic acid mist gave way in the 1880s to aseptic surgery and the aseptic routines which characterize the modern operating room" (Grolier *Medicine* 75). In recognition of Lister's services to humanity, he was the first medical practitioner to be elevated to the peerage. Dibner *Heralds of Science* 133; Garrison-Morton 5635; Norman 1367.

[*With*:]

Five numbers of the *Lancet* 2 (1867): Sept. 28, Oct. 5, Oct. 19, Nov. 9, and Nov. 30, the first four including Lister's replies to unfounded accusations by Sir James Simpson that he had plagiarized the work of French and German surgeons and particularly of the French chemist Jules Lemaire, the fifth with a further Lister article on his antiseptic methods. (2)

Estimate: $3,000-4,000

○1170

LISTER, Joseph (1827-1912). *Observations on the Contractile Tissue of the Iris*. Offprint from the *Quarterly Journal of Microscopic Science* [New Series] 1 (1853). [London, 1853]. Half-title, one engraved plate. Original printed wrappers (small tear to backstrip). *Provenance*: Giovan Battista Amici (1786-1868), microscopist, optical researcher, inventor of an improved compound microscope (1837) (presentation inscription on front wrapper, "Professor Amici with the Author's compliments"). THE FIRST PUBLISHED PAPER BY THE FOUNDER OF ANTISEPTIC SURGERY, in which Lister corroborates R. A. von Kölliker's claim "that the iris comprises involuntary muscle and demonstrate[s] that pupillary size is controlled by two distinct muscles" (DSB). Written in his last year of medical school, the paper attracted "favorable attention at home and abroad" (op. cit.). Osler 1676 i; Norman 1359. — *Preliminary Account of an Inquiry into the Functions of the Visceral Nerves, with special reference to the so-called 'Inhibitory System'*. Offprint from the *Proceedings of the Royal Society of London* (9) (1858). [London, 1858]. Caption title, last leaf blank. Disbound. Author's presentation inscription to a Dr. McDonnell. "Lister's investigation of the inhibitory action of the nerves was inspired by the work of Eduard and Ernst Weber...and the more recent work of Eduard Pflüger" (Norman). The term "inhibition" as a translation of the German "Hemmung" was suggested to Lister by the physiologist William Sharpey, "thus contributing an important word as well as a major concept to the vocabulary of biological science" (Norman, quoting R. B. Fisher, *Joseph Lister*, New York 1977, p. 93). Norman 1362 — *On the Coagulation of the Blood. The Croonian lecture delivered before the Royal Society of London 11th June 1863*. Offprint from the *Proceedings of the Royal Society* 12 (1863). London: Taylor and Francis, 1863. (Title-leaf torn along gutter.) Disbound. "With the Author's compliments" inscribed on title-page. "Lister exploded the theory that blood coagulation is due to ammonia and showed that, in the blood vessels, it depends upon their injury. He further showed that by carrying out the strictest precautions he could keep blood free from putrefaction indefinitely, thus supporting his theory that bacteria were the cause of wound suppuration" (Garrison-Morton 871, journal article). Osler 1676 viii; Norman 1365. — *Introductory Lecture delivered in the University of Edinburgh November 8, 1869*. Edinburgh: Edmonston and Douglas, 1869. Last leaf blank. (Fore-corners of title-leaf torn, cropping inscription.) Stapled. Inscribed "from the author" on upper wrapper, possibly to [Howard Atwood?] Kelly (see lot 1171). Lister's introductory lecture as professor of clinical surgery at Edinburgh, including "a demonstration of the germ theory of putrefaction and fermentation" (Norman). Osler 1676 x; Norman 1368. Together 4 pamphlets, 8°, all FIRST EDITIONS, offprint issues. All PRESENTATION COPIES. (4)

Estimate: $1,500-2,000

›1171

LISTER, Joseph (1827-1912). *Observations on Ligature of Arteries on the Antiseptic System.* Offprint from the *Lancet* (April 3, 1869). Edinburgh [and] London, 1869. 16 pages, 2 plates containing 3 line-block illustrations. Leaves π7-8 (pp. 13-16) are cancels, with the original type-setting of the first 25 lines of p. 13 pasted down over the cancel page, correction label pasted to upper wrapper (cropped): "Corrected February 1870. See Page 13". (Dampstaining, uniform discoloration, marginal chip to last leaf). Stab-stitched (lacking lower wrapper, upper wrapper corners chipped); folding cloth case. PRESENTATION COPY, probably to [Howard Atwood?] Kelly (inscribed "From the Author" on upper wrapper [inscription cropped]: see following item). Second offprint issue. The corrected text relates to the preparation of catgut for surgical purposes. Catgut, a dead organic substance, was introduced by Lister in the late 1860s as a replacement of silk in surgical ligatures, after he had discovered that it is absorbed by the living body. Lister continued to make improvements in his catgut preparations until the end of his life. Norman 1369. — *Remarks on a case of Compound Dislocation of the Ankle with other Injuries; illustrating the Antiseptic System of Treatment.* [Offprint from the *Lancet* (1870), vol. 1.] Edinburgh, 1870. (Tears along spine, lower wrapper soiled); folding cloth case. PRESENTATION COPY to [Howard Atwood?] Kelly, with autograph letter signed from the author to "Professor Kelly", [London,] 26 January 1907, 2 pp., 8°, integral blank leaf, on his letterhead mourning stationery. In his letter Lister apologizes for his long delay in complying with Kelly's request for offprints, due to failing health, and states that "My serious papers and addresses have none of them been published in separate form, but are scattered through books and periodicals. Some however I had struck off for private distribution; and of these I send you such as may be of most interest to you." He adds that "the method of preparing catgut described in the second of the two articles on that subject which are enclosed" was subsequently revised. Osler 1676 xxvii; Norman 1370. — *On the Effects of the Antiseptic System of Treatment upon the Salubrity of a Surgical Hospital.* [Offprint from the *Lancet*, 1870. Edinburgh, 1870.] Stapled. PRESENTATION COPY, probably to [H. A.?] Kelly (inscribed "From the Author" on upper wrapper). In this paper Lister "contended that the prevailing deplorable conditions at the Glasgow Royal Infirmary, aggravated on the ground floor by adjacent pit burials of victims of the 1849 cholera epidemic, should be contrasted with the healthy conditions brought about in his men's accident ward on that floor by antiseptic treatment"(DSB). Osler 1676 xxvi; Norman 1371. — *A further contribution to the Natural History of Bacteria and the Germ Theory of Fermentative Changes.* Offprint from the *Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science*, new series 13 (1873). London, 1873. 3 tinted lithographic plates. Disbound (upper wrapper detached). PRESENTATION COPY, possibly to [H. A.?] Kelly (inscribed "From the Author" on upper wrapper). Lister's second paper on bacteriology, in which he announced his isolation of *bacterium lactis*, the micro-organism responsible for the lactic fermentation of milk. Garrison-Morton 2484; Osler 1676 xii; Norman 1372. — *An Address on the effect of the Antiseptic Treatment upon the general Salubrity of Surgical Hospitals.* Offprint from the *British Medical Journal*, December 25th, 1875. [London, 1875]. Disbound. (Minor marginal dampstaining.) Osler 1676 xxix; Norman 1373. — *On the Catgut Ligature. An address delivered before the Clinical Society of London, January 28th.* Offprint from the *Transactions of the Clinical Society of London* 14 (1881). London, 1881. One wood-engraving in text. Disbound. An article on improvements in sterile catgut. Garrison-Morton 5616; Osler 1676 xv; Norman 1374. Together 6 pamphlets, 8°, caption titles, all but the fifth in original printed wrappers; all FIRST EDITIONS, offprint issues. Lister, the first medical practitioner to be elevated to the peerage, wrote no books, all of his published wrtiings being in the form of journal articles and a few separate papers. The Norman collection of Lister's papers exceeds in importance if not in quantity that of Sir William Osler, who apparently lacked Lister's most important articles.

(6)

Estimate: $2,500-3,500

›1172

LITTLE, William John (1810-1894). *Symbolae ad talipedem varum cognoscendum. Pars I.* (—*Pars II*). Berlin: Nietack, 1837.

4° (251 x 206 mm). Part I and II title-pages bound in facing each other, errata leaf at end. (Slight marginal discoloration). Original dark green pebble-grained cloth, original paper spine label (label defective, some wear and staining). *Provenance*: (?) Daldy (presentation inscription from the author).

FIRST EDITION, PRESENTATION COPY of Little's doctoral thesis. Little, a native of London who suffered from club-foot, studied medicine in Berlin under Johannes Peter Müller. While there he learned of a new subcutaneous method of treatment of the deformity developed by the orthopedic surgeon Georg Stromeyer of Hanover. The latter operated successfully on Little, who became his student, choosing for the subject of his dissertation the variety of club-foot known as *talipes varus*. Little introduced in England Stromeyer's method of tenotomy for the treatment of club-foot, and wrote the classic English monograph on the disease, *On the nature of club-foot and analogous distortions* (London 1839). He became the first eminent English orthopedic surgeon, and assisted in founding the Royal Orthopaedic Hospital. RARE. Norman 1375.

Estimate: $2,000-3,000

›1173

LIVINGSTONE, David (1813-1873). *Missionary Travels and Researches in South Africa.* London: John Murray, 1857.

8° (213 x 138 mm). Colored lithographed folding frontispiece, engraved portrait, 23 wood-engraved or lithographed plates, 2 folding maps. Contemporary red half calf and marbled boards (rebacked, old spine laid down); cloth folding case. *Provenance*: Mrs Clare. (Inscribed and signed by Livingstone on title and preliminary blank: "Mrs Clare with the kindest regards of David Livingstone").

FIRST EDITION, PRESENTATION COPY. Livingstone lived many years in South Africa and made three great expeditions, the first described in this book 1853-56, and the others in 1858-64 and 1865-73. "David Livingstone, perhaps the greatest of the African explorers... discovered the Zambesi River at Secheke and followed it northwards, eventually reaching the west coast of Africa at Luanda, Angola, and the east coast at Quelimane, Mozambique. In 1855 he dicovered the great falls of Zambesi and named them the Victoria Falls (see frontispiece)" (PMM). Garrison-Morton 5269; Osler 5077; PMM 341 (this copy exhibited at the original PMM exhibition); Waller 19917; Norman 1377.

Estimate: $800-1,200

o1174

LOBACHEVSKII, Nicolai Ivanovitch (1793-1856). "O nachalakh geometrii" [in Russian], in: *Kazanskii vestnik*, Part XXVI (Feb. & Mar. 1829), Part XXV (April 1829), Part XXVII (Nov. & Dec. 1829); Part XXVIII (Mar. & Apr. 1830); Part XXVIII (July & Aug. 1830). Kazan: University Press, 1829-30.

5 parts bound in one volume, 8° (202 x 117 mm). 3 engraved folding plates containing geometric diagrams, 9 folding letterpress tables. (Fore-margin on pp. 291-292 in Part 4 repaired affecting a few letters of marginal note, some very minor pale dampstaining.) Modern half black straight-grained morocco gilt, t.e.g., original blue printed wrappers bound in (wrappers for part XXVII trimmed and mounted, with blue coloring added). *Provenance*: St. Petersburg(?), Library of the Imperial Academy of Sciences (library stamp inside front wrappers of first two parts, accession number[?] on lower margin of first page in each part; front wrappers of first and fourth part with early owners' signatures trimmed).

EXCEEDINGLY RARE FIRST EDITION OF THE FIRST PUBLISHED WORK ON NON-EUCLIDEAN GEOMETRY.

Born in Nizhni Novgorod (now Gorki), Russia, Nicolai Ivanovitch Lobatchevskii ("the Copernicus of Geometry"—PMM) studied at the University of Kazan from 1807 under Martin Bartels, a friend of Gauss. He received his master's degree in physics and mathematics in 1812, and was appointed professor ordinarius in 1822. During the same year he began an administrative career at the University: serving first as a member (later as chairman) of a committee formed to supervise the construction of the new university buildings, he was twice appointed dean of the department of physics and mathematics, served a ten-year term as librarian of the university, was also a rector there for nearly twenty years, and during the latter years of his career served as assistant trustee for the entire Kazan education districts from 1846-1855.

The basis of what became his first published work on the subject of non-Euclidean geometry, "O nachalakh geometrii" ("On the Principles of Geometry") was first read to his colleagues at the Kazan department of physics and mathematics at a meeting held on 23 February 1826, but was not published until 1829-30 when it appeared as a series of five papers in the Kazan University Journal. "Lobachevskii's geometry represents the culmination of two thousand years of criticism of Euclid's *Elements*, most particularly Euclid's fifth, or parallel, postulate, which states that given a line and a point not on the line, there can be drawn through the point one and only one coplanar line not intersecting the given line. As this postulate had stubbornly resisted all attempts (including Lobachevskii's) to prove it as a theorem, Lobachevskii came to the realization that it was possible to construct a logically consistent geometry in which the Euclidean postulate represented a special case of a more general system that allowed for the possibility of hyperbolically curved space" (Norman).

"O nachalakh geometrii" was misunderstood by most of Lobachevskii's contemporaries, and uncomplimentary reviews of it by mathematicians of his day began to appear, most notably from M.V. Ostrogradsky, the most famous mathematician of the St. Petersburg Academy. It was not until the latter part of the 19th century, through the further investigations of Georg Friedrich Riemann, who had studied under Gauss in Göttingen and later Berlin, that his ideas were eventually extended to break the bounds of pure mathematics. "At the same time as Lobachevsky, other geometers were making similar discoveries. Gauss had arrrived at an idea of non-Euclidean geometry in the last years of the eighteenth century and had for several decades continued to study the problems that such an idea presented. He never published his results, however, and these became known only after his death and the publication of his correspondence. János Bolyai, the son of Gauss's university comrade Farkas Bolyai, hit upon Lobachevskian geometry at a slightly later date than Lobachevsky; he explained his discovery in an appendix to his father's work that was published in 1832 [see lot 942]. (Since Gauss did not publish his work on the subject, and since Bolyai published only at a later date, Lobachevsky clearly holds priority.)" (DSB).

The unique applicability of Euclidean geometry to the real world was refuted by Lobachevskii's system. His contribution, along with Gauss, Bolyai, and Riemann, shook the foundations of geometry as accepted since Greek times and led the way to the

КАЗАНСКІЙ

ВѢСТНИКЪ,

ИЗДАВАЕМЫЙ

ПРИ

ИМПЕРАТОРСКОМЪ

КАЗАНСКОМЪ УНИВЕРСИТЕТѢ.

ЧАСТЬ XXV.

КНИЖКА II. и III.

ФЕВРАЛЬ и МАРТЪ,

1829 ГОДА.

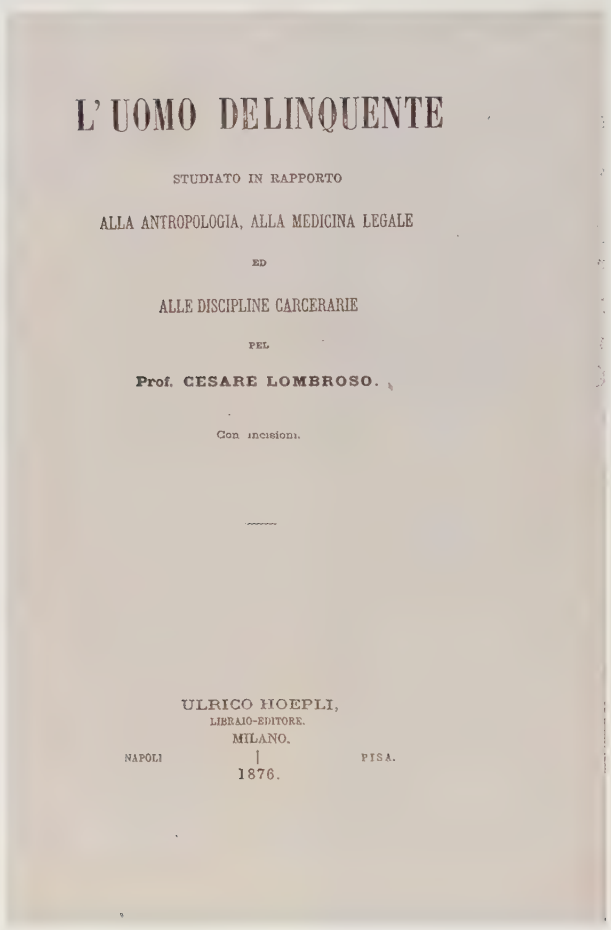
ПЕЧАТАНО ВЪ УНИВЕРСИТЕТСКОЙ ТИПОГРАФІИ.

Einsteinian concept of variably curved space—"the most consequential and revolutionary step in mathematics since Greek times" (Kline, p. 879). "The geometry of the real world is that of variable curvature, which is on the average much closer to Lobachevsky's than to Euclid's" (DSB).

Kazanskii vestnik apparently had a small circulation even within Russia, which undoubtedly contributed to the initial lack of attention to Lobachevskii's writings in the scientific community, and accounts for its rarity in public or private libraries. For the 1958 Grolier Club's exhibition "One Hundred Books Famous in Science," it was necessary to borrow a set of the journal issues from a Soviet library, and the organizers of the "Printing and the Mind of Man" exhibition (1963) found the original edition "unprocurable" and displayed only the 1887 German translation. The Norman copy is the only known copy in North America (and presumably the Western Hemisphere). There is no known copy of it in Europe, and it is unclear how many complete copies exist in Russia. OF THE GREATEST POSSIBLE RARITY.

Grolier/Horblit 69a; Kline, pp. 873-81; PMM 293a; Norman 1379.

Estimate: $300,000-400,000



L' UOMO DELINQUENTE

STUDIATO IN RAPPORTO

ALLA ANTROPOLOGIA, ALLA MEDICINA LEGALE

ED

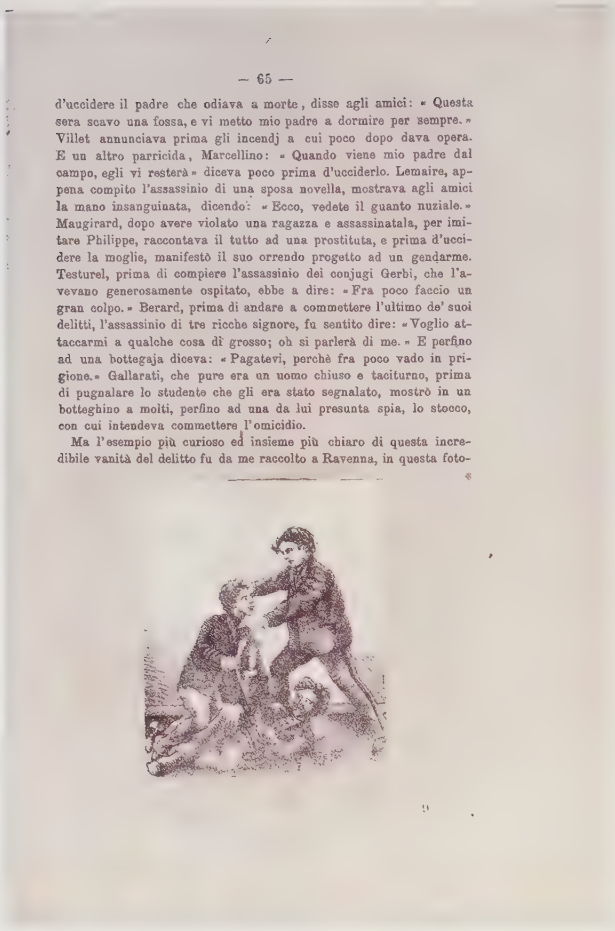
ALLE DISCIPLINE CARCERARIE

PEL

Prof. CESARE LOMBROSO.

Con incisioni.

ULRICO HOEPLI,
LIBRAIO-EDITORE.
MILANO.
NAPOLI | PISA.
1876.



— 65 —

d'uccidere il padre che odiava a morte, disse agli amici: « Questa sera scavo una fossa, e vi metto mio padre a dormire per sempre. » Villet annunciava prima gli incendj a cui poco dopo dava opera. E un altro parricida, Marcellino: « Quando viene mio padre dal campo, egli vi resterà » diceva poco prima d'ucciderlo. Lemaire, appena compito l'assassinio di una sposa novella, mostrava agli amici la mano insanguinata, dicendo: « Ecco, vedete il guanto nuziale. » Maugirard, dopo avere violato una ragazza e assassinatala, per imitare Philippe, raccontava il tutto ad una prostituta, e prima d'uccidere la moglie, manifestò il suo orrendo progetto ad un gendarme. Testurel, prima di compiere l'assassinio dei conjugi Gerbi, che l'avevano generosamente ospitato, ebbe a dire: « Fra poco faccio un gran colpo. » Berard, prima di andare a commettere l'ultimo de' suoi delitti, l'assassinio di tre ricche signore, fu sentito dire: « Voglio attaccarmi a qualche cosa di grosso; oh si parlerà di me. » E perfino ad una bottegaja diceva: « Pagatevi, perchè fra poco vado in prigione. » Gallarati, che pure era un uomo chiuso e taciturno, prima di pugnalare lo studente che gli era stato segnalato, mostrò in un botteghino a molti, perfino ad una da lui presunta spia, lo stocco, con cui intendeva commettere l'omicidio.

Ma l'esempio più curioso ed insieme più chiaro di questa incredibile vanità del delitto fu da me raccolto a Ravenna, in questa foto-

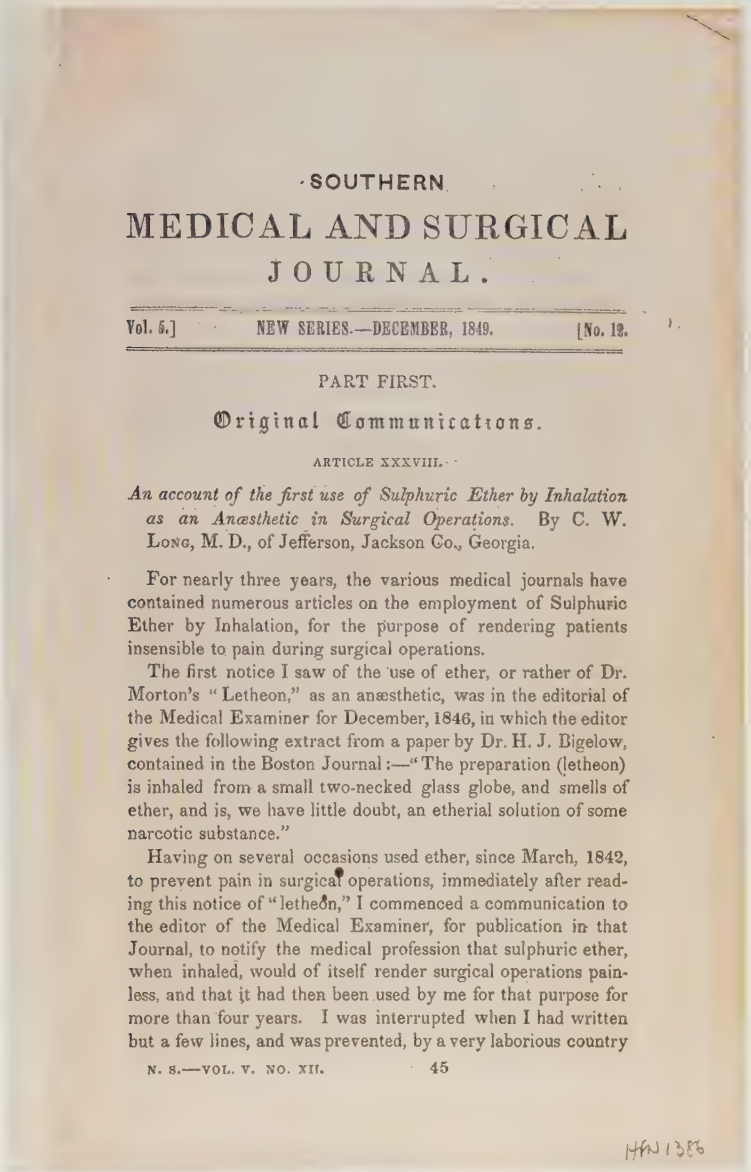
›1175

LOMBROSO, Cesare (1836-1909). *L'Uomo delinquente, studiato in rapporto alla antropologia, alla medicina legale ed alle discipline carcerarie*. Milan: Ulrico Hoepli, 1876.

8° (229 x 156 mm). Mounted lithographed illustration on p. 65, some wood-engraved illustrations in text. (Title- and half-title reinforced along inner margin, some light foxing.) Modern quarter vellum.

FIRST EDITION. Lombroso derived the basis of his thesis from the work of Auguste Comte (1798-1857), and as the leader of an influential school of criminologists maintained that criminal behavior was the result of either inherited physical and mental abnormalitites, or from physical degeneration. Although it contained some fallacies, *L'Uomo delinquente* ("Criminal Man") "was a revolutionary work which not only caused a considerable stir when it first came out but had a practical effect which was wholly beneficial. The division which it indicated between the congenital criminal and those who were tempted to crime by circumstances has had a lasting effect on penal theory. Again, by connecting the treatment of crime with the treatment of insanity, Lombroso initiated a branch of psychiatric research which has cast new light on problems, such as criminal responsibility, which lie at the root of human society" (PMM). Garrison-Morton 174 ("Lombroso inaugurated the doctrine of a 'criminal type'"); PMM 364; Norman 1384.

Estimate: $2,500-3,500



SOUTHERN

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL

JOURNAL.

Vol. 5.] NEW SERIES.—DECEMBER, 1849. [No. 12.

PART FIRST.

Original Communications.

ARTICLE XXXVIII.

An account of the first use of Sulphuric Ether by Inhalation as an Anæsthetic in Surgical Operations. By C. W. Long, M. D., of Jefferson, Jackson Co., Georgia.

For nearly three years, the various medical journals have contained numerous articles on the employment of Sulphuric Ether by Inhalation, for the purpose of rendering patients insensible to pain during surgical operations.

The first notice I saw of the use of ether, or rather of Dr. Morton's "Letheon," as an anæsthetic, was in the editorial of the Medical Examiner for December, 1846, in which the editor gives the following extract from a paper by Dr. H. J. Bigelow, contained in the Boston Journal:—"The preparation (letheon) is inhaled from a small two-necked glass globe, and smells of ether, and is, we have little doubt, an etherial solution of some narcotic substance."

Having on several occasions used ether, since March, 1842, to prevent pain in surgical operations, immediately after reading this notice of "letheon," I commenced a communication to the editor of the Medical Examiner, for publication in that Journal, to notify the medical profession that sulphuric ether, when inhaled, would of itself render surgical operations painless, and that it had then been used by me for that purpose for more than four years. I was interrupted when I had written but a few lines, and was prevented, by a very laborious country

N. S.—VOL. V. NO. XII. 45

HNM 1386

>1176

LONG, Crawford Williamson (1815-1878). *An Account of the First Use of Sulphuric Ether by Inhalation as an Anaesthetic in Surgical Operations* [drop-title]. Extract from: *Southern Medical and Surgical Journal*, New Series, Vol. 5, No. 12 (December 1849), pp. [705]-714. N.p., December, 1849.

5 leaves (216 x 139 mm). (Spine neatly reinforced with cloth tape); cloth slipcase.

FIRST EDITION, offprint issue, of Long's account of the first successful use of sulfuric ether as a surgical anesthetic. William E. Clarke was the first to practice ether anesthesia when he administered ether to a dental patient during a tooth extraction in January 1842. "In March 1842, two months after Clarke's operation, Long removed a tumor from the neck of an etherized patient, who felt no pain during the procedure. Unaware of the historic nature of his work, Long did not publish his results until years after Morton had independently established the use of ether inhalation in surgery. VERY RARE. Cole, *Anesthesia*, pp. 108-115; Fulton-Stanton, *Anesthesia* II.1; Garrison-Morton 5664; Norman 1386.

Estimate: $1,500-2,500

›1177

LORENTZ, Hendrik Antoon (1853-1928). *Versuch einer Theorie der electrischen und optischen Erscheinungen in bewegten Körpern.* Leiden: E. J. Brill, 1895.

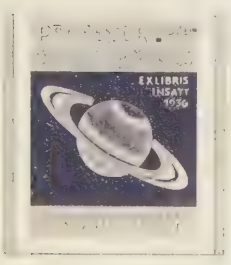
8° (225 x 148 mm). (Faint marginal dampstaining at front and back.) Modern half leather, original printed wrappers preserved. *Provenance*: author's presentation copy (inscribed "vom Verf[asser]" on front wrapper), presumably to: Svante Arrhenius (1859-1927), recipient of the Nobel Prize in physics for 1903 for his theory of electrolytic dissociation (commemorative bookplate inside front wrappers of both works [see below]); Stockholm, Kungl. Vetenskapsakademiens (Academy of Sciences) Bibliotek (bookplate and inkstamps, printed slip indicating "Docent Arrhenius" as owner tipped in at end of second work).

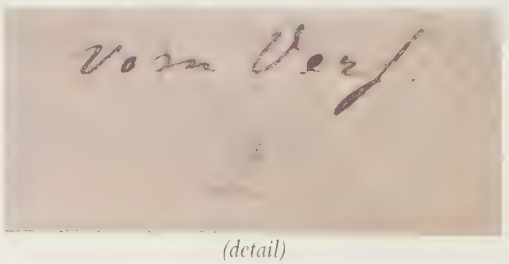
PRESENTATION COPY OF THE FIRST EDITION of the second of Lorentz's two expositions of his electron theory of matter (the first article appeared in 1892), THE MATHEMATICAL FOUNDATION FOR EINSTEIN'S SPECIAL THEORY OF RELATIVITY. "Hertz's experimental and theoretical researches generated widespread interest in Maxwell's theory among Continental physicists. Of the major theoretical statements of Maxwellian electrodynamics following Hertz's researches, several advanced a molecular view of electricity together with a stationary ether. Such theories—soon to be called electron theories—were proposed independently in the early 1890's by Lorentz, by Wiechert, and by Larmor ... Of the three theories, Lorentz' gained the greatest authority on the Continent, in part because of its clear, if ultimately unsatisfactory, dualism of electron and field" (DSB). Lorentz's theory, for which he won the Nobel Prize in physics in 1902 (shared with Pieter Zeeman), rested on the "fundamentally new assumption that the behavior of light and matter could be understood in terms of charged particles" (Norman). His articles contain the mathematical explanation of the results of the Michelson-Morley experiment (see lot 1199), one of several "ether-drift" experiments that had disproved the theory that the speed of light is interfered with by the "luminiferous ether" that was still believed to surround the earth. The ether theory had attempted to explain the so-called "angle of aberration," the fact that in examining any fixed star it is necessary to point the telescope a bit in advance of the star. In this second paper Lorentz explained the optical aberration by his "famous contraction hypothesis" (DSB), proposed independently at the same time by the Irish physicist George F. Fitzgerald, which assumes that matter is of an electrical nature, so that "all electrical particles become shortened when in motion along the direction in which the ether drifts" (PMM). In 1905 Einstein published his special theory of reativity, which refuted the Michelson-Morley experiment as fundamentally flawed since it presumed the existence of an observer independent of and unrelated to the universe, and for which he adopted the equations of Lorentz's theory. "Einstein argued in 1905 that the ether of the electron theory and the related notions of absolute space and time were superfluous or unsuited for the development of a consistent electrodynamics." Although Lorentz admired Einstein's reinterpretations of his equations, "to the end of his life he believed that the ether was a reality and that absolute space and time were meaningful concepts" (DSB). VERY FINE ASSOCIATION COPY, LINKING TWO NOBEL LAUREATES IN PHYSICS. PMM 378(b); Norman 1388.

[*Bound with*:]

LORENTZ. *Sichtbare und unsichtbare Bewegungen.* Translated by Georg Siebert. Braunschweig: Friedrich Viewig und Sohn, 1902. 8°. Line block illustrations. (Bookplate obscuring notice inside front wrapper.) First German edition of Lorentz's *Zichtbare en onzichtbare Bewegingen* (Leiden, 1901). Norman 1389.

Estimate: $3,500-4,500





(detail)

Vom Verf.

VERSUCH EINER THEORIE

DER

ELECTRISCHEN UND OPTISCHEN ERSCHEINUNGEN IN BEWEGTEN KÖRPERN

VON

H. A. LORENTZ,
PROFESSOR AN DER UNIVERSITÄT LEIDEN.

LEIDEN. — E. J. BRILL.
1895.

(actual size)

›1178

LYELL, Charles (1797-1875). *Principles of Geology, being an attempt to explain the former changes of the earth's surface, by reference to causes now in operation.* London: John Murray, 1830-33.

3 volumes, 8° (224 x 139 mm). Frontispieces (hand-colored aquatints in vols. 2 and 3), 7 engraved plates including 2 hand-colored maps (one folding), numerous illustrations in text (some offsetting and spotting to plates). Original boards, uncut (modern board rebacking with labels in facsimile); cloth folding case. *Provenance*: Lady (later Countess) Guilford (signature on front cover of vols. 2 and 3).

FIRST EDITION, PRESENTING LYELL'S DOCTRINE OF UNIFORMITARIANISM. "Lyell insisted that the past must be interpreted in terms of the forces now in progress. Darwin, who took this work with him on the *Beagle*, acknowledged his debt to it" (Dibner, *Heralds of Science* 96). Grolier/Horblit 70; Ward-Carozzi 1407; Norman 1398.

(3)

Estimate: $2,500-3,500

○1179

LYELL, Charles (1797-1875). *Elements of Geology*. London: John Murray, 1838. 12° (189 x 110 mm). Hand-colored engraved frontispiece, numerous illustrations in text. Original plain gray boards, uncut (modern paper rebacking, preserving original printed spine label). *Provenance*: H. Senhouse (signature dated 1838 on pastedown). FIRST EDITION OF "THE FIRST MODERN TEXT-BOOK OF GEOLOGY" (Wilson). Ward-Carozzi 1420; Wilson, pp. 503-508; Norman 1399. — *The Geological Evidences of the Antiquity of Man with Remarks on theories of the Origin of Species by Variation*. London: John Murray, 1863. 8° (221 x 140 mm). 2 plates (including frontispiece), numerous illustrations in text. Original green cloth (recased). *Provenance*: Francis Boott (1792-1863), physician (presentation inscription from the author on the half-title: "Dr. Boott / with the author's regards / Feby. 4, 1863"); Martin A.C. Hinton (signature on half-title). PRESENTATION COPY OF THE FIRST EDITION. Contains "Lyell's first published statements about Darwin's theory of evolution by natural selection" (Garrison-Morton 204.1). Norman 1400.

(2)

Estimate: $800-1,200

○1180

McADAM, John Loudon (1756-1836). *Remarks on the Present System of Road Making*. Bristol: J.M. Gutch, 1816.

8° (222 x 138 mm). Original brown printed wrappers, uncut; cloth folding case. *Provenance*: D. Erskine (presentation inscription from the author inside front wrapper: "To D. Erskine / from the Author").

PRESENTATION COPY OF THE FIRST EDITION. "McAdam revolutionized the practice of road-building by proving that it was the native soil, not the customary labor-intensive stone foundation, that supported the weight of road traffic" (Norman). His system enabled the construction and maintenance of more durable roads at a cheaper cost, contributing to the growth and improvement of transportation in the nineteenth century. PRESENTATION COPIES ARE VERY RARE. Singer, *Technology* IV, pp. 527-538; Norman 1401.

Estimate: $1,500-2,500

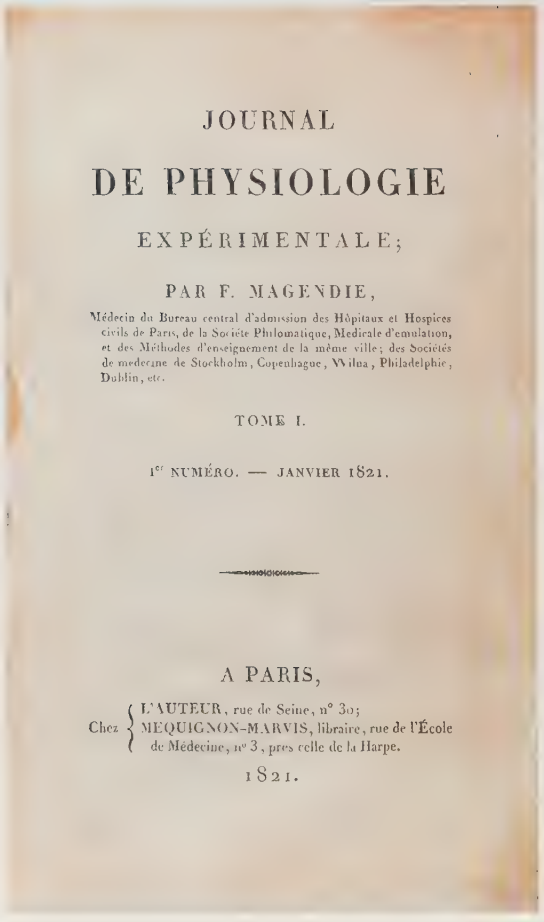
○1181

MCDOWELL, Ephraim (1771-1830). "Three Cases of Extirpation of Diseased Ovaria." In: *The Eclectic Repertory and Analytical Review. Medical and Philosophical...* Vol. VII. 1817, pp. 242-244. Philadelphia: T. Dobson, 1817.

8° (210 x 132 mm). Contemporary tree sheep, red and black spine label (light rubbing to spine and edges).

FIRST APPEARANCE of McDowell's account of the first successful ovariotomy, removing a cystic ovary weighing 22 1/2 pounds, which he performed in his house in Danville, Kentucky, in December 1809. RARE. Garrison-Morton 6023; Norman 1403.

Estimate: $800-1,200



JOURNAL

DE PHYSIOLOGIE

EXPÉRIMENTALE;

PAR F. MAGENDIE,

Médecin du Bureau central d'admission des Hôpitaux et Hospices civils de Paris, de la Société Philomatique, Medicale d'emulation, et des Méthodes d'enseignement de la même ville; des Sociétés de medecine de Stockholm, Copenhague, Wilna, Philadelphie, Dublin, etc.

TOME I.

1^er^ NUMÉRO. — JANVIER 1821.

A PARIS,

Chez { L'AUTEUR, rue de Seine, n° 30;
MEQUIGNON-MARVIS, libraire, rue de l'École de Médecine, n° 3, près celle de la Harpe.

1821.

›1182

MAGENDIE, François (1783-1855). *Journal de physiologie expérimentale* (Vol. I); *Journal de physiologie expérimentale et pathologique* (Vols II-VIII). Paris: the author; Méquignon-Marvis (Vols I-III); Méquignon-Marvis (Vols IV-VIII), 1821-1828.

8 volumes, 8° (202 x 127 mm). 13 engraved plates (11 folding); one lithographed plate with removable foetus printed on recto and verso (occasional marginal tears, not affecting text; some minor foxing, a few plates cropped close, just catching captions). Contemporary red diced half morocco, marbled boards, gilt-lettered spines (some mildew to spines, slight wear to extremities). *Provenance*: James Aitken Meigs, M.D; Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (bookplate, recording the donation of Dr. Meigs' library to the Academy, 1895; stamp on titlepages; withdrawal stamps).

FIRST EDITIONS. Magendie founded this quarterly journal in 1821, the year of his election to the Académie des Sciences and the Académie Royale de Médecine. Some of his own most important work appeared here, including the finding which has been called the most important single discovery in physiology after Harvey: the announcement in 1822 (in "Expériences sur les fonctions des racines des nerfs rachidiens," vol. 2, 1822, pp. 276-279) that "section of the dorsal root abolishes sensation, section of ventral roots abolish movement and section of both roots abolishes both sensation and motor activity." This knowledge, that the anterior root is motor and the dorsal root sensory, has often been attributed incorrectly by many, including Romberg, Flourens and Sherrington, to Charles Bell. Magendie's other important contributions include papers on the absorption of fluids and semisolids by the blood vessels as well as the lymphatics (Vol. I, pp. 18-31), and the first accurate description of the cerebrospinal fluid (Vol. V, pp. 27-37; Vol. VII, pp. 1-29; 66-82). VERY RARE. Garrison-Morton 598, 1256, 1256.1, 1392; Grolier *Medicine* 58; Norman 1418.

(8)

Estimate: $2,000-3,000

○1183

MAGENDIE, François (1783-1855). *Mémoire sur le vomissement.* Paris: Crochard, 1813. 8° (Minor foxing to title and some text). Contemporary half sheep, marbled boards (joints cracked, extremities worn). *Provenance*: Medical & Chirurgical Society of Aberdeen (stamp on title). FIRST EDITION IN BOOK FORM. Describing the physiology of vomiting, and so demonstrating the passive role of the stomach, against Haller's commonly accepted theory that the stomach was an active organ. The article had previously appeared in *Procès-verbal de l'Académie des Sciences* 5 (1813). Garrison-Morton 985 (English translation in *Philosophical Transactions*, London 1813); Norman 1414. — [*Bound with*:] MAGENDIE. *Recherches physiologiques et cliniques sur l'emploi de l'acide prussique ou hydro-cyanique dans le traitement des maladies de poitrine.* Paris: Méquignon-Marvis, 1819. 8°. (Occasional spotting.) FIRST EDITION IN BOOK FORM. Previously printed in *Procés-verbal de l'Académie des Sciences* 6 (1817), and describing the extreme toxicity of prussic acid. Magendie recommended Gay-Lussac's method of preparation when used in the treatment of pulmonary disease, to ensure correct strength and therefore dosage. Norman 1417. — [*Bound with*:] MAGENDIE. *Mémoire sur quelque découvertes récentes relatives aux fonctions du systéme nerveux.* Paris: Méquignon-Marvis, 1823. 8°. *Provenance*: Medical & Chirurgical Society of Aberdeen (stamp). FIRST EDITION. A summary of recent discoveries in neurophysiology. Norman 1419. — MAGENDIE. *Mémoire sur l'usage de l'épiglotte dans la déglutition, présenté à la 1re classe le 22 mars 1813 ... suivi du rapport fait à la classe par MM. Pinel et Percy, et d'un mémoire sur les images qui se forment au fond de l'oeil.* Paris: Méquignon-Marvis, 1813. 8°. (Occasional minor spotting). 19th-century quarter blue cloth, paper spine label, marbled boards. FIRST EDITION IN BOOK FORM. Previously printed in *Procès-verbeaux de l'Académie des Sciences*, Vol. V (1813). Magendie's demonstration that the epiglottis is not essential to the swallowing process, together with a description of his method of demonstrating retinal images using the eye of an albino rabbit. Norman 1415. — MAGENDIE. *Précis élémentaire de physiologie.* Paris: Méquignon-Marvis, 1816. 2 volumes, 8°. (Minor spotting throughout). Contemporary quarter speckled calf, gilt spines with red leather labels, marbled boards. FIRST EDITION, "THE FIRST MODERN PHYSIOLOGY TEXT BOOK in which doctrine gave way to simple, precise descriptions of experimental facts. Vol. 2 contains Magendie's classic demonstration of the importance of nitrogenous food, or protein, in the food supply of mammals" (Garrison-Morton 597.1). *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1379; Waller 6135; Norman 1416.

(4)

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

○1184

MAINDRON, Ernest (1838-1908). *L'Académie des Sciences. Histoire de l'Académie - Fondation de l'Institut National - Bonaparte Membre de l'Institut National.* Paris: Baillière, 1888.

8° (240 x 154 mm). Half-title, text illustrations, 10 plates (4 folding, 1 hand-colored). Contemporary speckled paper boards, new morocco spine and label (old clippings regarding the Institut neatly pasted to endleaves, very slight rubbing to boards). *Provenance*: Ed. Bonnet (book-label).

FIRST EDITION. EXTRA-ILLUSTRATED with 16 Autograph letters signed from various early nineteenth-century members of the Academy including Baume, Bertrand (2), Desnoyer, and others; a printed ticket to the 100th "Séance publique des cinq Académies," held in 1895; a large, folding 4-page register headed "Etat de Distribution," arranged in columns, listing payments to members who attended the November 1825 convocation of the Academie, and signed by 66 Academicians, who include: Ampère, Arago, Biot, Cauchy, Chaptal, Cuvier, Delalande, de Prony, Fresnel, Gay-Lussac, Lamarck, Laplace, Legendre, Pinel, Silvestre, St. Hilaire, and others. Norman 1424.

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

›1185

MANSON, Patrick (1844-1922). "Further Observations on *Filaria sanguinis hominis*". [Extract from: *Medical Reports, China Imperial Maritime Customs*, special series no. 2, 14th issue (September 1877, published 1878)]. [London, 1878].

4° (280 x 215 mm). Caption title; 4 folding lithographed plates, the first and third printed on rectos and versos. (A few small marginal tears to plates, minor creasing to 1 plate, marginal dampstain to first few leaves). Bound with 13 offprints of medical and zoological articles by various authors, including two by Manson (see below), in contemporary cloth-backed marbled boards, spine gilt lettered "Miscellaneous Papers, Virchow Ankester Manson [etc.]" (joints and extremities rubbed). *Provenance*: Timothy Richards Lewis (1841-1886), surgeon in the Indian Army Medical Service, specialist in tropical medicine, pioneer researcher into blood parasites, whose own work on *Filaria sanguinis hominis* played a central role in Manson's discovery of the carrier of elephantiasis (presentation inscriptions on most of the non-Manson offprints, bookplate); Alistair Livingston Gunn (bookplate, presentation A.L.S. to the following, 24 December [19]60, tipped to front free endpaper); William Derek Foster, historian of parasitology and microbiology (presentation letter from Gunn, bookplate); London, Royal College of Pathologists (bookplate).

FIRST EDITION, journal issue, announcing the discovery of the cause of elephantiasis, the first human disease known to require the participation of an insect host. Manson was a medical officer with the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, first in Formosa and later in Amoy in mainland China. During his 23 years in Asia he meticulously recorded his observations of a large variety of previously unstudied tropical diseases, developing at an early date a special interest in the causes and treatment of elephantiasis. In 1874 Manson came across an obscure article by Timothy Richards Lewis (owner of this copy) on the nematode hematozoa, in which Lewis presented the first description of microfilariae in human blood, named by him *Filaria sanguinis hominis* (F.S.H.). Lewis suggested that these organisms were the immature form of a larger adult worm. Realizing the significance of Lewis's discovery, Manson began carrying out experiments on the life cycle of F.S.H. Methodical observations of the blood samples of humans carrying the parasites led Manson to discover the periodicity phenomenon of microfilariae, i.e., their greater concentration in the blood during the night than during daylight. This and other observations led him to the momentous discovery that F.S.H. is an embryo worm that continues its life cycle within the body of the common tropical mosquito, developing into the parasite *Wuchereria bancrofti*, which is retransmitted to humans and is the cause of filarial elephantiasis. Due to the lack of literature on the life cycle of mosquitoes, Manson erroneously concluded that the parasite was transmitted to humans through the ingestion of mosquito larvae in water, rather than through mosquito bites. Nevertheless, his experiments provided the first proof of the involvement of an insect carrier in the life cycle of a parasite, and the first proof that infectious diseases can be spread by animal carriers. Manson went on to make important discoveries on the transmission of malaria, and wrote the first great textbook of tropical medicine (*Tropical Diseases*, 1898). SUPERB ASSOCIATION COPY. Garrison-Morton 5435.1; Norman 1434.

[*Bound with*:]

Notes on Tinea imbricata, an Undescribed Species of Body Ringworm. [N.p., n.d, between 1875 and 1883?]. Half-title; one lithographic plate printed on recto and verso, and 5 mounted albumen photographs by E. Rocher. Manuscript correction on p. 9. (3 photographs badly faded, light creasing to text.) FIRST EDITION of Manson's experimental proof that *Tinea imbricata* is a distinct disease from *Tinea circinata*. Norman 1435. — *Report on Haemotozoa.* [Offprint or extract from *Medical Reports, China Imperial Maritime Customs* 13 (January-March 1877)]. [N.p., n.d.]. Line block illustrations, 5 full-page. On blood parasites in Chinese dogs. [Not listed in Norman catalogue].

Bound with 11 other offprints, extracts, and pamphlets, some illustrated, the majority inscribed to Lewis:

[VIRCHOW, Rudolf Carl.] KLEBS, Edwin. *Vortrag über Cellularpathologie und Infectionskrankheiten, gehalten in der 51. Versammlung Deutscher Naturforscher und Aerzte zu Cassel.* [N.p., after 1858].

LANKESTER, Edwin Ray. *On the Hearts of Ceratodus, Protopterus, and Chimaera.* Offprint from the *Transactions of the Zoological Society* X, part xi (1879).

RÜDINGER. *Die Unterschiede der Grosshirnwindungen nach dem Geschlechte bei Zwillingen.* [N.p.n.d.]

Die IX. allgemeine Versammlung der deutschen Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte zu Kiel am 12. bis 14. August 1878...redigirt von Professor Dr. Johannes Ranke. Munich, 1878.

KLEIN, Edward Emanuel. *Research on the Smallpox of Sheep.* Offprint from the *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society* 165, part 1 (1874).

PETTENKOFER, Max Josef von. *Antrag... an die Internationale Sanitätsconferenz.* [Vienna, 1874].

SONSINO, Prospero. "Ricerche intorno alla Bilharzia haematobia in relazione colla Ematuria endemica dell'Egitto..." (1875). - "Intorno ad un nuovo parassito del bue (Bilharzia bovis)" (1876). Extracts from the *Rendiconto della Reale Accademica delle Scienze fisiche e matematiche*, 1875-1876.

FRITSCH, Gustav Theodor. *Über das Stereoskopische Sehen im Mikroskop und die Herstellung stereoskopischer Mikrotypen auf photographischem Wege.* Offprint from the *Festschrift zur Feier des Hundertjährigen Bestehens der Gesellschaft Naturforschender Freunde zu Berlin.* Berlin, 1873.

EBERTH, Carl Joseph. *Zur Kenntniss der Bacteritischen Mykosen.* Leipzig, 1872.

BUHL, Ludwig von and A. Zenetti. *Das pathologische Institut der K. Universität München.* Munich, [n.d. (date cropped)].

Estimate: $1,500-2,000

○1186

[MATHEMATICS]. — BOLYAI, János (1802-1860). "The Science Absolute of Space," translated by George Bruce Halsted (1853-1922), extract from: *Scientiae baccalaureus*, Vol. I, No. 4, pp. [203]-260. [Austin, 1891]. 8°. Later wrappers. First Edition in English, journal issue. An offprint of Halsted's translation was published at the same time which contains the phrase: "Reprinted from Scientiae baccalaureus..." Norman 260. — GRASSMANN, Hermann (1809-1877). *Die Wissenschaft der extensiven Grösse oder die Ausdehnungslehre ein neuer Zweig der Mathematik dargestellt*. Leipzig, 1844. 8°. Contemporary half sheep gilt. FIRST EDITION. Kline, pp. 782-85; Norman 932. — MARKOV, Andrei Andreevich (1856-1922). *O nekotorykh prilozheniiakh algebraicheskikh nepreryvnykh drobei* [in Russian]. St. Petersburg, 1884. 8°. Original printed gray wrappers. FIRST EDITION. Norman 1442. — SYLVESTER, James Joseph (1814-1897). *On a Theory of the Syzygetic Relations of Two Rational Integral Functions*. Offprint from: *Philosophical Transactions*, part III for 1853. London, 1853. 4°. Disbound. FIRST EDITION, offprint issue, PRESENTATION COPY inscribed by the author on the title-page. Norman 2044. — SYLVESTER. Another copy (uninscribed), bound in original gilt-lettered blue cloth. Norman 2045. (5)

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

○1187

MATTHEW, Patrick (1790-1874). *On Naval Timber and Arboriculture*. Edinburgh: Adam Black; London: Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, and Green, 1831.

8° (223 x 140 mm). Contemporary cloth, paper spine label (joints repaired, darkening to spine, chipping to label). *Provenance*: George Taylor (signature on half title).

FIRST EDITION. In the appendix to this book, Matthew anticipated Darwin's *Origin*. He uses the expression "natural process of selection" to describe his theory of evolution by natural selection. Garrison-Morton 216.3; Norman 1457.

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

○1188

MAXWELL, James Clerk (1831-1879). "A Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetic Field." In: *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society*, 155, Part I (1865), pp. 459-512. London: Taylor and Francis, 1865.

4° (230 x 300 mm). Original gray printed wrappers, UNCUT AND UNOPENED.

FIRST EDITION of the fourth of Maxwell's five important papers on the foundations of electromagnetic theory published between 1855 and 1868. "By 1863 ... Maxwell had found a link of a purely phenomenological kind between electromagnetic quantities and the velocity of light. His fourth paper ... clinched matters. It provided a new theoretical framework for the subject, based on experiment and a few general principles, from which the propagation of electromagnetic waves through space followed without any special assumptions about molecular vortices or the forces between electric particles" (DSB). "Clerk Maxwell, who may well be judged the greatest theoretical physicist of the nineteenth century, was happy to acknowledge his debt to Faraday; for what he did was to construct the mathematical theory of the field ... In the present paper the consideration of 'mechanical models' representing the interplay and movement of electromagnetic forces on the field [of magnetic force, as conceived by Faraday], which Maxwell had pursued in earlier papers, was abandoned: the developed field-theory, expressed in twenty equations, was purely and elegantly mathematical" (PMM). Dibner *Heralds of Science* 68; PMM 355; Wheeler Gift Catalogue 3463; Norman 1465.

Estimate: $2,500-3,500

$\sim(\sim p \vee \sim q)$ will mean "it is false that either p is false or q is false," which is equivalent to "p and q are both true"; and so on. For the present, p and q must be elementary propositions.

The above are all the primitive ideas required in the theory of deduction. Other primitive ideas will be introduced in Section B.

Definition of Implication.† When a proposition q follows from a proposition p, so that if p is true, q must also be true, we say that p *implies* q. The idea of implication, in the form in which we require it, can be defined. The meaning to be given to implication in what follows may at first sight appear somewhat artificial; but although there are other legitimate meanings, the one here adopted is very much more convenient for our purposes than any of its rivals. The essential property that we require of implication is this: "What is implied by a true proposition is true." It is in virtue of this property that implication yields proofs. But this property by no means determines whether anything, and if so what, is implied by a false proposition. What it does determine is that, if p implies q, then it cannot be the case that p is true and q is false, *i.e.* it must be the case that either p is false or q is true. The most convenient interpretation of implication is to say, conversely, that if either p is false or q is true, then "p implies q" is to be true. Hence "p implies q" is to be defined to mean: "Either p is false or q is true." Hence we put:

***1·01.** $p \supset q . = . \sim p \vee q$ Df.

Here the letters "Df" stand for "definition." They and the sign of equality together are to be regarded as forming one symbol, standing for "is defined to mean*." Whatever comes to the left of the sign of equality is defined to mean the same as what comes to the right of it. Definition is not among the primitive ideas, because definitions are concerned solely with the symbolism, not with what is symbolised; they are introduced for practical convenience, and are theoretically unnecessary.

In virtue of the above definition, when "$p \supset q$" holds, then either p is false or q is true; hence if p is true, q must be true. Thus the above definition preserves the essential characteristic of implication; it gives, in fact, the most general meaning compatible with the preservation of this characteristic.

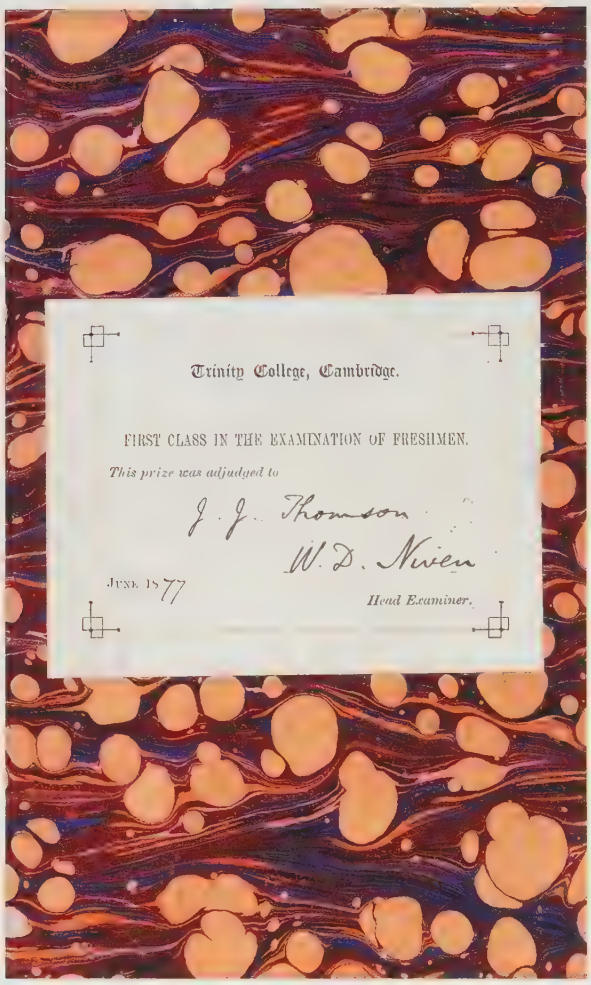
Primitive Propositions.

***1·1.** Anything implied by a true elementary proposition is true. Pp†.

The above principle will be extended in *9 to propositions which are not elementary. It is not the same as "*if* p is true, then *if* p implies q, q is

* The sign of equality not followed by the letters "Df" will have a different meaning, to be defined later.

† The letters "Pp" stand for "primitive proposition," as with Peano.



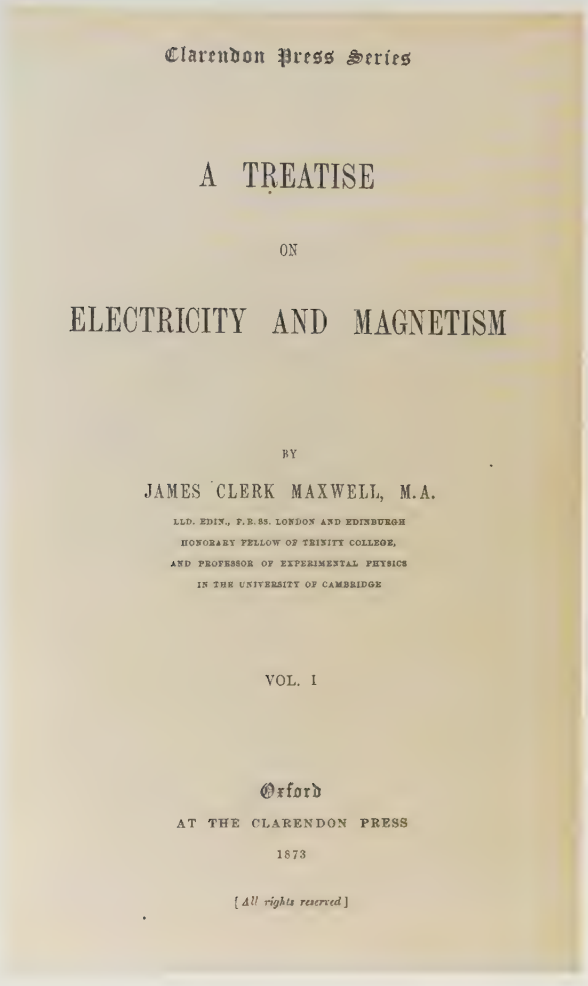
›1189

MAXWELL, James Clerk (1831-1879). *A Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism.* Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1873.

2 volumes, 8° (215 x 136 mm). Half-titles, errata leaves in each volume, line block figures and two wood engravings in text, 21 lithographic plates. 1:Ff2 blank removed; without the 8-leaf publisher's catalog sometimes bound at the end of vol. 2. (A few insignificant small stains.) Contemporary calf gilt prize binding, arms of Trinity College, Cambridge on sides and upper and lower compartments of spines, red and black calf lettering-pieces (joints, backstrips and extremities worn).

Provenance: Joseph John Thomson (1856-1940), discoverer of the electron, Nobel Laureate (1906), President of the Royal Society (from 1915), disciple of Maxwell and editor of the third edition of Maxwell's *Treatise* (bookplate stating that the copy was awarded to Thomson as a first class prize for his placement in the freshmen examination at Trinity College, dated June 1877; his marginal pencil and ink annotations on approximately 20 pages).

IMPORTANT ASSOCIATION COPY OF THE FIRST EDITION, second issue, with the errata leaves, of Maxwell's major work, which demonstrated the importance of electricity to physics as a whole. The *Treatise on Electricity* inaugurated the second of two major periods in Maxwell's researches into electricity and electromagnetism. An extremely difficult book, "the position of the *Treatise* is peculiar. Most readers come to it expecting a systematic exposition of its author's ideas which makes further reference to earlier writings unnecessary. With many writers the expectation might be legitimate; with Maxwell it is a mistake ... The truth is that by 1868 Maxwell had already begun to think beyond his



Clarendon Press Series

A TREATISE

ON

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM

BY

JAMES CLERK MAXWELL, M.A.

LLD. EDIN., F.R.SS. LONDON AND EDINBURGH

HONORARY FELLOW OF TRINITY COLLEGE,

AND PROFESSOR OF EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS

IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

VOL. I

Oxford

AT THE CLARENDON PRESS

1873

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theory. He saw electricity not as just another branch of physics but... 'as an aid to the interpretation of nature ... and [as a means of] promoting the progress of science' [Preface, p. vii]. Wishing, therefore, to follow up questions with wider scientific ramifications, he gave the *Treatise* a loose-knit structure, organized on historical and experimental rather than deductive lines" (DSB). One of the consequences of Maxwell's earlier field-theory (see preceding lot) was "that an electromagnetic disturbance, or wave, should travel through space with the speed of light, a circumstance impelling Maxwell to define light as an electromagnetic phenomenon" (PMM 355), a correspondence later demonstrated by Hertz. Thus stated, this proposition is perhaps the most easily grasped by the layman of all those set forth in Maxwell's *Treatise*, which also includes an "investigation of moving frames of references, which in Einstein's hands were to revolutionize physics; [and] proofs of the existence of electromagnetic waves" (Norman).

This copy is of the greatest historic importance, having been owned and annotated by Maxwell's disciple, the physicist J. J. Thomson, Maxwell's successor at the Cavendish Laboratory at Cambridge and the continuator of his work. Given to Thomson as a freshman at Cambridge, this copy is likely to have been the stimulus for his interest in Maxwell's work, which determined the direction of his entire scientific career. "Although the two never met, Thomson's scientific work was so closely linked with that of his predecessor as to be impossible to describe separately" (DSB). The occasional notes in this copy may have served for Thomson's preparation of a third edition of Maxwell's work, published in 1891, and for his 1893 supplement to the *Treatise* (*Notes on Recent Researches in Electricity and Magnetism*, see lot 1322) which deals largely with the solution of various extremely complex mathematical problems. Grolier/Horblit 72; Wheeler Gift Catalogue 1872; Norman 1466.

(2)

Estimate: $10,000-15,000

›1190

MAXWELL, James Clerk (1831-1879). *A Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism.* Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1873.

2 volumes, 8° (215 x 136 mm). Half-titles, errata leaves in each volume, line block figures and two wood engravings in text, 21 lithographic plates. 1:Ff2 blank present; 8-leaf publisher's catalog bound at end (unopened). (Quire 1:E loose in sewing.) Original maroon cloth (joints and extremities scuffed, spines slightly faded, inner hinges cracked or weak); folding cloth box. *Provenance*: Charles Pendlebury, mathematician, author of several arithmetic textbooks (St. John's College, Cambridge, bookplate).

FIRST EDITION, second issue, with the errata leaves, and without the words "just published" in the advertisement for the present work on p, 10 of the publisher's catalogue. A very good copy. Grolier/Horblit 72; Wheeler Gift Catalogue 1872; Norman 1467.

Estimate: $1,500-2,000

›1191

MAYER, Julius Robert (1814-1878). *Die organische Bewegung in ihrem Zusammenhange mit dem Stoffwechsel.* Heilbronn: Drechsler, 1845.

8° (202 x 127 mm). Errata leaf at end. (Scattered light foxing.) Original blindstamped cloth, spine gilt lettered and decorated (small portion of lower spine end chipped away, spine repaired). *Provenance*: F. Denervaud (signature on front free endpaper).

FIRST EDITION. A prosperous physician from Heilbronn, Mayer "was one of the early formulators of the principle of conservation of energy" (DSB). In this work, conceived as an attack on Liebig's chemical theory of animal heat, Mayer extended the principle "to cover the entire organic realm, establishing conservation of force as the basis of all physiology: plants convert the sun's energy into latent chemical force, which is then consumed as food by animals and converted into body heat and mechanical muscle force" (Norman). Waller 10945; Norman 1470.

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

○1192

MAYER, Julius Robert (1814-1878). *Bemerkungen über das mechanische Aequivalent der Wärme.* Heilbronn und Leipzig: Johann Ulrich Landherr, 1851. 8°. Original gray printed wrappers. *Provenance*: Rudolf von Hasslingen (signature on upper cover and ink library stamp in title); Jankok (bookplate). FIRST EDITION. "The personal misfortunes of this genius (including neglect, impugned insanity and attempted suicide) have dulled the brilliance of his contributions to the mechanics of energy convertibility" (Dibner *Heralds of Science* 157). Wheeler Gift Catalogue 1211; Norman 1471. — *Ueber das Santonin. Eine Inaugural-Dissertation...* Heilbronn: Maximilian Müller, 1838. 8°. Self-wrappers. *Provenance*: Starkenstein (ink stamp on title). FIRST EDITION of Mayer's doctorial thesis. Norman 1469. — *Naturwissenschaftliche Vorträge.* Stuttgart: J.G. Cotta, 1871. 8°. Original printed wrappers, uncut (marginal repairs to wrappers); cloth folding case. *Provenance*: Professor Arnold (inscribed and signed by Mayer on inner front wrapper). FIRST EDITION, PRESENTATION COPY. Norman 1472.

(3)

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

○1193

MAYO, Herbert (1796-1852). *Anatomical and Physiological Commentaries.* Numbers I-II [all published]. London: Thomas and George Underwood, August 1822 - July 1823.

2 parts in one volume, 8° (210 x 131 mm). 15 lithographed folding plates (a few minor stains, one plate with institutional stamp on recto). Contemporary half calf, marbled boards (covers rubbed). *Provenance*: Steevens Hospital Medical and Surgical Library (ink stamps on titles and a few margins).

FIRST EDITIONS. The first number contains Mayo's description of his discovery of the functions of the Vth and VIIth cranial nerves. The second number contains his demonstration that a "circumscribed segment of the nervous system (in this case, a section of the brain containing the optic tubercles and the crura) sufficed to produce muscular action" (Norman). Garrison-Morton 1390; Norman 1473.

Estimate: $800-1,200

›1194

MECKEL, Johann Friedrich (1781-1833). *System der vergleichenden Anatomie.* Halle: Renger, 1822-1831 (Vols. I-V) and Waisenhaus, 1833 (Vol. VI).

6 volumes bound in 7. 8° (207 x 121 mm). Contemporary green glazed paper boards, spines gilt, each with two paper spine labels (spines faded, 2 spine labels missing). *Provenance*: Carl Graf Attems; Strasbourg Faculté des Sciences (ink stamps on title).

FIRST EDITION. Meckel studied comparative anatomy with Blumenbach at the University of Göttingen, and in Paris with Cuvier, Geoffroy St-Hilaire and Humboldt. "Meckel is considered the greatest comparative anatomist before Johannes Müller" (Garrison-Morton 318). Waller 6411 (Vols I-IV); Norman 1482A.

(7)

Estimate: $600-800

›1195

[MEDICAL ATLASES]. — RETZIUS, Magnus Gustaf (1842-1919). *Das Menschenhirn. Studien in der makroskopischen Morphologie.* Stockholm: Königliche Buchdruckerei; P.A. Nordstedt & Söner, 1896. 2°. Numerous text illustrations (text volume). 96 lithographed and collotype plates (atlas). Original half white leather-grain cloth, gilt spines with red and black leather labels, blue printed boards. FIRST EDITION. An atlas of gross comparative cerebral morphology, illustrating human, simian and subprimate brains. Garrison-Morton 1426; Norman 1825. — BRAUNE, Christian Wilhelm (1831-1892). *Topographisch-anatomischer Atlas. Nach Durchschnitten an gefrornen Cadavern.* Leipzig: Veit & Comp., 1872. 2°. Numerous text illustrations, 31 lithographed plates with hand-coloring, 2 folding (occasional spotting). Modern half black morocco, gilt-lettered spine, gray boards. *Provenance*: Prof. Dr. K. Reingold (stamp on slip pasted to title); "VAB" (stamp on slip pasted to title). FIRST EDITION. "A classical work, representing [frozen] sections of the male and female body in three planes, from preparations made with a special freezing mixture of Braune's invention. The drawings were first made on tracing paper over a thin layer of ice covering the delineated structures" (Choulant-Frank, p. 409). Garrison-Morton 424; Norman 335.

(3)

Estimate: $800-1,200

○1196

[MEDICAL BIOGRAPHIES]. — THACHER, James (1754-1844). *American Medical Biography: or memoirs of eminent physicians who have flourished in America. To which is prefixed a succinct history of medical science in the United States, from the first settlement of the country.* Boston: Richardson & others, 1828. 2 volumes bound in 1, 8°. 11 lithographed and 2 mezzotint portrait plates. Original half morocco gilt, marbled boards. *Provenance*: A. Brandford (author's presentation inscription on title: "A. Brandford/ from the author"); John C. Warren (1778-1856), the American surgeon who participated in Morton's demonstration of ether anaesthetic (engraved armorial bookplate); Harvey Cushing (booklabel, stamped "withdrawn"); Yale Medical Library (bookplate on back pastedown). FIRST EDITION, PRESENTATION COPY. "A valuable source of information on the early medical history of the United States" (Garrison-Morton 6710). Norman 2063. — [MACMICHAEL, William (1784-1839)]. *The Gold-headed Cane.* London: John Murray, 1827. 8°. Numerous text illustrations. Contemporary half calf, marbled boards (slightly scraped). *Provenance*: John, Duke of Bedford (engraved armorial bookplate). FIRST EDITION. The adventures of a gold-headed cane which in succession belonged to Radcliffe, Mead, Askew, William and David Pitcairn and Baillie, before retiring to the library of the Royal College of Physicians in London. Biographies of the owners, as well as interesting insights on the practice of medicine in 18th-century England. Cushing M48; Garrison-Morton 6709; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1397; Osler 6717; Waller 16091; Norman 1409. — POWER, D'Arcy (1855-1941). *Selected Writings.* Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1931. 4°. Photo-engraved portrait frontispiece of the author, 16 photographic plates, unnumbered folding plate, text illustrations. Original blue cloth, uncut. *Provenance*: Walter R. Bett (1903-1968), medical historian, subscriber and member of the committee that commissioned this collection of Power's historical, biographical, bibliographical and surgical writings in celebration of his seventy-fifth birthday (inscribed on title "D'Arcy Power/ amico suo/ W.R. Bett," with manuscript and printed ephemera tipped in). FIRST EDITION. Norman 1739.

(3)

Estimate: $800-1,200

○1197

MENDEL, Johann Gregor (1822-1884). "Versuche über Pflanzen-Hybriden." In: *Verhandlungen des naturforschenden Vereines in Brünn* 4 (1865), "Abhandlungen" pp. [3]-47. Brünn: Im Verlage des Vereines; aus Georg Gastls Buchdruckerei, 1866.

8° (239 x 154 mm). Original printed gray wrappers (light foxing, cracks and some chipping to spine, minor chipping at edges of lower cover); morocco-backed folding case. *Provenance*: 19th-century shelfmark label pasted to upper cover; Herbert McLean Evans (1882-1971), biologist, discoverer of Vitamin E and of the growth hormone of the pituitary gland, pioneer collector of science books (autograph card loosely inserted); Harrison D. Horblit (bookplate).

FIRST EDITION OF "ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT PAPERS IN THE HISTORY OF BIOLOGY, AND THE FOUNDATION OF GENETIC STUDIES" (DSB). The son of an Austrian peasant, Mendel became a monk and later abbot of the Augustinian monastery in Brünn (now Brno), and was a devotee of plant breeding, and set out in the mid 1850s to explore the effects of cross-fertilization in plants. His paper "reports the results of ten years of experimental work on artificial plant hybridization, during which he followed a program designed to test his working hypothesis that hereditary matter is discrete and particulate. Mendel bred and cultivated nearly thirty thousand pea plants, performing careful statistical analyses of the distribution of seven pairs of mutually exclusive seed and plant characteristics—a manageable number that allowed him to observe all possible combinations of traits" (Grolier *Medicine*). The surprising result of Mendel's years of methodical research and systematic statistical analysis was his discovery of the "Mendelian ratios," a mathematical expression of the pattern of dominant and recessive hereditary traits, possibly "the most significant single achievement in the history of genetics" (Garrison-Morton). Related to this discovery was Mendel's recognition of the independence of each set of traits in a hybrid from all other differences in the two parental plants (later known as Mendel's law of independent assortment).

Not the least important aspect of Mendel's work was his methodology: "He reduced the hitherto extremely complex problem of crossing and heredity to an elementary level appropriate to exact analysis. He left nothing to chance ... Altogether new was his use of large populations of experimental plants, which allowed him to express his experimental results in numbers and subject them to mathematical treatment. By the statistical analysis of large numbers Mendel succeeded in extracting 'laws' from seemingly random phenomena. This method, quite common today, was then entirely novel" (DSB).

Although Mendel's paper was distributed, in journal form, to 134 scientific institutions in various countries, and, in an offprint of 40 copies (of which about 10 are now known), to colleagues and correspondents at the author's disgression. It was not taken note of and fell into obscurity. "In 1900, within a two-month period, there appeared three preliminary reports by Hugo de Vries, Carl Correns, and Erich von Tschermak, who, working independently in Amsterdam, Tübingen, and Vienna respectively, attained the same results almost simultaneously. Each of them stated that just before completing his work, he learned that he had been preceded, by several decades, by a virtually unknown monk" (DSB). The rediscovery of Mendel's work, which William Bateson had translated into English in 1901 (see following lot), led to rapid progress in the development of the study of genetics.

A FINE ASSOCIATION COPY. Dibner *Heralds of Science* 35; Garrison-Morton 222; Grolier/Horblit 73a; Grolier *Medicine* 74; PMM 356a; Stafleu-Cowan 5818; Norman 1489.

Estimate: $15,000-20,000

Vom 1., 2. und 3. Bande der Verhandlungen können, so weit der Vorrath reicht, noch Exemplare um den Preis von 3 fl. öst. Währ. von der Vereins-Direction bezogen werden.

Verhandlungen

des

naturforschenden Vereines

in Brünn.

— — —

IV. Band

1865.

Brünn, 1866.

Im Verlage des Vereines.

›1198

MENDEL, Johann Gregor (1822-1884). *Experiments in Hybridisation.* Translated from German under the direction of the editor William Bateson (1861-1926). Offprint from the *Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society* 26, parts 1 and 2 (1901). London: Spottiswoode & Co. for The Royal Horticultural Society, 1901.

8° (246 x 156 mm). Original printed wrappers (lightly soiled, spine worn, minor chipping to edges of upper cover); folding cloth case. *Provenance*: Agnes Robertson, later Agnes Arber (1879-1960), botanist and historian, author of a standard history of early printed herbals (*Herbals, their History and Evolution*, Cambridge 1912) and of numerous studies of comparative plant anatomy (signature on front wrapper).

ASSOCIATION COPY OF THE FIRST EDITION IN ENGLISH of Mendel's *Versuche über Pflanzen-Hybriden.* The English biologist William Bateson read Mendel's recently rediscovered paper in May 1900 and immediately commissioned this translation. The paper "transformed Bateson's career. He reinterpreted experimental data already available in Mendelian terms... [and] proved that Mendelian behavior holds for animals as well as plants" (DSB), thus providing the stimulus for the rapid development of genetic research in the twentieth century. EXTREMELY RARE. See Garrison-Morton 222; Norman 1490.

Estimate: $700-900

›1199

MICHELSON, Albert Abraham (1852-1931) and Edward Williams MORLEY (1838-1923). "On the relative motion of the earth and the luminiferous ether." In: *London, Edinburgh, and Dublin philosophical magazine and journal of science*, 5th series, 24 (1887), pp. [449]-463 (December). London: Taylor & Francis, 1887.

8° (222 x 142 mm). Original blue printed wrappers (front cover detached, minor losses to spine). *Provenance*: Knut Pauli (signature); Mr. Chelson (signature); shelfmark label on front cover.

FIRST APPEARANCE. Michelson and Morley devised a series of experiments designed to calculate the effect of the earth's motion on the passage of light rays through the "luminiferous ether" which was believed to surround the earth. Despite their careful preparations - which included mounting their equipment on a large stone floating in mercury to exclude interference from incidental vibration - they found no difference between the speed of beams of light travelling either with or against the "ether wind." "The failure of this experiment was a serious blow to classical scientific theories beacuse it cast doubts on the existence of the universal ether which had been a basic principle of, for example, the Newtonian theories of the universe" (PMM). "This negative result held revolutionary implications which led directly through Lorentz and Einstein to the acceptance of new standards of time and space from geometry and cosmometry" (Dibner *Heralds of Science* 161). PMM 401; Norman 1508.

Estimate: $800-1,200

›1200

[MILITARY MEDICINE]. — GROSS, Samuel David (1805-1844). *A Manual of Military Surgery; or, Hints on the Emergencies of Field, Camp and Hospital Practice.* Philadelphia: Lippincott 1861. 12°. Original purple-brown ribbed cloth (embossed stamp on flyleaf, spine sunned). FIRST EDITION. A popular surgeon's manual, published a mere two months before the first Battle of Bull Run, which was widely used during the Civil War. In his dedication, Gross, a foremost surgeon of the time and founder of the American Surgical Association, expresses the hope that it will "mitigate some of the horrors of the Civil War now impending..." Norman 949. — DELPECH, Jacques Mathieu (1777-1832). *Mémoire sur la complication de plaies et des ulcères, connue sur le nom de pourriture d'hopital.* Paris, 1815. 8°. Half-title. Original gray-blue paper wrappers, uncut, (spine rebacked in paper). FIRST

EDITION. *Provenance*: Dominique Larrey, Surgeon-in-Chief of Napoleon's Armée de l'Orient, stamped signature on title. A treatise on "humid gangrene," written in the aftermath of Napoleon's Peninsular War "as the thousands of casualties overcrowding the Montpellier hospital had provoked a severe outbreak of the disease" (Norman 617). — TRUETA RASPALL, José (1897-1977). *El tratamiento de las fracturas de guerra*. Barcelona, 1938. 8°. Original tan printed wrappers (slightly spotted, spine chipped), folding clamshell case. FIRST EDITION. Photographic illustrations. Trueta, director of surgery at the General Hospital of Cataluña in Barcelona during the Spanish Civil War, describes modern procedures for treatment of gunshot wounds and compound fractures. The work was widely used by surgeons who served with the Loyalist armies. Garrison-Morton 5632; Norman 2100. — BORDEN, William Kline (1858-1934). *The Use of the Röntgen Ray by the Medical Department of the United States Army in the War With Spain (1898)*. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1900. 4°. 38 heliotype photographic plates, text illustrations. Original black cloth, gilt-blocked spine. FIRST EDITION. The first treatise on the use of X-rays in military medicine, particularly for the location of lodged bullets and the treatment of fractures. Garrison-Morton 2687.2; Norman 267.

(4)

Estimate: $1,200-1,800

›1201

MINKOWSKI, Hermann (1864-1909). *Raum und Zeit*. Offprint from *Jahresberichte der deutschen Mathematiker-Vereinung* 18, 1909. Leipzig & Berlin: B. G. Teubner, 1909. 8°. Halftone portrait frontispiece, after a photograph by Emil Loges. Publisher's advertisments for other works by the author on last leaf. Text illustrations. Original buff printed wrappers (slightly discolored, small losses to spine). *Provenance*: Stockholm Högskola (small stamp on recto of frontispiece). FIRST SEPARATE EDITION. The notion that enabled Einstein to expand his theory of relativity from its specific (1905) to its general form (1916). "Hitherto natural phenomena had been thought to occur in a space of three dimensions and to flow uniformly through time. Minkowski maintained that separation of time and space is a false conception; that time is itself a dimension, comparable to length, breadth and height; and that therefore the true conception of reality was constituted by a space-time continuum possessing these four dimensions" (PMM). The work first appeared in Volume II (1909) of the *Verhandlungen* of the Deutscher Naturfoscher und Aerzte. The present offprint was commissioned as a tribute following the author's sudden and tragic death. PMM 401 (the journal article); Norman 1514. — MINKOWSKI. *Zwei Abhandlungen über die Grundgleichungen der Elektrodynamik*. Volume I of *Fortschritte der Mathematischen Wissenschaften in Monographien*. Leipzig & Berlin: B.G. Teubner, 1910. 8°. 2 leaves of publishers advertisements bound in. Original tan printed wrappers (slight soiling, minor losses to spine). *Provenance*: Bibliothèque de la Nourylande Venette (stamps on title-page). Previously published in *Nachrichten der K. Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen* (Math.-physik. Klasse) in 1907, this paper first introduced the concept of time as the fourth variable in the "space-time continuum." Norman 1513. — LORENTZ, Hendrik Antoon (1853-1928), Albert EINSTEIN (1879-1955) & MINKOWSKI. *Das Relativitätsprinzip*. Leipzig & Berlin: B.G. Teubner, 1913. 8°. Halftone frontispiece of portrait of Minkowski. Original tan printed wrappers (slight soiling, tiny losses to spine). FIRST COLLECTED EDITION OF A COLLECTION OF SEMINAL PAPERS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF RELATIVITY PHYSICS, including *Zur Elektrodynamik bewegter Körper* by Einstein and *Raum und Zeit* by Minkowski. Issued as Volume II of *Fortschritte der Mathematischen Wissenschaften in Monographien*, edited by Otto Blumenthal. Norman 1390.

Estimate: $1,500-2,000

○1202

MINOT, George Richard (1885-1950) and William Parry MURPHY (b.1892). *Treatment of pernicious anemia by a special diet.* Offprint from: *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, August 14, 1926, Vol. 87, pp. 470-476, for the Cancer Commission of Harvard University. Reprint No. 200. Chicago: American Medical Association, 1926. 8°. Text diagram. Original green printed wrappers. *Provenance*: Inscribed by the author to an unknown recipient on the front wrapper "With regards, from George R. Minot," and with an undated A.L.S. on the inside front wrapper "This is the first paper on the liver treatment of pernicious anemia & I send it to you with regards. It seems to have interested the world at large & has caused quite a stir. However, it is but an effort to direct activities toward the betterment of man. We surely all strive to be helpful to others but it appears I have simply been unduly lucky in being able to aid persons with pernicious anemia in a useful way." FIRST EDITION, issue in blue wrappers, PRESENTATION COPY. Norman 1516. — *Treatment of pernicious anemia by a special diet.* Reprinted from: *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, August 14, 1926, Vol. 87, pp. 470-476. Chicago! American Medical Association, 1926. 8° (215 x 140 mm). Text diagram. Original gray printed wrappers. FIRST EDITION, offprint issue. Norman 1515. — MINOT. 4 typed letters signed, dated September 26, 1946-January 10, 1947, 8 pages, 8°, concerning his article on pernicious anemia published in the *American People's Encyclopedia* (1948), together with the original typescript of the article, with Minot's pencil additions and stamped "Original" on the first sheet, and a galley proof of the article (4 pages, 2°, both stamped "Original, Mar. 10 1947," and with pencil corrections and notations in Minot's hand and that of an editor ("M.B.C."). Norman 1517.

(3)

Estimate: $1,500-2,000

○1203

MITCHELL, John Kearsley (1793-1858). *On the Cryptogamous Origin of Malarious and Epidemic Fevers.* Philadelphia: Lea and Blanchard, 1849.

12° (199 x 119 mm). (Some scattered foxing.) Original dark brown cloth, front cover gilt-lettered (rebacked, preserving original spine). *Provenance*: William Henry Welch (1850-1934), American pathologist (presentation inscription from the author's son, Silas Weir Mitchell [see lots 1204-1205], on the front flyleaves: "'An amazing book-read in the light of our own day'- My dear Welch / I have but two copies of this book & you may measure my regard for you by the fact that I give you one / yr. friend / Weir Mitchell").

FIRST EDITION. PRESENTATION COPY FROM THE AUTHOR'S SON, SILAS WEIR MITCHELL TO WILLIAM HENRY WELCH. Although the idea that malaria might be a parasitical infection had been suggested as early as 1844 by Hensinger, "Mitchell was the first to approach this theory in a scientific spirit" (Garrison-Morton). A FINE ASSOCIATION COPY. Garrison-Morton 5234; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1594; Norman 1518.

Estimate: $800-1,200

○1204

MITCHELL, Silas Weir (1829-1914); George Read MOREHOUSE (1829-1905); and William Williams KEEN (1837-1932). *Gunshot Wounds and Other Injuries of Nerves.* Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott, 1864.

8° (195 x 122 mm). (Faint dampstain on bottom margin of several leaves, crease in title-page.) Modern plain light blue wrappers.

FIRST EDITION OF THE FIRST EXHAUSTIVE STUDY OF TRAUMATIC NERVE INJURIES. "Mitchell is considered a founder of American neurology, and his collaborator William Keen has been described as one of America's first neurosurgeons ... Mitchell served as a contract surgeon during the American Civil War, during which he was made head of the 400-bed Turner's Lane Hospital for nervous diseases in Philadelphia ... The war offered the three men an unparalleled opportunity to study all types of nerve lesions — a hitherto neglected field ... the present work ... represents the first exhaustive study of traumatic nerve injuries. Its 120 case histories included a description of the severe burning pain that Mitchell later named 'causalgia,' studies of post-traumatic epilepsy, and an account of the effects of injury to the superior cervical sympathetic ganglion ('Horner's syndrone') that antedated Johann Friedrich Horner's description by five years" (Norman). RARE. BAL 14062; Garrison-Morton 2167; Norman 1519.

Estimate: $1,500-2,000

○1205

MITCHELL, Silas Weir (1829-1914). *Injuries of Nerves and Their Consequences.* Philadelphia, 1872. Green cloth (slightly marked, front inner hinge cracked). FIRST EDITION, BAL's Binding A. PRESENTATION COPY, with "Compliments of the Author" inscribed on the front flyleaf by a publisher's clerk. "Mitchell's definitive monograph on nerve injuries, based upon *Gunshot Wounds* ... Mitchell introduced the term 'phantom limb' to describe the curious 'ghost' limbs felt by amputees..." (Norman). BAL 14075; Garrison-Morton 4544; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1957; Spillane, pp. 370-374; Norman 1520. — *Injuries of Nerves and Their Consequences.* London, 1872. Terracotta cloth, unopened (some wear). First English Edition, comprising the American sheets with a new title-page. Norman 1521. — *Rest in the Treatment of Nervous Diseases.* New York, 1875. Printed gray wrappers (spine gone, rear wrapper detached, ex-library copy with stamps, etc.). FIRST EDITION of the first account of the "Weir Mitchell" rest cure treatment. BAL 14082; Garrison-Morton 4553; Norman 1522. — *Fat and Blood: and How to Make Them.* Philadelphia, 1877. Brown cloth (slightly rubbed at extremities). FIRST EDITION. Describes Mitchell's "rest cure" or "Weir Mitchell" treatment for cases of psychoneurosis. BAL 14089; Garrison-Morton 4554; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1957; Spillane, p. 378; Norman 1523. — *Lectures on Diseases of the Nervous System, Especially in Women.* Philadelphia, 1881. 5 lithographed plates (a bit dampstained). Bluish-blackish-green cloth (some wear at ends of spine and fore-corners, front inner hinge cracked). FIRST EDITION. PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed by Mitchell in his characteristically shaky hand to his friend Dr. Charles Ellis. BAL 14102; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1959; Spillane, p. 376; Norman 1524. — *Doctor and Patient.* Philadelphia, 1888. Brown cloth (wear at ends of spine). FIRST EDITION, small-paper copy. PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed by Mitchell to Elizabeth Agassiz, wife of the scientist Louis Agassiz. BAL 14131; Norman 1525. — *Clinical Lessons in Nervous Diseases.* Philadelphia, 1897. Green cloth (light rubbing). *Provenance*: James J. Putnam, 1846-1918, American psychiatrist, neurologist, and early psychoanalyst (signature on title-page). FIRST EDITION, "Author's Edition" format with Mitchell's signature on title-page. "The second of Mitchell's two general monographs on neurology" (Norman). BAL 14176; Spillane, p. 377; Norman 1526. Together 7 volumes, 8°, all in original bindings. (7)

Estimate: $2,000-3,000

›1206

[MORSE, Samuel Finley Breese (1791-1872)]. UNITED STATES. 28th Congress, 1st Session. *Electro-Magnetic Telegraph. Communication from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, transmitting the report of Professor Morse, announcing the completion of the electro-magnetic telegraph between the cities of Washington and Baltimore. June 6, 1844. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.* [Washington]: Blair & Rives, [1844].

240 x 158 mm. Disbound, uncut.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE FIRST OFFICIAL COMMUNICATION OF THE INVENTION OF THE TELEGRAPH. Just one year after Congress voted Morse $30,000 to construct the first experimental telegraph line from Washington to Baltimore. On 28 May 1844, Morse began the age of electronic communication with the message "What hath God wrought!," which he sent from the Capitol to his assistant James Vail in Baltimore. Norman 1553.

Estimate: $800-1,200

›1207

MORTON, William Thomas Green (1819-1868). *Remarks on the Proper Mode of Administering Sulphuric Ether by Inhalation.* Boston: Dutton and Wentworth, 1847.

12° (156 x 94 mm). (Half-title soiled, some even browning.) Modern quarter calf, marbled boards.

FIRST EDITION OF "ONE OF THE SCARCEST OF MORTON'S PAMPHLETS ON ETHER" (Norman). Morton issued his first formal statement on the technique of etherization in the *Lancet* (July 1847). "Morton announced that his method of producing anaesthesia was obtained by the inhalation of sulphuric ether. He subsequently gave up a lucrative practice in order to devote himself to the study of surgical anaesthesia and the dissemination of information concerning it" (Garrison-Morton). EXTREMELY RARE. Faulconer-Keys, pp. 296-309; Fulton-Stanton, *Anesthesia* IV.22; Garrison-Morton 5653; Grolier *Medicine* 64c; Norman 1556.

Estimate: $4,000-6,000

REMARKS

ON THE

PROPER MODE OF ADMINISTERING

SULPHURIC ETHER

BY INHALATION.

BOSTON:
DUTTON AND WENTWORTH, PRINTERS.
1847.

156 (actual size)

›1208

MOSELEY, Henry Gwyn Jeffreys (1887-1915). "The High-Frequency Spectra of the Elements," in: *The London, Edinburgh and Dublin Philosophical Magazine*, Sixth Series, Vol. 26, No. 156, pp. 1024-1034; and Vol. 27, No. 160, pp. 703-713. London: Taylor and Francis, December 1913 and April 1914.

2 volumes, 8° (225 x 147 mm). Illustrated. Original blue printed wrappers, partly unopened and uncut; cloth folding case.

FIRST APPEARANCE of Moseley's breakthrough work which placed the atomic table on a firm scientific foundation. "Moseley, working under Rutherford at Manchester, used the method of X-ray spectroscopy devised by the Braggs to calculate variations in the wavelength of the rays emitted by each element. These he was able to arrange in a series according to the nuclear charge of each element...These figures Moseley called atomic numbers. He pointed out that they also represented a corresponding increase in extra-nuclear electrons and that it is the number and arrangement of these electrons rather than the atomic weight that determines the properties of an element. It was now possible to base the periodic table on a firm foundation, and to state with confidence that the number of elements up to uranium is limited to 92" (PMM 407). Norman 1559.

Estimate: $800-1,200

›1209

MÜLLER, Johannes Peter (1801-58). *Ueber die phantastischen Gesichtserscheinungen. Eine physiologische Untersuchung.* Coblenz: Jacob Hölscher, 1826.

Small 4° (220 x 151 mm. Modern quarter blue morocco, marbled boards, gilt-lettered spine, uncut.

FIRST EDITION. "Müller demonstrated, on the basis of self-observation and experimentation, that the visual system reacts not only to external optical stimuli but to internal stimuli caused by organic disorders or the workings of the imagination. He was thus able to provide a physiological explanation of such mysterious phenomena as religious visions or the sighting of ghosts" (Norman). Garrison-Morton 1456; Norman 1567.

Estimate: $800-1,200

›1210

MÜLLER, Johannes Peter (1801-58). *Handbuch der Physiologie des Menschen für Vorlesungen.* Coblenz: Jacob Hölscher, 1834.

2 volumes, 8° (216 x 135 mm). (Four leaves at end of Vol. I loose.) Original green cloth, spine gilt lettered and decorated (corners bumped, some rubbing). *Provenance*: N. Cohen, 1851 (ownership inscription on front free endpaper).

FIRST EDITION. "The first modern, systematic textbook on physiology, presenting an authoritative and discerning survey of each aspect of the science. This is also one of the best reviews of physiological literature during the first part of the 19th century" (Garrison-Morton 601). Waller 6730; Norman 1568.

(2)

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

○1211

MURCHISON, Roderick Impey (1792-1871). *The Silurian System, Founded on Geological Researches.* London: John Murray, 1839.

3 volumes (including map atlas), 4° (309 x 244 mm). 56 lithographed and engraved plates (some folding and hand-colored); atlas containing map in 3 large folding sections, each section consisting of 8 engraved and hand-colored plates, mounted on linen. Contemporary half calf (rebacked, text volumes rebacked preserving original spines). *Provenance*: George Henry Saunders (bookplate in text vols.); Charles Singer (1876-1960), historian of medicine and science (book labels).

FIRST EDITION of the culmination of Murchison's twenty years of geological research during his classification of the greywacke rocks along the border of Wales. "His studies resulted in the establishment of the Silurian system of grouping geological formations found elsewhere, keyed to those he had found in the border counties (the Silures were an old British tribe of the area)" (Dibner *Heralds of Science* 97). Ward-Carozzi 1620; Norman 1569.

(3)

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

○1212

NAEGELE, Franz Carl (1778-1851). *Das Schräg Verengte Becken nebst einem Anhange über die wichtigsten Fehler des weiblichen Beckens überhaupt.* Mainz: Victor von Zabern, 1839.

2° (343 x 257 mm). 16 lithographed plates by de Engelmann after F. Wagner. (Some scattered foxing and dampstaining.) Contemporary half morocco (foot of spine missing, upper cover detached). *Provenance*: Jacob Baart de la Faille, the younger (b. 1822), author of several obstetric and gynecological works including one on the contracted pelvis (bookplate).

FIRST EDITION of the "first description of the obliquely contracted pelvis, or 'Naegele pelvis.'" (Garrison-Morton). This monograph contains Naegele's report on thirty-five female and two male cases, including one discovered in an Egyptian mummy. ASSOCIATION COPY. Garrison-Morton 6257; Norman 1572.

Estimate: $800-1,200

›1213

[NATURAL HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY]. — BAKER, Samuel White (1821-1893). *The Albert N'yanza, Great Basin of the Nile, and Exploration of the Nile Sources*. London: Macmillan, 1866. 2 volumes. 8°. Engraved and lithographed frontispieces, wood-engraved plates, numerous text illustrations, chromolithographed folding map. Original green cloth, gilt-lettered spines, gilt vignettes on front covers. FIRST EDITION. "These books were some of the first to bring to Europe a picture of Africa as it really was" (PMM 357); Norman 112. — MAURY, Matthew Fontaine (1806-1873). *The Physical Geography of the Sea*. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1855. 8°. 8 lithographed folding plates. Original brown cloth, gilt-lettered spine, gilt motif on front cover. FIRST EDITION. "The first major textbook of modern oceanography" (Grolier/Horblit 71). Norman 1463. — With another copy of the same. — GODMAN, John Davidson (1794-1830). *American Natural History*. Philadelphia: H.C. Carey & L. Lea, 1826. 3 volumes. 8°. 51 engraved plates. Contemporary mottled sheep, gilt spines with red leather labels (minor wear; back cover of Vol. II nearly detached). FIRST EDITION. The first original treatise on the indigenous mammals of the United States. Nissen *ZBI* 1600; Norman 912. — MORTILLET, Gabriel de (1821-1898). *Le préhistorique antiquité de l'homme*. Paris: C. Reinwald, 1883. 8°. Text illustrations (minor foxing to many leaves). Original green cloth, gilt-lettered spine. FIRST EDITION. Mortillet was one of the first to study prehistory as an independent subject. His fourteen-epoch system remained popular until the mid-1920s. Norman 1554. — BUCH, Christian Leopold von (1774-1853). *Reise durch Norwegen und Lappland*. 2 volumes. 8°. Hand-colored map vignettes on titles, 3 folding engraved maps. Contemporary half green morocco, marbled boards, gilt spines (spines sunned). FIRST EDITION. Geological data collected by Buch, a pupil of Werner's on his extensive travels through Europe. Ward-Carozzi 363; Norman 364.

(10)

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

›1214

[NERVOUS SYSTEM]. — HALL, Marshall (1790-1857). *On the reflex function of the medulla oblongata and medulla spinalis*. Offprint from: *Philosophical Transactions*, 123 (1833). London: Richard Taylor, 1833. 4°. Original moiré cloth (rebacked). *Provenance*: Joseph Henry Green (1791-1863), doctor at St Thomas' Hospital (presentation inscription on half-title: "J.H. Green, F.R.S./ with the Authors best/ compliments"); Norwich Medico-Chirurgical Society (bookplate). FIRST EDITION, offprint issue. "Hall established the difference between volitional action and unconscious reflexes" (Garrison-Morton 1359). Norman 972. — HALL. *New Memoir on the Nervous System*. London; Paris: Baillière, 1843. 4°. Original black cloth, uncut. *Provenance*: Willard Parker (1800-1884), the first American surgeon to operate for appendicitis (signature). FIRST EDITION. A summary of Hall's experiments on reflex action and the spinal cord. Norman 973. — MACEWEN, William (1848-1924). *Pyogenic Infective Diseases of the Brain and Spinal Cord*. Glasgow: James Maclehose & Sons, 1893. 8°. Numerous text illustrations. Original green cloth. FIRST EDITION. The author was the founder of neurosurgery, together with Harvey Cushing and Fedor Krause. Garrison-Morton 4872; Norman 1404. — ADRIAN, Edgar Douglas (1889-1977), first baron Adrian. *The Basis of Sensation: The Action of the Sense Organs*. London: Christophers, [1928]. 8°. Original turquoise cloth. FIRST EDITION. Adrian won, with Sherrington, the 1932 Nobel Prize for their work on the physiology of the nervous system. Garrison-Morton 1308; Norman 13. — ADRIAN. *The Mechanism of Nervous Action. Electrical studies of the neurone*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press; London: Humphrey Milton, Oxford University Press, 1932. 8°. Original blue cloth. *Provenance*: Frederic Schiller Lee (1859-1939), City University, New York (signature); Walter R. Bett (1903-1968), medical historian (bookplate; autograph note from the author tipped to front free endpaper). FIRST EDITION. Norman 14. — ADRIAN. *The Physical Background of Perception*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1947. 8°. Original blue cloth, printed gray dust-jacket. FIRST EDITION. Norman 15. — BASTIAN, Henry Charlton (1837-1915). "On the various forms of loss of speech in cerebral disease." In: *British and foreign medico-*

chirurgical review 43 (January-April 1869, pp. 209-236; 470-492. London: John Churchill & Sons, 1869. 8°. Contemporary half calf, marbled boards. *Provenance*: Library of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland (stamps). FIRST EDITION, journal issue. "Bastian's first important paper on aphasia. His axiom 'We think in words' explains his whole work on the subject" (Garrison-Morton 4622). Norman 131. — BASTIAN. "On the symptomatology of total transverse lesions of the spinal cord; with special reference to the condition of various reflexes." In: *Medico-chirurgical transactions* 73 (1890), pp. 151-217. London: Longmans, Green & Co. 8°. Original blue cloth, gilt-lettered spine, gilt-medallion on front cover. *Provenance*: Aberdeen Medico-chirurgical Society (stamp). FIRST EDITION, journal issue. Garrison-Morton 4577; Norman 132. — BROWN-SÉQUARD, Charles Édouard (1817-1894). *Course of Lectures on the Physiology and Pathology of the Central Nervous System*. Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott & Co., 1860. 8°. Original blind-stamped black cloth. FIRST EDITION. Brown-Séquard's lectures summarized his twenty years of work on the nervous system. They were delivered before the Royal College of Surgeons in May 1958, and were subsequently published in the *Lancet*. Norman 360. — JELLIFFE, Smith Ely (1866-1945) and William Alanson WHITE (1870-1937). *Disease of the Nervous System. A text-book of neurology and psychiatry*. Philadelphia & New York: Lea & Febiger, 1915. Large 8°. Numerous text illustrations. Original brown cloth. *Provenance*: Smith Ely Jelliffe (bookplate, signature on title, 27 laid in typed slips containing extracts of reviews, and a 2-page typed letter signed from T.M. Taylor, of Lea & Febiger, to the author). FIRST EDITION. Garrison-Morton 4599; Norman 1160. — HAMMOND, William Alexander (1828-1900). *A Treatise on Diseases of the Nervous System*. New York: D. Appleton, 1871. 8°. Original terracotta cloth. FIRST EDITION OF THE FIRST AMERICAN TREATISE ON NEUROLOGY. Garrison-Morton 4542; Norman 986. — JACKSON, John Hughlings (1835-1911). *The Croonian lectures on evolution and dissolution of the nervous system*. Offprint from: *British Medical Journal* (29 March, 5 April and 12 April 1884). London: British Medical Association [1884]. Original printed self-wrappers, modern cloth folding case. FIRST EDITION, offprint issue. Norman 1148. — JACKSON. *Convulsive seizures*. [New York: Wood, 1890]. Extract from *Wood's Medical and Surgical Monographs* 6, no. 3. Modern brown boards, cloth spine. FIRST EDITION, offprint issue. "Jackson contributed to three major areas of neurology: epilepsy, aphasia and the doctrine of levels of neurological function. The present paper—one of over 300 he produced in his lifetime—was devoted primarily to epilepsy." (Norman 1149). — RIVERS, William Halse (1864-1922) and Henry HEAD (1861-1940). *A human experiment in nerve division*. Offprint from *Brain* 31 (1908). London: John Bale, Sons & Danielsson [1908?]. 8°. Original blue printed wrappers. FIRST EDITION, offprint issue. "In 1903 Head had the superficial ramus of his own left radial nerve sectioned and, with River's assistance, thoroughly investigated the loss and gradual restoration of sensation. His study led to a reclassification of the sensory pathways." (Garrison-Morton 1302); Norman 1835. — BEARD, George Miller (1839-1883). *A Practical Treatise on Sea-sickness: Its nature and treatment*. New York: E.B. Treat, 1880. 8°. Original printed brown cloth. FIRST EDITION. Beard was the first to describe seasickness as a disorder of the central nervous sytem rather than of the digestive organs. Norman 146. — RIDDLE, Oscar (1877-1968); Robert W. BATES; Simon W. DYKSHORN. *The preparation, identification and assay of prolactin - a hormone of the anterior pituitary*. Offprint from: *American journal of physiology* 105 (1933). [N.p., n.d.] Original tan printed wrappers. *Provenance*: Herbert M. Evans, discoverer of the growth hormone of the anterior pituitary (stamp). FIRST EDITION, offprint issue. Garrison-Morton 1171; Norman 1832. — HORSLEY, Sir Victor Alexander Haden (1857-1916). *The function of the so-called motor area of the brain*. Offprint from: *British Medical journal*. London: British Medical Association, 1909. 4°. Text halftones. Rebound in plain paper wrappers, title and presentation inscription "With the author's compliments" from original wrappers mounted on front wrapper. FIRST EDITION, offprint issue, PRESENTATION COPY. "Horsley demonstrated that removal of the precentral area in man abolished athetosis." (Garrison-Morton 4882); Norman 1106. — SHAW, Alexander (1804-1890). *Narrative of the Discoveries of Sir Charles Bell in the Nervous System*. London: Longman & others, 1839. 8°. Contemporary half-calf, paper boards. FIRST EDITION. A defence of Bell's priority in the Bell-Magendie law of the function of the dorsal spinal roots, by Bell's brother-in-law. Norman 1936.

(19)

Estimate: $3,000-4,000

○1215

[NERVOUS SYSTEM]. — WALDEYER [-HARTZ], Heinrich Wilhelm Gottfried von (1836-1921). *Ueber einige neuere Forschungen im Gebiete der Anatomie des Centralnervensystems.* Offprint from: *Deutschen medicinischen Wochenschrift* 17 (1891). Leipzig: Georg Thieme, 1891. 8°. Original brown printed wrappers. *Provenance*: Professor Max Weber (signature and stamp). FIRST EDITION, OFFPRINT ISSUE. The statement of the neuron theory, which was named by Waldeyer. Garrison-Morton 1369; Norman 2173. — BAILLARGER, Jules Gabriel François (1809-1890). *Recherches sur l'anatomie, la physiologie et la pathologie du système nerveux.* 8°. 3 lithographed plates. Original maroon cloth. *Provenance*: Dr. Descourtis (presentation inscription from author on title). FIRST EDITION. Baillarger discovered in 1840 the six layers of the cerebral cortex, and made numerous other important contributions to clinical psychiatry. Norman 107. — FLOURENS, Marie Jean Pierre (1794-1867). *Expériences sur le système nerveux.* Paris: Crevot, 1825. 8°. Later marbled wrappers, uncut. FIRST EDITION. Norman 807. — FOREL, Auguste Henri (1848-1931). *Beiträge zur Kenntniss des Thalamus opticus und der ihn umgebenden Gebilde bei den Säugethieren.* Offprint from: *Sitzb. der k. Akad. Wissenschaft*, III Abtheil, 66 (1872). 2 folding chromolithographed plates. Original tan printed wrappers. FIRST EDITION, offprint issue. The author's inaugural dissertation, on the thalamus opticus and its surrounding structures in mammals. Norman 816. — BROWN-SÉQUARD, Charles Édouard (1817-1894). *Recherches expérimentales sur la production d'une affection convulsive épileptiforme, à la suite de lésions de la moelle épinière.* Offprint from: *Archives générales de médecine*, 5th series, 7 (1856). [Paris: Rignoux (1856)]. 8°. Modern marbled boards. FIRST EDITION, offprint issue. On the artificial production of epileptiform convulsions through lesions of the spinal cord. Garrison-Morton 4813; Norman 359. — CHARCOT, Jean Martin (1825-1893) and Albert PITRES (1848-1928). *Les centres moteurs corticaux chez l'homme.* Paris: Rueff, 1895. 8°. Text illustrations. Original publisher's limp black sheep, gilt-lettered spine and front-cover. FIRST EDITION, after three papers published in 1877, 1878, and 1883. Garrison-Morton 1423; Norman 456. — MONAKOW, Constantin von (1853-1930). *Der rote Kern, die Haube und die Regio Hypothalamica bei einigen Sägetieren und beim Menschen.* Offprint from: *Arb. a. d. Hirnanatomischen Institut der Universität in Zurich* 3 (1909) and 4 (1910). Wiesbaden: J.F. Bergmann, 1910. Later black cloth. *Provenance*: John Farquhar Fulton (1899-1960), neurophysiologist, book-collector and bibliographer (bookplate); Yale Medical Library (bookplate recording bequest of John Farquhar Fulton). Garrison-Morton 1375; Norman 1534. — QUINCKE, Heinrich Irenaeus (1842-1922). *Die Lumbalpunction des Hydrocephalus.* Offprint from: *Berliner klin. Wochenschrift* 28, no. 39 (1891). 8°. Original blue printed wrappers (minor losses, discolored at edges). *Provenance*: Johns Hopkins Hospital Library (stamp). FIRST EDITION, offprint issue. Garrison-Morton 4869; Norman 1772. — QUINCKE. *Ueber Lumbalpunction.* Offprint from: *Berliner klin. Wochenschrift* 32, no. 41 (1895). 8°. Original tan printed wrappers (chipped). *Provenance*: Johns Hopkins Hospital Library (stamp). FIRST EDITION, offprint issue. Norman 1773. — GILLES DE LA TOURETTE, Georges (1857-1904). *Étude sur une affection nerveuse caractérisée par de l'incoordination motrice accompagnée d'écholalie et de coprolalie (jumping, latah, myriachit).* Offprint from: *Archives de neurologie* 25 (1883). Paris: Bureaux de Progrès Médical; V.-A. Delahaye et Lecroisnier, 1885. 8°. Later marbled wrappers. FIRST EDITION, offprint issue. Norman 907. — BRIQUET, Paul (1796-1881). *Traité clinique et thérapeutique de l'hysterie.* Paris; London; New York; Madrid: Baillière, 1859. 8°. Contemporary quarter morocco, marbled boards. FIRST EDITION. Garrison-Morton 4842; Norman 344.

(11)

Estimate: $2,500-3,500

○1216

NIETZSCHE, Friedrich (1844-1900). *Die Geburt der Tragödie aus dem Geiste der Musik.* Leipzig: E.W. Fritzsch, 1872.

8° (216 x 137 mm). Original blind-stamped terracotta cloth, gilt-lettered spine.

FIRST EDITION. Nietzsche's first work, in which he described the two contrasting forces in Greek drama, "Dionysian" (the cultural, shown in music and dance) and "Apollonian" (the civilized, shown by reason, formal structure and geometry). This contrast of impulses is also described in Freud's work, although he claimed not to have been influenced by Nietzsche's work. Norman 1596.

Estimate: $800-1,200

○1217

NIGHTINGALE, Florence (1820-1910). *Notes on Hospitals.* London: J.W. Parker & Sons, 1859. 8°. Folding printed table; 3 folding lithographed plates. Original brown basketweave cloth, gilt-lettered front cover (rebacked, extremities worn). *Provenance*: A. W. Fursdon (gift inscription "from F.J.F." FIRST EDITION IN BOOK FORM OF THE MOST EXHAUSTIVE STUDY OF THE TIME OF HOSPITAL PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION. A collection of five papers, two read before the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science in October 1858, 3 previously printed in *The builder* (Vol. 16, 1858). Nightingale "blamed the majority of hospital deaths on overcrowding, lack of light and ventilation, and the collection of large numbers of the sick under one roof" (Norman). Garrison-Morton 1611; Norman 1599. — [NIGHTINGALE]. *Mortality of the British Army, at home, at home and abroad, and during the Russian war, as compared with the mortality of the civil population in England ... Reprinted from the Report of the Royal Commission appointed to enquire into the Regulations affecting the Sanitary State of the Army.* London: Harrison & Sons, 1858. 4°. 11 chromolithographed drawings, 8 folding. Bound with 7 other reports on similar subjects. Red cloth, gilt-lettered spine (extremities worn). FIRST SEPARATE EDITION. Nightingale apparently persuaded the Secretary of War, Sidney Herbert, to include her report as an appendix in the Royal Commission's Report, in order that it would thereafter command greater authority, bearing the note "Reprinted from the Report of the Royal Commission." The chromolithographs, referred to as "coxcombs" by Nightingale, illustrate her arguments concerning the different mortality rates for soldiers and civilians. Norman 1597. — NIGHTINGALE. *A Contribution to the Sanitary History of the British Army during the Late War with Russia.* London: Harrison & Sons for J.W. Parker & Sons, 1859. 2°. 2 lithographs, 1 chromolithograph. Original dark green boards, gilt-lettered front cover, cloth spine (very minor wear to extremities). FIRST EDITION. A reply to an anonymous pamphlet casting doubt on Nightingale's Crimean War statistics. Norman 1598. — NIGHTINGALE. *Sanitary Statistics of Native Colonial Schools and Hospitals.* London: [George Eyre & William Spottiswoode], 1863. Original lavender-gray printed wrappers. FIRST SEPARATE EDITION. An enquiry into the decline of native populations in areas colonized by Europeans, concluding that the causes were variously overpopulation, the transition from "uncivilized" to "civilized" vices, and the acquisition of "civilized" vices such as alcoholism. Norman 1603.

(4)

Estimate: $1,500-2,000

›1218

NIGHTINGALE, Florence (1820-1910). *Notes on Nursing: What it is, and what it is not.* London: Harrison [1860]. 8°. Original black pebbled cloth, modern black cloth case. *Provenance*: Alice Maud Stonehouse (ownership inscription). FIRST EDITION, FIRST ISSUE, without the notice "[The right of translation is reserved]" on the title-page, the textual errors uncorrected, and the plain yellow endpapers, as in the earliest known copy (Bishop & Goldie, 1962). Intended to "give hints for thought to women who have personal charge for the health of others," which Nightingale considered to include the vast majority of women at some time in their lives. She included statistics showing over 65,000 women employed as nurses in 1851, some less than 10 years old. Nightingale stressed the importance of good nursing for recovery, and the fact that no medical knowledge was required to be a good nurse. While she did not herself know the bacterial theory of infectious diseases, she did realize the importance to health of fresh air, cleanliness, pure water and good drainage. Cushing N981; Garrison-Morton 1612; Grolier *Medicine* 71; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1884; Osler 7737; Waller 6872; Norman 1600. — *Notes on Nursing: What it is, and what it is not.* London: Harrison [1860]. 8°. Publisher's advertisements on the end-papers. Original black pebbled cloth, gilt-lettered front cover (minor wear and fading). *Provenance*: L.A.K. Smith (ownership inscription). FIRST EDITION, second issue, without the notice "[The right of translation is reserved]" on the title-page, with the textual errors uncorrected. Norman 1601. — *Notes on Nursing: What it is and what it is not.* London: Harrison [1860]. 8°. Publisher's advertisements on endpapers. Original black pebbled cloth, gilt-lettered front cover. FIRST EDITION, third issue, with the notice "[The right of translation is reserved]" on the title, and textual errors uncorrected. Norman 1602.

(3)

Estimate: $2,000-3,000

○1219

[NUTRITION]. — EVANS, Herbert McLean (1882-1971) and George Oswald BURR (b. 1896). *The Antisterility Vitamine Fat Soluble E.* Memoirs of the University of California. Volume 8. Berkeley: University of California, 1927. 4°. 12 heliotype plates. Original blue cloth, paper spine label. *Provenance*: Dr. Haskell F. Norman, with presentation inscription on front free endpaper: "To my friend Haskell F. Norman who knows that books record the life of man. Herbert M. Evans March 29 1961." FIRST EDITION. "The first lengthy report of Evan's researches on vitamin E, whose antisterility properties Evans and his associates had discovered in 1922" (Norman 742). — DAM, Carl Pieter Henrik (1895-1976). *Cholesterinstoffwechsel in Hühnereiern und Hühnchen.* Offprint from: *Biochemische Zeitschrift* 215 (1929). Berlin: Julius Springer, 1929. 8°. Original white printed wrappers. *Provenance*: Herbert M. Evans (stamp on front wrapper). FIRST EDITION, offprint issue. "Discovery of the dietary anti-haemorrhagic factor, vitamin K. Dam shared the Nobel Prize with E.A. Doisy in 1943" (Garrison-Morton 1062); Norman 577. — DUFY, Raoul (1887-1953), illustrator, and DERYS, Gaston, text. *Mon docteur le vin.* [Paris: Dreager Frères, 1936]. 19 colored halftone reproductions of watercolors by Dufy. Original limp pictorial boards. FIRST EDITION. "A humorous book on wine and its enjoyment, illustrated by Dufy" (Norman 668). — HASSALL, Arthur Hill (1817-1894). *Food and its Adulterations; comprising the reports of the analytical sanitary commission of "The Lancet" for the years 1851 to 1854 inclusive.* London: Longman & others, 1855. 8°. Numerous text illustrations. Contemporary red diced calf, gilt spine, green leather label. *Provenance*: Hugh, Duke of Westminster (engraved armorial bookplate dated 1884). FIRST EDITION IN BOOK FORM. A move against the widespread adulteration of foodstuffs by merchants in the early 19th-century, using chemical and microscopical analysis of samples. This report resulted in the appointment of a Select Parliamentary Commission to investigate food adulteration, and led to the 1860 First Food and Drug Act. Norman 1019.

(4)

Estimate: $800-1,200

○1220

OBERTH, Hermann (1894-1989). *Die Rakete zu den Planetenräumen.* Munich and Berlin: R. Oldenbourg, 1923. 8°. 3 lithographed folding plates and numerous diagrams in text. Modern quarter cloth, original front wrapper bound in. FIRST EDITION. Norman 1604. — OBERTH. *Wege zur Raumschiffahrt.* Munich and Berlin: R. Oldenbourg, 1929. 8°. 4 lithographed folding plates and numerous illustrations in text. Original tan cloth. Original pictorial dust jacket (some chipping to panels, mostly along edges). Third expanded edition of *Die Rakete zu den Planetenräumen*, "for many years the most authoritative theoretical work on rocketry" (Norman 1605).

(2)

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

›1221

OERSTED, Hans Christian (1777-1851). *Experimenta circa effectum conflictus electrici in acum magneticam.* [Copenhagen:] Schultz Press [for the author, 1820].

4° (238 x 183 mm). Collation: π^2. 2 leaves, paginated [1] 2-4. Dated at end 21 July 1820. (Light spotting, short tear along gutter.) 19th-century Danish marbled paper boards, manuscript title label on upper cover (minor wear); morocco-backed folding case.

FIRST EDITION, EXCEEDINGLY RARE, OF THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF OERSTED'S EPOCHAL DISCOVERY OF ELECTROMAGNETISM. The son of an apothecary, Oersted became an ardent Kantian in his student years. His interpretation of Kant closely resembled that of the German school of so-called *Naturphilosophen*, led by Frederick Schelling, who envisioned nature as a unity governed by differentiation and the conflict of the two opposing forces of attraction and repulsion. This monistic view of natural phenomena, coupled with the belief that the human mind imposes patterns on perception that mirror the laws of science, or that "human reason corresponds to Divine Reason" (DSB), formed the metaphysical basis for Oersted's scientific investigations. His formative years as a philosopher and scientist took place in a scientific world that had been revolutionized by the discovery of the voltaic pile (1800) and the subsequent acceptance of the chemical role of electricity. In his *Ansicht der chemischen Naturgesetze* (1812, a French translation published the following year), Oersted had attempted to impose a unitary theoretical framework on chemistry, by showing that all known chemical changes were the result of the interaction of the two basic elemental forces, the Kantian *Grundkräfte*, of attraction and repulsion, manifested chemically as combustibles and combusters. Although this work was dismissed by his contemporaries, it was significant for the history of science, as Oersted also discussed the convertibility of forces, including the possibility of the conversion of electricity into magnetism. "It is important to stress that electromagnetism was not an effect to be expected according to the orthodox, corpuscular theories of the day... [According to Coulumb's widely accepted theories, which held that] electricity and magnetism were two entirely distinct species of matter... the conversion of one into the other was, literally, unthinkable... For Oersted the situation was quite different. The Kantian doctrine of *Grundkräfte* led directly to the idea of conversion of forces. All that was necessary was to discover the conditions under which such conversions took place" (DSB). Although Oersted's speculations concerning these conditions were misguided, the fact was that by 1812 "he had already predicted the existence of the electromagnetic effect" (op. cit.). Due to his misconception of the requisite conditions for the production of an electromagnetic effect, as well as to his heavy teaching schedule (as Director of the Polytechnic Institute in Copenhagen), eight years passed before Oersted succeeded in demonstrating the existence of electromagnetism. "It was after lecturing to students in his own rooms in the Noerragade, Copenhagen, in 1819 or 1820 that he invited a few of them to stay on to witness an experiment—the possible deflection of a compass-needle by an adjacent electric current. The experiment was successful, but only just; and Oersted repeated it many times before venturing on 21 July to proclaim the identity of magnetism and electricity in this four-page paper entitled 'Experiments relative to the Effect of the Contiguity of Electricity to a Magnetic Needle'" (PMM). Oersted's paper, which was reprinted within the year in France, England, Germany, Italy and Denmark, "opened a new epoch in the history of physics" (DSB). Its importance cannot be overestimated, as it paved the way for the creation of the science of electrodynamics by Ampère and for Faraday's demonstration of the unity of all forms of electricity.

Oersted had his pamphlet privately printed, no doubt in a very small number, in order to distribute it to colleagues and to the principal European scientific journals. Only a handful of copies are recorded, all in institutional collections. SINCE DR. NORMAN'S ACQUISITION OF THE PRESENT COPY IN THE 1960'S, NO OTHER COPIES OF THIS CRUCIALLY IMPORTANT PAPER APPEAR TO HAVE COME ON THE MARKET.

Dibner *Heralds of Science* 61; Grolier/Horblit 3b; PMM 282; Wheeler Gift Catalogue 773; Norman 1606.

Estimate: $40,000-60,000

magnetica vero, aut potius particulæ eorum magneticæ transitui hujus conflictus resistere, quo fit, ut impetu virium certantium moveri possint.

Conflictum electricum in conductore non includi, sed, ut jam diximus, simul in spatio circumjacente idque satis late dispergi, ex observationibus jam propositis satis patet.

Similiter ex observatis colligere licet, hunc conflictum gyros peragere, nam hæc esse videtur conditio, sine qua fieri nequeat, ut eadem pars fili conjungentis, quæ infra polum magneticum posita eum orientem versus ferat, supra posita eundem occidentem versus agat; hæc enim gyri est natura, ut motus in partibus oppositis oppositam habeant directionem. Præterea motus per gyros cum motu progressivo, juxta longitudinem conductoris, conjunctus, cochleam vel lineam spiralem formare debere videtur, quod tamen, nisi fallor, ad phænomena hucusque observata explicanda nihil confert.

Omnes in polum septentrionalem effectus, hic expositi, facile intelliguntur, ponendo, vim vel materiam negative electricam lineam spiralem dextrorsum flexam percurrere, et polum septentrionalem propellere, in meridionalem autem minime agere. Effectus in polum meridionalem similiter explicantur, si vi vel materiæ positive electricæ motum contrarium et facultatem in polum meridionalem non autem in septentrionalem agendi tribuimus. Hujus legis cum natura congruentia melius repetitione experimentorum quam longa explicatione perspicietur. Dijudicatio autem experimentorum multo fiet facilior, si cursus virium electricarum in filo conjungente signis pictis vel incisis indicatus fuerit.

Dictis hoc tantum adjiciam: Demonstrasse me in libro septem abhinc annis edito, calorem et lucem esse conflictum electricum. Ex observationibus nuper adlatis jam concludere licet, motus per gyros etiam in his effectibus occurrere; quod ad phænomena, quæ polaritatem lucis appellant, illustranda perquam facere puto.

Dabam Hafniæ d. 21de Julii 1820.

Johannis Christianus Örsted.

Eques auratus Ordinis Dannebrogici, in Universitate Hafniensi Prof. Physices Ord., Secretarius Societatis Regiæ Scientiarum Hafniensis.

Typis *SCHULTZIANIS.*

›1222

OHM, Georg Simon (1789-1854). *Die galvanische Kette, mathematisch bearbeitet.* Berlin: J. G. F. Kniestädt for T. H. Riemann, 1827.

8° (197 x 123 mm). Errata page at end; one fold-out engraved plate; without the advertisement leaf found in a few copies. (Occasional very light foxing.) 19th-century marbled boards (extremities somewhat rubbed, small oval paper label adhered to lower cover). *Provenance*: Olomoûc [Moravia], Baugartner Library (inkstamp and ink shelfmark on title); shelfmark label "1144" on spine.

FIRST EDITION of a pioneering work in the development of electrical science, containing the first fully developed presentation of Ohm's theory of electricity. In it Ohm established the basis for the modern system of electrical measurement, the so-called "Ohm's law," which states that the "resistance of a given conductor is a constant independent of the voltage applied or the current flowing" (PMM). Although Ohm derived his law from rigorous experimentation, his work suffered from "a highly abstract theoretical mode of presentation [influenced by Fourier's *Théorie analytique de la chaleur*, 1822] that obscured the theory's close relationship with experiment" (DSB). Partly for this reason, when it first appeared Ohm's work was poorly received by his contemporaries, even within Germany, "largely because the majority of German physicists in 1827 represented a soon-to-be-superseded non-mathematical approach to physics" (op cit.) By the early 1830s, however, Ohm's fundamental law of electric circuits had been adopted by younger physicists studying electricity. "On the other hand, the question of how fast Ohm's work became known and appreciated by the majority of scientists who were not particularly concerned with that branch of physics has still to be answered... English and French physicists [including Faraday] seem not to have become aware of Ohm's work and its profound implications for electrical science until the late 1830's and early 1840's" (DSB). Dibner *Heralds of Science* 63; Grolier/Horblit 81; PMM 289; Wheeler Gift Catalogue 835; Norman 1607.

Estimate: $4,000-6,000

›1223

OKEN, Lorenz (1779-1851). *Die Zeugung*. Bamberg and Würzburg: Joseph Anton Goebhardt, 1805. Engraved title with vignette. Contemporary marbled boards, printed paper spine label (light rubbing to edges). FIRST EDITION. "A small book of methodological importance" (DSB), *Die Zeugung* outlines Oken's evolutionary view of *Naturphilosophie*, the school of thought founded by Schelling a few years earlier. "Oken reinterpreted the biological notion of the 'Great Chain of Being' to mean that each 'link' in the chain had appeared successively in time" (Norman). Garrison-Morton 106; Waller 11920; Norman 1608. — *Lehrbuch der Naturphilosophie*. Jena: Friedrich Frommann, 1809-1811. 3 volumes, 8°. Contemporary blue boards, uncut (fading to spines). FIRST EDITION. Waller 10960; Norman 1609.

(4)

Estimate: $800-1,200

Die

galvanische Kette,

mathematisch bearbeitet

von

Dr. G. S. Ohm.

BAUGARTNEROVA KNIHOVNA Mzvn. města Chanovice.
c. 39.

Mit einem Figurenblatte.

Berlin, 1827.

Bei T. H. Riemann.

1222 (actual size)

›1224

[OPHTHALMOLOGY]. — GRAEFE, Albrecht von (1828-1870). *Symptomenlehre der Augenmuskellähmungen*. Berlin: Hermann Peters, 1867. 8°. Contemporary half green morocco, gilt-lettered spine. *Provenance*: Henry C. Eus (signature on title); Bernard Samuels Library, New York Ear and Eye Infirmary (bookplate, stamp). FIRST EDITION. The first thorough account of paralysis of the eye muscles and the basis for their surgical treatment. Garrison-Morton 5899; Norman 927. — KNAPP, Hermann (1831-1911). *Cocaine and its use in opthalmic and general surgery*. New York & London: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1885. 8°. Original brown cloth, gilt-letter spine and front cover. FIRST EDITION in book form. Reprinted from *Archives of Ophthalmology*, December 1884. Knapp, a student of Helmholtz and von Graefe, established the Ophthalmic and Aural Institute in New York City. Carl Koller had been the first to demonstrate the practical value of cocaine as a local anaesthetic, only the previous year, and Knapp included his own translation of Knapp's work in this treatise. Norman 1224. — JOHNSON, Edmund Charles. *Tangible typography: or, how the blind read*. London: J. Whitaker, 1853. 8°. 10 embossed plates displaying various types of alphabet for the blind to read. Original blue blind-stamped cloth, gilt-lettered front cover and spine. *Provenance*: presentation inscription on title "With the authors respects." FIRST EDITION, PRESENTATION COPY. Including the earliest known specimen of Braille printed in England, as well as all other known systems, both alphabetical (Lucas, Frere, Moon, Alston, Howe, Watts and Taylor) and cellular (Canton). Norman 1175.

(3)

Estimate: $800-1,200

›1225

[ORTHOPEDICS]. — HAMILTON, Frank Hastings (1813-1886). *A Practical Treatise on Fractures and Dislocations*. Philadelphia: Blanchard & Lea, 1860. 8°. 32-pp. publisher's catalogue bound in at rear. Text illustrations. Original blind-stamped brown cloth, gilt-lettered spine. *Provenance*: E. Simpson (ownership inscription). FIRST EDITION. The first complete work in English on the subject, including statistical tables, intended to provide information to be used in defending malpractice suits, a common hazard of American medical practice by the 19th-century. Garrison-Morton 4420; Norman 984. — LITZMANN, Carl Conrad Theodor (1815-1890). *Die Formen des Beckens, inbesondere des engen weiblichen Beckens...* Berlin: Georg Reimer, 1861. 4°. 6 chromolithographed plates after drawings by Wittmaack. Modern half japan vellum, paper boards. FIRST EDITION. "Litzmann devised a clinical classification of pelves which was for many years generally used, and he described various deformities of the female pelvis" (Garrison-Morton 6263). Norman 1376. — GESCHICKTER, Charles Freeborn (b. 1901) and Murray Marcus COPELAND (b. 1902). *Tumours of Bone. With forewords by Dean Lewis ... and Joseph Colt Bloodgood*. New York: American Journal of Cancer, 1931. 8°. Folding plate, numerous text illustrations. Original red buckram, gilt-lettered spine. *Provenance*: W.W. Buffum (inscriptions on title by Geschickter, Copeland, Lewis, Bloodgood and Francis Carter Wood, editor of the *American Journal of Cancer*). FIRST EDITION. Garrison-Morton 4400; Norman 898. — ALBEE, Fred Houdlett (1876-1945). *Bone-graft Surgery*. Philadelphia & London: W.B. Saunders, 1915. 8°. Numerous text illustrations. Original maroon cloth, gilt-lettered spine. *Provenance*: Spokane Medical and Dental Library, Washington. FIRST EDITION. "Albee was the first to employ living bone grafts as internal splints. He used cutting machines and saws to make inlaid, perfectly-fitting grafts" (Garrison-Morton 5757). Norman 27. — HUMPHRY, George Murray (1820-1896). *A Treatise on the Human Skeleton (including the joints)*. Cambridge: Macmillan, 1858. 8°. 60 lithographed plates. Original red blind-stamped cloth, gilt-lettered spine, uncut. *Provenance*: George A. Piersol (bookplate, signature). FIRST EDITION. Humphry was the first professor of surgery at Cambridge. Garrison-Morton 419; Norman 1114.

(5)

Estimate: $1,500-2,000

○1226

OSLER, William (1849-1919). *The Principles and Practice of Medicine.* New York: D. Appleton and Co., 1892.

8° (231 x 156 mm). Original half sheep, spine gilt lettered (light fading to spine, corners bumped).

FIRST EDITION, first issue, with the misspelling "Georgias" on page [VI]. "One of the most influential textbooks of general medicine ever written. The chapters describe specific diseases by systems - an innovation now generally followed - and the work's elevated literary style, coupled with its vast store of medical knowledge, brought something new to the medical textbook genre" (Norman). Garrison-Morton 2231; Osler 3543; Norman 1612.

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

›1227

OSLER, William (1849-1919). *The Principles and Practice of Medicine.* New York: D. Appleton and Co., 1892.

8° (235 x 155 mm). (Joints repaired, slight browning to paper, minor marginal chipping to first and last blank leaves.) Original brown cloth spine gilt lettered. *Provenance*: Miss B.O. Humpton, acknowledged in Osler's "Note" on page [V] (presentation inscription from the author on title: "Miss Humpton with the kind regards & best thanks of the Author").

FIRST EDITION, second issue, with the correct spelling of "Gorgias" on page [VI]. PRESENTATION COPY of "the standard textbook of medicine throughout the English-speaking world" (Grolier *Medicine*). Garrison-Morton 2231; Grolier *Medicine* 82; Osler 3543; Norman 1613.

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

○1228

OSLER, William (1849-1919). *Bibliotheca Osleriana: A Catalogue of Books Illustrating the History of Medicine and Science, collected, arranged, and annotated by Sir William Osler, Bt., and bequeathed to McGill University.* Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1929.

2 volumes, 4° (283 x 221 mm). Interleaved copy. Original blue cloth. FIRST EDITION, ONE OF ONLY FOUR INTERLEAVED COPIES, bound in two volumes by the publisher. "Osler had planned as early as 1912 to leave his library to McGill University, but did not conceive the idea of publishing an extended catalogue until two years later... Osler died while the project was still unfinished and the task of completing the catalogue was carried out by Dr. William W. Francis, Reginald H. Hill, and Dr. Archibald Malloch." (Norman 1619). (2)

Estimate: $500-700

›1229

OSLER, William (1849-1919). *The Principles and Practice of Medicine.* New York: D. Appleton and Co., 1892. 8°. Original green cloth, spine gilt lettered (joints cracked, some wear to spine ends). *Provenance*: H.M. T[homas], one of Osler's disciples (presentation inscription from the author on front flyleaf: "Dr. Harry T[homas] from W.O. XI.15.01"). Fourth edition, PRESENTATION COPY. Garrison-Morton 2231; Osler 3543; Norman 1614. — OSLER. *Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy.* Offprint from *Yale review.* New Haven: Yale Publishing Association, 1914. 8°. Contemporary cloth, original printed wrappers bound in. *Provenance*: Gilbert R. Redgrave, editor of the *Short title catalogue* (bookplate, note on front free endpaper and dedication, with presentation inscription from the author on original wrapper: "From / W.O."). FIRST EDITION, offprint issue, with an ANS by the author to Gilbert Redgrave tipped in, and a note by Redgrave stating that "Burton was one of Osler's favorite writers, and he knew the "Anatomy" from cover to cover." Norman 1615 — OSLER. *Science and War: An Address delivered at the University of Leeds Medical School.* Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1915. 8°. Original gray printed wrappers. *Provenance*: Unidentified recipient (presentation inscription from the author on front free endpaper); Medical and Chirurgical Library Faculty of Maryland (library stamp on title and last leaf). FIRST EDITION. Norman 1616 — OSLER. *The Old Humanities and the New Science.* London: John Murray, 1919. 8°. Original red printed wrappers. *Provenance*: John Louis Emil Dreyer, Tycho Brahe biographer (presentation inscription from the author on front wrapper: "J.L.E. Dreyer from the Author"). FIRST EDITION. Norman 1617. — *Bibliotheca Osleriana: A Catalogue of Books Illustrating the History of Medicine and Science, collected, arranged, and annotated by Sir William Osler, Bt., and bequeathed to McGill University.* Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1929. 4°. Original blue cloth. Original tan printed dust jacket (some chipping to edges). *Provenance*: Emerson Crosby Kelly (signature on front paste-down. FIRST EDITION. Norman 1618. — VALLERY-RADOT, René (1853-1933). *The life of Pasteur with a foreword by William Osler, F.R.S.* Translated by Mrs. R.L. Devonshire. London: Constable & Co., 1911. 2 volumes. 8°. Photoengraved frontispiece portrait (Vol. I). Original brown cloth, gilt-lettered spine. *Provenance*: E.H.J. Schusler (presentation inscription "E.H.J. Schusler from Wm. Osler Oxford Oct. 10. 1911"). Fourth English edition (first edition with Osler's foreword), PRESENTATION COPY. The standard biography of Pasteur, originally published in 1900, the first English translation published in 1901. Norman 1663.

(7)

Estimate: $1,500-2,000

›1230

OWEN, Richard (1804-1892). *Odontography; or, a treatise on the comparative anatomy of the teeth, their physiological relations, mode of development, and microscopic structure in the vertebrate animals*. London: Hippolyte Ballière; Paris: Ballière; Leipzig: Wiegel, 1840-45. 2 volumes. 8°. 128 lithograph plates (2 double-page), 40 steel-engraved aquatints. (Minor foxing and dampstaining). Contemporary three-quarter red morocco, gilt spines, marbled boards (minor wear), top edges gilt. *Provenance*: Hull Subscription Library (label, shelf mark on spine). FIRST EDITION. In 1837 Owen began examining Charles Darwin's collection of South American fossils, with particular interest in the teeth. This led him to publish his findings, using his own uniform nomenclature for the subject, which was generally adopted. Garrison-Morton 329, 3681.1; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1670; Nissen ZBI 3408; Norman 1624. — *On the extent and aims of a national museum of natural history*. London: Sanders, Otley & Co., 1862. 8°. 2 folding lithographed plates. Original blind-stamped brown cloth, gilt-lettered front cover. *Provenance*: John Stuart Mill (1806-1873), philosopher and M.P 1865-1868 (inscribed by the author "John S. Mill, Esq. M.P./ with the regards/ of the author"). FIRST EDITION, PRESENTATION COPY. In 1856 Owen became head of the natural history collections at the British Museum, and began working towards the establishment of a separate natural history museum. He was successful, and the Museum of Natural History opened in South Kensington in 1881. Norman 1626.

(2)

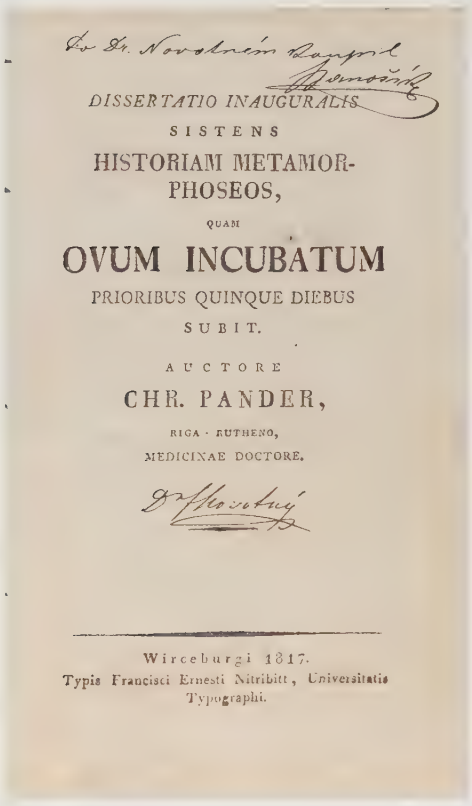
Estimate: $1,000-1,500

›1231

OWEN, Richard (1804-1892). *On the anatomy of vertebrates*. Vol. I: *Fishes and reptiles*; Vol. II: *Birds and mammals*; Vol. III: *Mammals*. London: Longmans, Green & Co., 1866-68. 3 volumes. 8°. Text wood-engravings. Vol. I: 24-page Longmans catalogue dated July 1865 bound in. Vol. II: 2 folding printed tables. Vol. III: 24-page Longmans catalogue dated January 1868 bound in. Original brown cloth, gilt-lettered spines, uncut, some leaves unopened. *Provenance*: Dr. Albert Lewis Günther (1830-1914), Keeper of the Zoological Department at the British Museum from 1875-1895 (presentation inscription from the author). FIRST EDITION, PRESENTATION COPY. The summary of Owen's disagreement with Darwinism, and of Owen's preferred theory of saltation (evolution via discrete jumps rather than by the gradual changes produced by natural selection) and his hypothesis that there was an "innate tendancy to deviate from parental type." This copy was presented to Günther, whose work on lower vertebrates had assisted Owen's research. Norman 1627. — OWEN. *On parthenogenesis, or the successive production of procreating individuals from a single ovum*. London: John van Voorst, 1849. 8° (224 x 141 mm). Lithographed frontispiece. 4-page van Voorst catalogue bound in. Original blue blind-stamped cloth, gilt-lettered spine. Laid in a revised proof of W.J. Broderip's *Hints for collecting animals and their products* (London: W. Clowes, 1832), and the first page of a draft letter of 17 October 1885 from Owen to Lady Millais, wife of the artist Sir John E. Millais. *Provenance*: The author's copy (inkstamp; inscription); Edward Jesse (inscribed "With the author's kind regards to Edward Jesse Esq," and beneath, in Owen's hand "Autograph of the genial Recipient; the Work returned after my friend's demise"). FIRST EDITION. Norman 1625.

(4)

Estimate: $800-1,200



DISSERTATIO INAUGURALIS

SISTENS

HISTORIAM METAMORPHOSEOS,

QUAM

OVUM INCUBATUM

PRIORIBUS QUINQUE DIEBUS

SUBIT.

AUCTORE

CHR. PANDER,

RIGA - RUTHENO,

MEDICINAE DOCTORE.

Wirceburgi 1817.

Typis Francisci Ernesti Nitribitt, Universitatis Typographi.

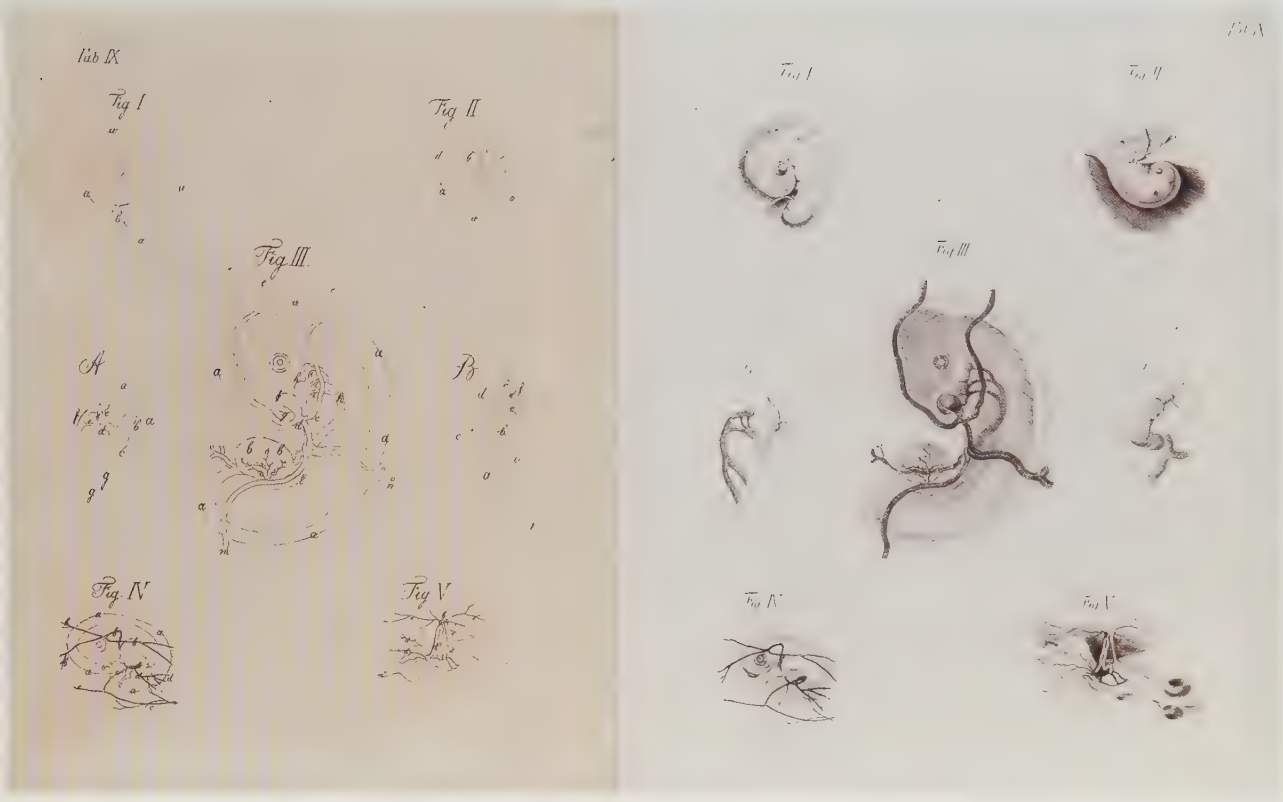
○1232

PANDER, Christian Heinrich (1794-1865). *Dissertatio inauguralis sistens historiam metamorphoseos, quam ovum incubatum prioribus quinque diebus subit.* Würzburg: Frans Ernst Nitribitt, 1817.

8° (188 x 112 mm). Contemporary dark green boards, spine ruled in gilt (corners worn, head of spine chipped and torn, later owner's paper label glued over lower portion of spine). *Provenance*: Dr. Shovotny (signature on title); another 19th-century Russian owner (illegible signature on title).

FIRST EDITION OF A FUNDAMENTAL WORK IN EMBRYOLOGY AND A LEGENDARY RARITY. A native of Riga of German descent, Pander studied at the University of Würzburg under the great biologist and teacher Ignaz Döllinger, who had expressed the hope that one of his students would investigate the development of the chick embryo. Pander took up the task for his doctoral thesis. Building upon the work of Malpighi and Caspar Friedrich Wolff, Pander's thesis methodically describes the different layers from which the various organs of the chicken embryo emerge. He discovered the three-layered structure of the blastoderm, a term he coined. "In the twelfth hour of embryonic development he reported that the blastoderm consisted of two entirely separate layers: an inner layer, thick and opaque; and an outer layer, thin, smooth, and transparent. Between these two a third layer developed, in which blood vessels formed and from which 'events of the greatest importance subsequently occur'" (DSB). Pander sent a copy of his thesis to his friend and colleague Karl von Baer (see lot 912), who immediately began his own investigations of the subject, leading to his identification of the mammalian ovum. Together the work of the two biologists revolutionized embryology and lay the foundation for "a new branch of comparative morphology, which... made possible a far more universal and extensive study of the organs in living creatures than had been conceivable before, embracing not only [their] present characteristics... but also their evolutionary history" (Nordenskiöld, *The History of Biology: a Survey*, New York, 1928, pp. 368-369). Pander published an expanded illustrated edition of his work with text in German during the same year (see following lot), but, for unknown reasons, never further pursued his embryological studies. Garrison-Morton 474; Waller 11925; Norman 1631.

Estimate: $4,000-6,000



○1233

PANDER, Christian Heinrich (1794-1865). *Beiträge zur Entwicklungsgeschichte des Hünchens im Eye.* Würzburg: Heinrich Ludwig Brönner (Frankfurt) [for the author], 1817.

2° (376 x 253 mm). Colophon leaf preceding plates, 20 engraved plates comprising 10 plates on thick paper, each with several numbered figures, and 10 plates on India paper, the first 9 being outline key plates for the fully engraved plates, the 10th a "Tafel der Durchschnitte," all by Joseph Wilhelm Eduard d'Alton (unsigned). (Marginal tear to plate VI, some minor marginal foxing to plates, uniform slight browning to text leaves.) Original plain green paper boards (lacking spine).

VERY RARE FIRST EDITION of the expanded German version, greatly enriched with d'Alton's illustrations, of Pander's dissertation on the chick embryo, published earlier the same year. Pander amplified and rearranged his text for this privately printed edition, for which he commissioned detailed illustrations from his colleague and collaborator the German naturalist d'Alton (1772-1840), the first illustrations of the development of the chick embryo. Printed in a small number at Pander's expense, the edition is nearly as rare as the original Latin thesis. See Garrison-Morton 474; Nissen ZBI 3078; Waller 11925; Norman 1632.

Estimate: $4,000-6,000

›1234

PARKINSON, James (1755-1824). *Organic Remains of a Former World. An examination of the mineralized remains of the vegetables and animals of the antediluvian world; generally termed extraneous fossils.* London: C. Whittingham for J. Robson (& others), 1804-1811.

3 volumes. 4° (271 x 212 mm). 64 engraved plates (51 hand-colored). (Vol. I title page and a few other pages browned, some minor foxing, occcasional offsetting). Contemporary gilt-ruled calf by J. Clarke (Vol. I rebacked, preserving original spine). *Provenance*: J. Walton (bookplate and signature, dated 1952).

FIRST EDITION. Parkinson intended to fill a gap in English literature on the identification and interpretation of fossils, and also, in Volume III, introduced to the general British public the new discoveries of William Smith, Lamarck and Cuvier. Volume I ("The Vegetable Kingdom") contained Parkinson's own theory of the vegetable origin of bituminous products; Volume II covered fossil zoophytes, and Volume III the "fossil starfish, echinin, shells, insects, amphibia, mammalia &c." Nissen ZBI 3091; Norman 1641.

(3)

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

›1235

PARKINSON, James (1755-1824). *An Essay on the Shaking Palsy.* London: Whittingham and Rowland for Sherwood, Neely, and Jones, 1817.

8° (219 x 138 mm). (First 4 leaves and last leaf rehinged and with repaired tear entering text, other small marginal repairs to title-leaf.) Later 19th-century half vellum gilt, preserving earlier red morocco lettering-piece, untrimmed (endpapers renewed); vellum slipcase and half vellum chemise. *Provenance*: apparently from the library of Jean-Martin Charcot (1825-1893), founder of modern neurology, whose achievements included the differentiation of the effects of Parkinson's disease—a term he was the first to use—from patchy sclerosis (typographic bookplate with ink shelfmark, on new front endpaper); Thomas Windsor (1888 inscription on title-page).

FIRST EDITION OF ONE OF THE GREATEST RARITIES OF 19TH-CENTURY MEDICAL LITERATURE and Parkinson's most important medical work, in which he identifed as a single clinical entity the disease, *paralysis agitans*, that now bears his name. "Symptoms that had been assumed to be characteristic of distinct illnesses, such as tremulous agitans and the violent propensity to run, were shown to part of a single ailment. A study of several cases and a sorting-out of the symptoms comprises most of the work. Parkinson made no decision concerning the cause but suggested that it arose from 'a disordered state of that part of the medulla which is contained in the cervical vertebrae.' The illness described by Parkinson... is understood today as one form of several clinical events" (DSB). His achievement was "all the more remarkable in that he reached his conclusions solely by inference from external symptoms... he could suggest no cure" (Norman). Garrison-Morton 4690; Norman 1642.

Estimate: $15,000-20,000

Feb. 1888

AN

ESSAY

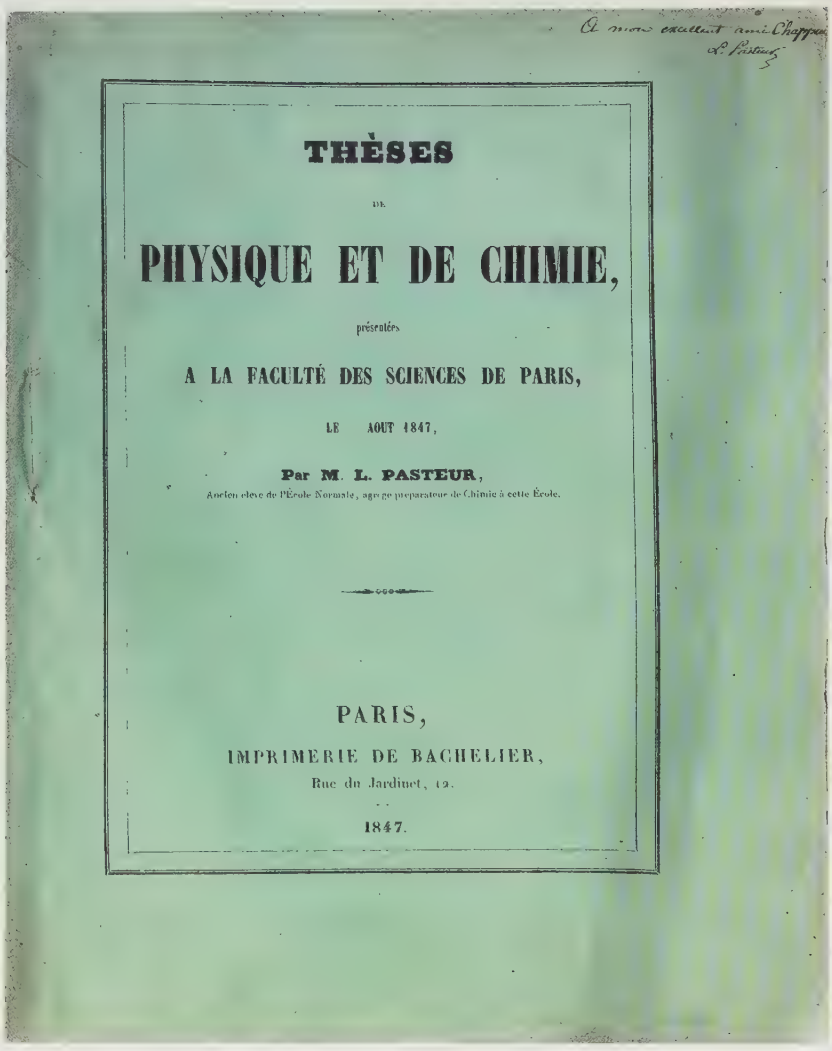
ON THE

SHAKING PALSY.

BY

JAMES PARKINSON,
MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY WHITTINGHAM AND ROWLAND,
Goswell Street,
FOR SHERWOOD, NEELY, AND JONES,
PATERNOSTER ROW.
1817.


A mon excellent ami Chappuis
L. Pasteur

THÈSES

DE

PHYSIQUE ET DE CHIMIE,

présentées

A LA FACULTÉ DES SCIENCES DE PARIS,

LE AOUT 1847,

Par M. L. PASTEUR,

Ancien élève de l'École Normale, agrégé préparateur de Chimie à cette École.

PARIS,

IMPRIMERIE DE BACHELIER,

Rue du Jardinet, 12.

1847.

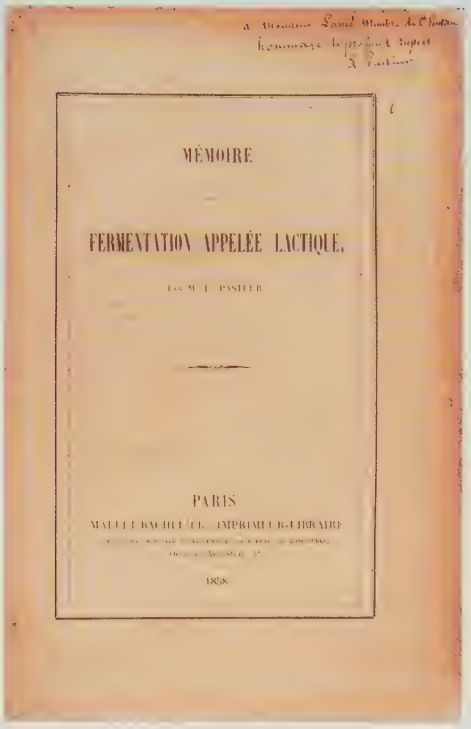
›1236

PASTEUR, Louis (1822-1895). *Thèses de physique et de chimie, présentées à la Faculté des Sciences de Paris, le aout 1847.* Paris: Bachelier, 1847.

4° (268 x 216 mm). Text wood-engravings. Original green printed wrappers. *Provenance*: Charles Chappuis (presentation inscription from the author "A mon excellent ami Chappuis/ L. Pasteur").

FIRST EDITION. PRESENTATION COPY OF PASTEUR'S VERY RARE DOCTORAL THESIS. Charles Chappuis was Pasteur's closest friend during his studies at the École Normale in Paris. Pasteur's thesis in chemistry was entitled *Recherches sur la capacité de saturation de l'acide arsénieux. Étude des arsénites de potasse, de soude et d'ammoniaque*; and his thesis in physics *1. Étude des phénomènes relatifs à la polarisation rotatoire des liquides. 2. Application de la polarisation rotatoire des liquides à la solution de diverses questions de chimie.* Pasteur's interest in optical activity, in which his reputation was first made, was formed while preparing these theses. "Begining about 1847, Pasteur carried out an impressive series of investigations into the relation between optical activity, crystalline structures, and chemical composition in organic compounds, particularly tartaric and paratartaric acids. This work focussed attention on the relationship between optical activity and life, and provided much inspiration and several of the most important techniques for an entirely new approach to the study of chemical structure and composition. In essence, Pasteur opened the way to a consideration of atoms in space, and his early memoirs constitute founding documents of stereochemistry" (DSB). Norman 1652.

Estimate: $8,000-12,000


MÉMOIRE

FERMENTATION APPELÉE LACTIQUE,

PAR M. L. PASTEUR

PARIS

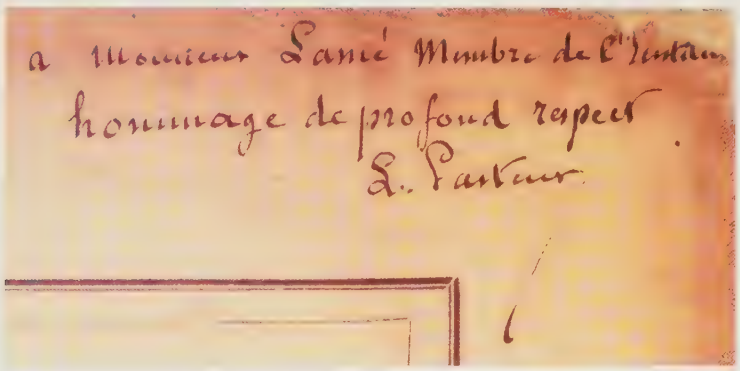
MALLET-BACHELIER, IMPRIMEUR-LIBRAIRE

1858

○1237

PASTEUR, Louis (1822-1895). *Mémoire sur la fermentation appelée lactique*. Offprint from: *Annales de chimie et de physique*, 3rd series, 52 (1858). Paris: Mallet-Bachelier, 1858.

8° (237 x 155 mm). Original tan printed wrappers (slightly soiled). Red half morocco folding case. *Provenance*: Gabriel Lamé (1795-1870), mathematician (presentation inscription from the author "A Monsieur Lamé Membre de l'Institut hommage de profond respect. L. Pasteur").


(detail)

FIRST EDITION, offprint issue. RARE INSCRIBED COPY. "The first demonstration of the connnection between a specific fermentation and the activity of a specific living micro-organism ... the begining of bacteriology as a modern science" (Garrison-Morton). Pasteur's paper was also published almost simultaneously in *Mémoires de la Société des Sciences, de l'Agriculture et des Arts de Lille*, 2nd series, 1858, and also in *Comptes Rendus des séances de l'Academie des Sciences*, 22, November 1857, in an abridged version. There are no known offprints of these. Dibner *Heralds of Science* 198 (*Comptes Rendus*); Garrison-Morton 2472; Grolier/Horblit 82 (*Comptes Rendus*); Norman 1653.

Estimate: $6,000-8,000

›1238

PASTEUR, Louis (1822-1895). *Mémoire sur les corpuscules organisés qui existent dans l'atmosphere. Examen de la doctrine des générations spontanées.* Offprint from *Annales de chimie et de physique*, 3rd series, 64 (1862). Paris: Mallet-Bachelier, 1862.

8° (225 x 140 mm). (Some light browning.) 2 folding engraved plates by Dulos. Quarter red morocco, gilt-lettered spine, marbled boards, original blue printed wrappers bound in, uncut and partially unopened. *Provenance*: Léon Ollé-Laprune, philosopher and colleague of the author's at the École Normale (presentation inscription on the front wrapper "A M. Ollé-Laprune/ hommage de l'auteur/ L. Pasteur").

FIRST EDITION, offprint issue. A rare presentation copy of Pasteur's longest and most important paper on airborne micro-organisms; the downfall of the theory of spontaneous generation. Pasteur used a heating process, the earliest form of pasteurization, in "further experiments which demonstrated beyond dispute that fermentation is caused by the action of minute living organisms, and that if these organisms are excluded or killed fermentation does not occur" (PMM). The paper first appeared in *Annales des sciences naturelles*, Zoologie, 4th series (1861), from which no offprints are known. Garrison-Morton 2475 (first appearance); PMM 336c; Norman 1654.

Estimate: $8,000-12,000

›1239

PASTEUR, Louis (1822-1895). *Études sur la maladie des vers à soie, moyen pratique assuré de la combattre et d'en prévenir le retour.* Paris: Gauthier-Villars, 1870.

2 volumes, 8° (226 x 151 mm). Photogravure frontispiece and 36 plates (21 engravings, of which 12 hand-colored, and 15 photographic plates), with tissue guards, and 13 illustrations in text (Vol.I); heliogravure plate (Vol.II). Original green cloth, gilt-lettered spines. *Provenance*: Colonel Baron Eugène Georges Henri Céleste Stoffel (1823-1907), France's military attaché to Prussia in 1866 (inscribed by the author "A Mr. le Baron Stoffel/ hommage bien affectueux/ L. Pasteur").

FIRST EDITION, PRESENTATION COPY. In 1865 Pasteur was asked to consider the disease of silkworms that had plagued France for almost 20 years, and which had cut silk production dramatically. Pasteur discovered that two diseases, *pébrine* and *flacherie*, were responsible, and that both were hereditary and contagious. He was able to introduce practical preventative measures, with considerable, if not total, success. Cushing P140; Garrison-Morton 2481; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1897; Osler 1549; Norman 1657.

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

›1240

PASTEUR, Louis (1822-1895). *Examen critique d'un écrit posthume de Claude Bernard sur la fermentation.* Paris: Gauthier-Villars, 1879.

8° (227 x 145 mm). 2 engraved plates by Felizat, with tissue guards, text illustrations. Original gray printed wrappers, uncut (broken). *Provenance*: Louis Pasteur (his signature on front wrapper).

FIRST EDITION, AND THE AUTHOR'S COPY. Pierre Bertholet, an opponent of Pasteur's controversial theory of fermentation, published a posthumous and unauthorized version of some notes by Claude Bernard, a supporter of Pasteur's, which claimed to have isolated a soluble chemical produced by yeast that caused fermentation, in contrast to Pasteur's theory. Pasteur's bitter reply strengthened his conviction that fermentation was life without air, a belief he held until Eduard Buchner isolated a soluble alcoholic ferment in 1897. Cushing P142; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1900; Osler 1552; Norman 1660.

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

à M. Ollé-Laprune
hommage de l'auteur
L. Pasteur

MÉMOIRE

SUR LES

CORPUSCULES ORGANISÉS

QUI EXISTENT DANS L'ATMOSPHÈRE,

EXAMEN DE LA DOCTRINE DES GÉNÉRATIONS SPONTANÉES,

PAR M. L. PASTEUR.

Extrait des Annales de Chimie et de Physique, 3e série, t. LXIV.

PARIS,

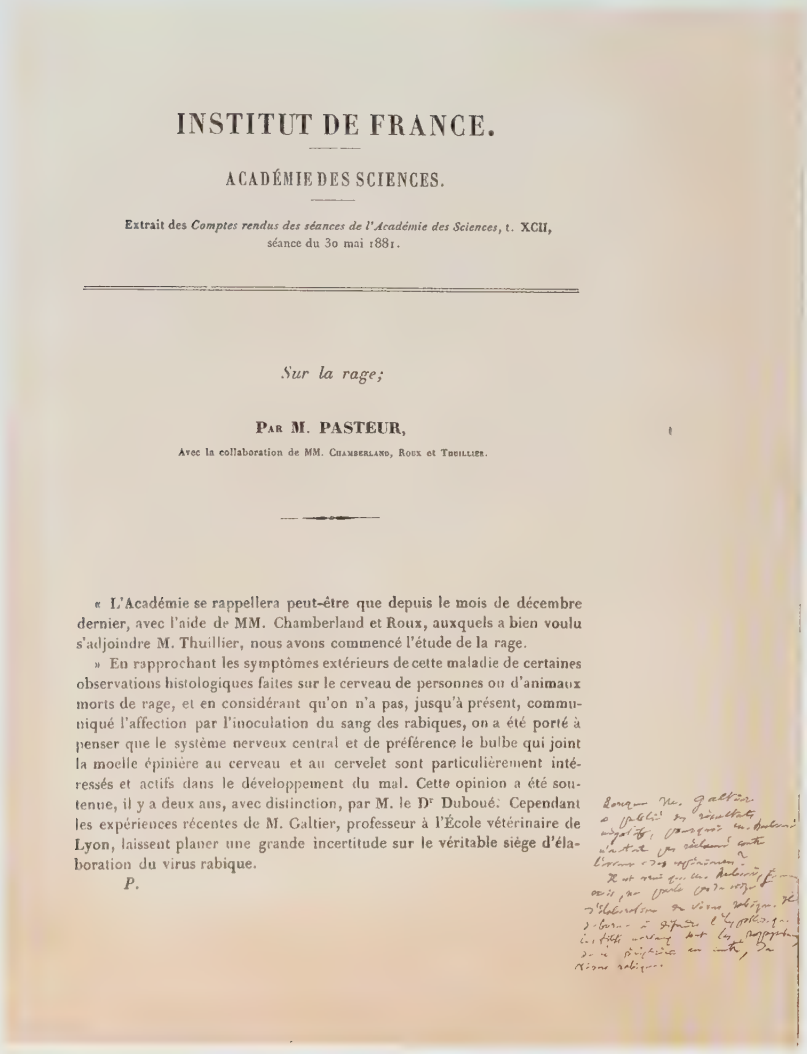
MALLET-BACHELIER, IMPRIMEUR-LIBRAIRE

DU BUREAU DES LONGITUDES, DE L'ÉCOLE IMPÉRIALE POLYTECHNIQUE,

Quai des Augustins, 55.

1862.

1238 (actual size)



INSTITUT DE FRANCE.

ACADÉMIE DES SCIENCES.

Extrait des *Comptes rendus des séances de l'Académie des Sciences*, t. XCII, séance du 30 mai 1881.

Sur la rage;

PAR M. PASTEUR,

Avec la collaboration de MM. CHAMBERLAND, ROUX et THUILLIER.

« L'Académie se rappellera peut-être que depuis le mois de décembre dernier, avec l'aide de MM. Chamberland et Roux, auxquels a bien voulu s'adjoindre M. Thuillier, nous avons commencé l'étude de la rage.

» En rapprochant les symptômes extérieurs de cette maladie de certaines observations histologiques faites sur le cerveau de personnes ou d'animaux morts de rage, et en considérant qu'on n'a pas, jusqu'à présent, communiqué l'affection par l'inoculation du sang des rabiques, on a été porté à penser que le système nerveux central et de préférence le bulbe qui joint la moelle épinière au cerveau et au cervelet sont particulièrement intéressés et actifs dans le développement du mal. Cette opinion a été soutenue, il y a deux ans, avec distinction, par M. le Dr Duboué. Cependant les expériences récentes de M. Galtier, professeur à l'École vétérinaire de Lyon, laissent planer une grande incertitude sur le véritable siège d'élaboration du virus rabique.

P.

›1241

PASTEUR, Louis (1822-1895). *Sur la rage*. Offprint from *Comptes rendus des séances de l'Académie des Sciences* 92 (1881). [Paris: Gauthier-Villars, 1881].

4° (263 x 207 mm). 2 leaves, bifolium. Modern blue cloth; original plain blue wrappers bound in. *Provenance*: the author's copy (his marginalia).

FIRST EDITION, offprint issue. PASTEUR'S OWN COPY OF HIS FIRST MEMOIR ON RABIES, with a long marginal note in his hand on the first page. After success in developing vaccines against fowl cholera, anthrax and swine erysipelas, Pasteur turned his attention to rabies. Although the disease was greatly feared, actual deaths were relatively rare. However, as a disease common to both man and animal, it was eminently suited to research, as Pasteur could conduct thorough experiments before trying vaccinations on humans. This paper explained that the injection of diseased cerebral matter into a healthy brain transferred the disease more effectively and with a shorter incubation period (two weeks instead of three to four months), making experimentation more efficient. Pasteur used living organisms to introduce the disease as he could not grow the submicroscopic virus *in vitro*. This has still not been achieved. Garrison-Morton 5481.4; Norman 1662.

Estimate: $4,000-6,000

○1242

PASTEUR, Louis (1822-1895). *Études sur le vin: ses maladies, causes qui les provoquent, procédés nouveaux pour le conserver et pour le vieillir.* Paris: Imprimerie Impériale, 1866. 8°. 32 engravings by P. Lackerbauer, 21 engraved in colors and 7 hand-colored. Text wood-engravings. (Some light foxing.) Modern buckram, original grey printed wrappers bound in, uncut and partially unopened. FIRST EDITION. A revival of a discovery made by Nicholas Appert (1742-1841), preserving wine by partial heat sterilization, but with perfected methods and a scientific explanation of the process. Garrison-Morton 2479; Norman 1655. — *Études sur le vinaigre, sa fabrication, ses maladies, moyens de les prévenir; nouvelles observations sur la conservation des vins par la chaleur.* Paris: Gauthier-Villars, and Masson, 1868. 8°. Text wood-engravings. (Some foxing throughout.) Original grey printed wrappers, uncut (stained); cloth box. FIRST EDITION. Pasteur identified the micro-organism responsible for acetic fermentation, and discovered that it could be destroyed by heating to 55 degrees Celsius. Garrison-Morton 2480; Norman 1656. — *Études sur la bière, ses maladies, causes qui les provoquent, procédé pour la rendre inaltérable, avec une théorie nouvelle de la fermentation.* Paris: Gauthier-Villars, 1876. 8°. 12 lithographed plates, wood-engraved text illustrations. (Occasional light foxing.) t.e.g. Contemporary three-quarter crushed brown morocco. *Provenance*: Jules François Joubert (1834-1910), Pasteur's collaborator on several works (inscribed by the author "A Monsieur Joubert/ Souvenir affectueux/ L. Pasteur"). PRESENTATION COPY OF THE FIRST EDITION. Pasteur's brewing process that would eliminate the micro-organisms responsible for "diseases," with a summary of discoveries about fermentation made over the last decade. Cushing P139; Garrison-Morton 2485; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1898; Osler 1550; Norman 1658.

(3)

Estimate: $2,000-3,000

○1243

PASTEUR, Louis (1822-1895) & Jules-François JOUBERT. *Charbon et septicémie.* Offprint from *Comptes rendus de l'Académie des Sciences* 85 (1877). Paris: G. Masson, 1877. 8°. (Very occasional minor foxing). Original gray printed wrappers (slightly stained). FIRST EDITION, offprint issue. Pasteur's first in-depth contribution to medical research, the discovery of the first pathogenic anaerobe to be found. Garrison-Morton 1932.1, 2490; Norman 1659. — *Sur les maladies virulentes et en particulier sur la maladie appelée vulgairement choléra des poules.* Offprint from *Bulletin de l'Académie de Médecine* (1880). Paris: G. Masson, 1880. 8°. Original light green printed wrappers. FIRST EDITION, offprint issue, VERY RARE. The first demonstration that microbial diseases could be identified and immunised against in the same way as viral diseases such as smallpox. Garrison-Morton 2537; Grolier *Medicine* 78; Norman 1661.

(2)

Estimate: $700-1,200

›1244

PAVLOV, Ivan Petrovich (1849-1936). *Die Arbeit der Verdauungsdrüsen.* Translated by A. Walther. Wiesbaden: J. F. Bergmann, 1898. 8°. Numerous text illustrations. 4pp. publisher's catalogue of C.W. Kreidel and J.F. Bergmann bound in at rear. Original blue printed wrappers, uncut (minor soiling). First Edition in German, and the First Edition in any Western European language. Pavlov, director of the department of physiology at the St Petersburg Institute of Experimental Medicine since 1891, pursued his study of the physiology of digestive glands to reach conclusions important not only for medicine but also for politics and social sciences. Friedrich Bidder and Carl Schmidt had shown in 1852 that the sight of food produced a copious flow of gastric juice in a gastrostomized dog and Pavlov was able to confirm this finding by creating fistulas not only of the stomach, but also of the pancreas, the intestine and the salivary glands. These proved that the nervous channels, and not the actual introduction of food, produced the flow of gastric juices, a process he named "psychic secretion." After he published his observations, but before receiving the Nobel Prize for his work in 1904, he further noted that the dogs in his laboratory secreted gastric juices at the mere expectation of food, at the approach of routine feeding times. He labelled this the "conditioned reflex," and deduced from this that many reactions of the human mind, not only to the physical but the conceptual (such as religion or freedom) were also conditioned reflexes. Dibner *Heralds of Science* 135; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 2129; Waller 7257; Norman 1664. — *The work of the digestive glands.* Translated into English by W.H. Thompson. London: Charles Griffin, 1902. 8°. Text diagrams. Red-printed slip tipped in "Net book.—This book is supplied to the Trade on terms which will not allow of discount to the Public. Charles Griffin & Co., Ltd." 18pp. publishers' catalogue bound in at rear. Original maroon cloth (spine faded, minor wear to joints and extremities). *Provenance*: William Stirling (1851-1932), physiologist (signature on half-title); stamp on verso of half-title "With compliments/ Chas Griffin & Co." FIRST EDITION IN ENGLISH. Norman 1665.

(2)

Estimate: $800-1,200

○1245

PAVLOV, Ivan Petrovich (1849-1936). *Naturwissenschaft und Gehirn.* Translated by Dr. G.W. Volborth. Wiesbaden: J.F. Bergmann, 1910. 8°. 12 pp. of publishers advertisements bound in at rear. Original blue printed wrappers (very minor soiling to edges). *Provenance*: Rudolf Magnus (1873-1927), German physiologist (presentation inscription from the author on front wrapper "Vom Verfasser", stamp on front wrapper); Utrecht, Pharmacologisch Instituut, Rijks Universiteit (stamp on front wrapper). FIRST EDITION IN GERMAN, PRESENTATION COPY. Norman 1666. — *Ein neues Laboratorium zur Erforschung der bedingten Reflexe.* Offprint from: *Ergebnisse der Physiologie* 11 (1911). Wiesbaden: J.F. Bergmann, 1911. 8°. Original orange printed wrappers. *Provenance*: Rudolf Magnus (presentation inscription from author on front wrapper "Vom Verfasser", stamp on front wrapper; Utrecht, Pharmacologisch Instituut, Rijks Universiteit (stamp on front wrapper). FIRST EDITION, OFFPRINT ISSUE. PRESENTATION COPY. Norman 1667. — *Inhibition interne en tant que fonction des deux hémisphères.* Offprint from: *Livre jubilaire du Professeur Ch. Richet* (1912). [Paris: L. Maretheux (1912)]. 8°. Original buff wrappers. *Provenance*: Rudolf Magnus (presentation inscription from author on front wrapper "Mit besten Grüssen", stamp on first leaf; Utrecht, Pharmacologisch Instituut, Rijks Universiteit (stamp on first leaf); ink shelfmark on first leaf. FIRST EDITION, offprint issue. PRESENTATION COPY. Norman 1668. — *Die besondere Labilität der inneren Hemmung bedingter Reflexe.* Offprint from: *Berliner klinische Wochenschrift* (1914), 11. Berlin: August Hirschwald [1914]. 8°. Original tan printed wrappers. *Provenance*: Rudolph Magnus (stamp on front wrapper); Utrecht, Pharmacologisch Instituut, Rijks Universiteit (stamp on front wrapper); ink shelfmark on front wrapper. FIRST EDITION, offprint issue. Norman 1669. — *"Innere Hemmung" der bedingten Reflexe und der Schlaf — ein und derselbe Prozeß.* Offprint from:

Skandinavisches Archiv für Physiologie 44 (1923). Berlin & Leipzig: Walter de Gruyter, 1923. 8°. Original printed self-wrappers. *Provenance*: Rudolph Magnus (stamp on front wrapper); Utrecht, Pharmacologisch Instituut, Rijks Universiteit (stamp on front wrapper); ink shelfmark on front wrapper. FIRST EDITION, offprint issue. Norman 1670. — *Die normale Tätigkeit und allgemeine Konstitution der Großhirnrinde*. Offprint from: *Skandinavisches Archiv für Physiologie* 44 (1923). Berlin & Leipzig: Walter de Gruyter, 1923. 8°. Original printed self-wrappers. *Provenance*: Rudolf Magnus (stamp on front wrapper, presentation inscription from the author "Vom verfasser"; Utrecht, Pharmacologisch Instituut, Rijks Universiteit (stamp on front wrapper); ink shelf-mark on front wrapper. FIRST EDITION, offprint issue. PRESENTATION COPY. Norman 1671. — *Die Charakteristik der Rindenmasse der Grosshirnhemisphären, vom Standpunkte der Erregbarkeitsveränderungen ihrer einzelnen Punkte*. Offprint from *Schweizer Archiv für Neurologie und Psychiatrie*. Zurich: Orrell Füssli, 1923. 8°. Original white printed wrappers. *Provenance*: Rudolph Magnus (stamp on front wrapper); Utrecht, Pharmacologisch Instituut, Rijks Universiteit (stamp on front wrapper); ink shelf mark on front wrapper. FIRST EDITION, offprint issue. Norman 1672. — *A brief outline of the higher nervous activity*. Translated by D.L. Zyve. Offprint from: *Psychologies of 1930*. Worcester, Mass.: Clark University Press, 1930. 8°. Original blue printed wrappers. *Provenance*: Dr. U.G. Bijlsma (stamp on front wrapper), presentation inscription from the author "Vom verfasser" on front wrapper; ink shelf-mark on front wrapper. FIRST EDITION, OFFPRINT ISSUE. PRESENTATION COPY. Norman 1673.

(8)

Estimate: $800-1,200

○1246

[PEDIATRICS]. — CLARKE, John. *Commentaries on some of the most important diseases of children. Part the first*. London: Longman & others, 1815. 8°. 2pp. publisher's catalogue bound in at front and another leaf at rear. Original tan boards, uncut (very minor losses to spine). FIRST EDITION. Published posthumously, and including discussions of dentition disorders, convulsions, phrenitis, idiocy, paralysis and epilepsy. Garrison-Morton 6328; Norman 488. — WEST, Charles (1816-1898). *Lectures on the diseases of infancy and childhood*. London: Longman & others, 1848. 8° (223 x 140 mm). Contemporary black-cloth boards, modern gilt-ruled morocco corners and spine. *Provenance*: James P. Marsh (bookplate). FIRST EDITION. The best English work of the mid 19th century on pediatrics. West emphasised the importance of breast-feeding in preventing tuberculosis and diarrhea. Garrison-Morton 6334; Norman 2208. — DEWEES, William Potts (1768-1811). *A treatise on the physical and medical treatment of children*. Philadelphia: H.C.Carey & L. Lea, 1825. 8°. Contemporary tree sheep, red and black spine labels (joints & extremities worn; front cover detached). FIRST EDITION OF THE FIRST AMERICAN BOOK ON PEDIATRICS. Garrison-Morton 6331; Norman 633 — *Rapport addressé à son ec. le ministre de l'interieur...sur les ouvrages envoyés au concours sur le croup, par la commission chargée de l'examen et du jugement de ces ouvrages*. Paris: Imprimerie Imperiale, 1812. 8°. Bound after an 1811 work on the croup by Giraudy, quarter black sheep and paste-paper boards, gilt spine (slightly rubbed). FIRST EDITION. The official report of the commission appointed to judge the award of a prize of 12,000 francs offered by Napoleon in 1807 for a treatise on the causes and cure of croup; the prize was shared by M. Jurine of Geneva and J.A. Albert of Bremen. Norman 1781.

(4)

Estimate: $1,200-1,800

›1247

[PHRENOLOGY]. — [FORSTER, Thomas Ignatius Maria]. *Somatopsychonoologia, showing that the proofs of Body Life and Mind considered as Distinct Essences cannot be deduced from Physiology... By Philostratus.* London, 1823. 8°. Title printed in black and red. (Some marginal pale staining.) Original boards (spine defective, worn). FIRST EDITION, without 16-pp. supplement. Forster coined the name "phrenology." RARE. Norman 817. — CRUIKSHANK, George. *Phrenological Illustrations, or An Artist's View of the Craniological System of Doctors Gall and Spurzheim.* London, 1826. Oblong 4°. 6 hand-colored etched plates. (Some minor marginal soiling and wear). Original tan printed wrappers, uncut (wrappers chipped and frayed at edges, covers soiled). *Provenance*: Leigh Hunt (1784-1859), poet and author, associate of Keats, Shelley, Byron and Dickens (presentation inscription from the author on the front wrapper: "H.L. Hunt Esq. with the complts: of George Cruikshank"). FIRST EDITION, PRESENTATION COPY, of Cruikshank's lampoon of the "new science" of phrenology. Cohn 178; Norman 536. — (2)

Estimate: $800-1,200

›1248

[PHYSICS]. — HENRY, Joseph (1797-1878). "Facts in reference to the Spark, &c. from a long conductor uniting the poles of a Galvanic Batter," in: *Journal of the Franklin Institute*, Vol. XV. New series. Philadelphia, 1835. 8°. Contemporary half sheep (backstrip gone, worn). FIRST EDITION, journal issue, of this major early American contribution to physics. Norman 1053. — JACOBI, Carl Gustav Jacob (1804-1851). *Fundamenta nova theoriae functionum ellipticarum.* Königsberg, 1829. 4°. FIRST EDITION of Jacobi's key work on elliptic functions. Kline, pp. 645-49; Norman 1150. — [*Bound with*:] JACOBI. *Vorlesungen über Dynamik.* Edited by Alfred Clebsch. Berlin, 1866. 4°. Later half calf. FIRST EDITION. Kline, pp. 743-45; Norman 1151. — LOCKYER, Joseph Norman (1836-1920). *Contribution to Solar Physics.* London, 1874. 8°. Lithographed plates. Original blue gilt-stamped cloth. FIRST EDITION. Describes Lockyer's early discoveries in solar physics, based on his spectroscopic observations of the 1860s. Norman 1383. (3)

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

›1249

[PHYSIOLOGY]. MAREY, Étienne-Jules (1830-1904). *Thèse pour le doctorat en médecine ... Recherches sur la circulation du sang à l'état physiologique et dans les maladies.* Paris: Rignoux, 1859. 4°. Contemporary mottled boards (rebacked in morocco). *Provenance*: Dr. Ernest Charles Lasègue (1816-1885), lifelong friend of Marey's (presentation inscription on title: "A mon ami [illegible] M. Lasègue/ Souvenir affecteuse/ Marey." FIRST EDITION, PRESENTATION COPY. "Marey's central significance for the development of physiology in France lies in his adoption and advocacy of two fundamental techniques in experimental physiology: graphical recordings and cinematography" (DSB). Norman 1437. — MAREY. *Le mouvement.* Paris: G. Masson, 1894. 8°. Numerous text illustrations. Contemporary half black cloth, marbled boards. FIRST EDITION. Garrison-Morton 643; Norman 1438. — MAGNUS, Rudolf (1873-1927). *Körperstellung.* Berlin: Julius Springer, 1924. 8°. Numerous text illustrations. Original yellow cloth. *Provenance*: Francis Walshe, neurological surgeon (author's printed presentation slip tipped to front pastedown, clipped signature tipped in below, offprint of Walshe's review of *Körperstellung* (*Brain* 47, 1924) tipped to front free endpaper, bookplate, signature). FIRST EDITION. "A classic work on muscle-tone and posture" (Garrison-Morton 661); Norman 1420. — SHARPEY-SCHÄFER, Edward Albert (1850-1935), editor. *Text-book of Physiology.* Edinburgh & London: Young J. Pentland, 1898-1900. 2 volumes, 8°. Numerous text illustrations. Original blue cloth (spines worn). *Provenance*: Edgar Douglas Adrian, first baron Adrian (signature dated 8 March 1909 on front flyleaf of each volume). FIRST EDITION. Garrison-

Morton 649; Norman 1934. — BAYLISS, William Maddock (1860-1924). *Principles of General Physiology*. London: Longmans, Green & Co., 1915. 8°. Numerous text illustrations. Original red cloth. *Provenance*: Arno B. Luckhardt (1885-1957), American physiologist (bookplate, signature); Herbert M. Evans (bookplate). FIRST EDITION. Bayliss approached physiology from a physical chemist's point of view. Garrison-Morton 658; Norman 144. — DALE, Sir Henry Hallet (1875-1968). *Adventures in Physiology with Excursions into Autopharmacology*. London: Pergamon Press, [1953]. Large 8°. Two dedication leaves bound in, numerous text illustrations. Original blue cloth, dust-jacket. *Provenance*: Thomas Renton Elliott (1875-1968), the dedicatee (long inscription by author on the first dedication leaf). FIRST EDITION, DEDICATION COPY. Norman 573. — REMAK, Robert (1815-1865). *Ueber ein selbständiges Darmnervensystem*. Berlin: G. Reimer, 1847. 2 engraved plates (text and plates foxed throughout). Original printed boards, cloth spine (slightly soiled, worn). *Provenance*: Professor Jan van der Hoeven (1802-1868), a regular correspondent of Remak's (inscribed by the author: "Herrn Professor Jan van der Hoeven/ in Leyden/ [illegible]/ der Verfasser"); Harvey Cushing (bookplate); Yale Medical Libray (bookplate & withdrawal stamp). FIRST EDITION. Norman 1822. — BERTHOLD, Arnold Adolph (1803-1861). "Transplantation der Hodern." In: *Archiv für Anatomie, Physiologie und wissenschaftliche Medecin* (1849), pp. 42-46. Berlin: Veit & Comp., 1849. 8°. Original gray wrappers, uncut and partly unopened. FIRST EDITION, journal issue. berthold was the first to establish the existence of a gonadal internal secretion. Garrison-Morton 1176; Norman 220. — KÜHNE, Wilhelm (1837-1900). "Untersuchungen über Bewegungen und Veränderungen der contraktilen Substanzen." In: *Archiv für Anatomie, Physiologie und wissenschaftlichee Medecin* (1859), pp. 564-642; 748-835. Leipzig: Veit & Comp., 1859-1860. 8°. Original gray printed wrappers, largely unopened. FIRST EDITION, journal issue. Proof of the coagulability of muscle proteins. Garrison-Morton 620; Norman 1243. — SHERRINGTON, Charles Scott (1857-1952). *Notes on the arrangement of some motor fibres in the lumbo-sacral plexus*. Offprint from *Journal of Physiology*, Vol. XIII, No.6, 1892. [N.p., n.d.]. 8°. 4 lithographed plates, 3 folding. Disbound, original orange printed front wrapper, uncut. FIRST EDITION, offprint issue. Garrison-Morton 1288; Norman 1938. — CANNON, Walter Bradford (1871-1945). *Bodily changes in pain, hunger, fear and rage. An account of recent researches into the function of emotional excitement*. New York & London: D. Appleton & Co., 1915. 8°. Numerous text illustrations. Original russet cloth. FIRST EDITION. "Observation of the effect of strong emotions on gastrointestinal motility led Cannon to examination of the sympathetic nervous system and its emergency function. Cannon showed the close connexion betrween the endocrine glands and emotions." (Garrison-Morton 1124); Norman 397. — STIRLING, William (1851-1932). *Some apostles of physiology being an account of their lives and labours*. London: privately printed by Waterlow and Sons, 1902. 2°. Title in red and black, 32 photogravure plates, numerous text illustrations. Original gilt-ruled white cloth, gilt-lettered spine and front cover. FIRST EDITION. Garrison-Morton 1576; Norman 2020.

(19)

Estimate: $2,000-3,000

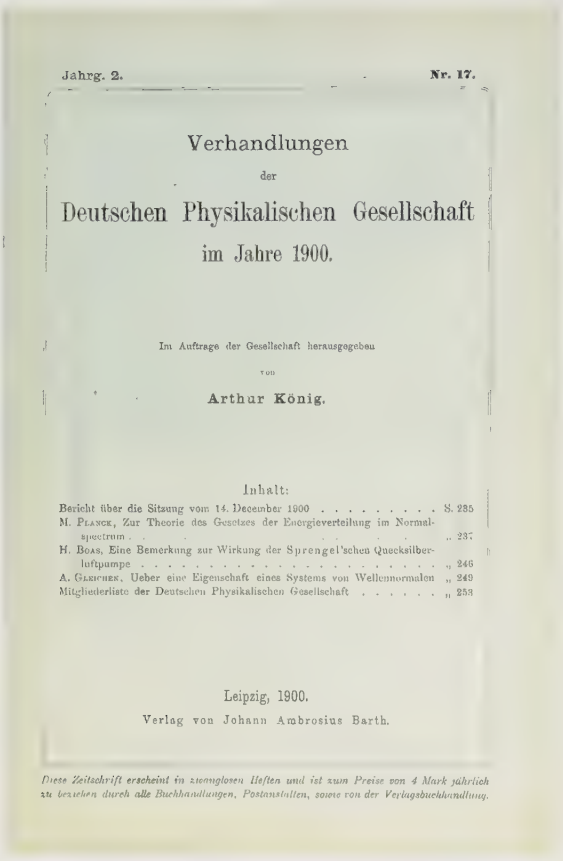
›250

PIORRY, Pierre Adolphe (1794-1879). *De la percussion médiate et des signes obtenus à l'aide de ce nouveau moyen d'exploration, dans les maladies des organes thoraciques et abdominaux*. Paris: J.S. Chaudé; J-B. Baillière; London: Baillière; Brussels: Librairie médicale Français, 1828.

8° (214 x 137 mm). 2 engraved plates, one folding, by Ambroise Tardieu (minor foxing to text). Original blue printed wrappers, uncut (losses and soiling to spine, minor spotting to front wrapper).

FIRST EDITION. Piorry designed the pleximeter and the percussor, believing that each organ within the body had a particular sound. He also modified Laennec's stethoscope. An early development in the use of percussion and auscultation as diagnostic procedures. Garrison-Morton 2675; Norman 1709.

Estimate: $800-1,200



Jahrg. 2. Nr. 17.

Verhandlungen

der

Deutschen Physikalischen Gesellschaft

im Jahre 1900.

Im Auftrage der Gesellschaft herausgegeben

von

Arthur König.

Inhalt:

Bericht über die Sitzung vom 14. December 1900 . . . . . S. 235
M. Planck, Zur Theorie des Gesetzes der Energieverteilung im Normalspectrum . . . . . „ 237
H. Boas, Eine Bemerkung zur Wirkung der Sprengel'schen Quecksilberluftpumpe . . . . . „ 246
A. Gleichen, Ueber eine Eigenschaft eines Systems von Wellennormalen „ 249
Mitgliederliste der Deutschen Physikalischen Gesellschaft . . . . . „ 253

Leipzig, 1900.
Verlag von Johann Ambrosius Barth.

Diese Zeitschrift erscheint in zwanglosen Heften und ist zum Preise von 4 Mark jährlich zu beziehen durch alle Buchhandlungen, Postanstalten, sowie von der Verlagsbuchhandlung.

›1251

PLANCK, Max (1858-1947). "Zur Theorie des Gesetzes der Energieverteilung im Normalspectrum," in: *Verhandlungen der Deutschen Physikalischen Gesellschaft im Jahre 1900*, Jahrg. 2, Nr. 17, pp. 237-260. Leipzig: Johann Ambrosius Barth, 1900.

8° (230 x 154 mm). Original printed green wrappers (slight chipping at foot of spine); cloth folding case.

THE FIRST APPEARANCE OF PLANCK'S QUANTUM THEORY. "In this important paper he stated that energy flowed not in continuous, indefinitely divisible currents, but in pulses or bursts of action [or *quanta*]" (Dibner). Planck determined a unit of energy in a system showing a natural frequency in definite quanta and proposed a constant of angular momentum, the value of which is known as "Planck's constant." This unit of energy enabled the explanation of wave-length, specific heat of solids, photo-chemical effects of light, the orbits of electrons in the atom, the wave lengths of the lines of the spectrum, or Röntgen rays, the velocity of rotating gas molecules, and the distances between the particles of a crystal. "It contradicted the mechanics of Newton and the electromagnetics of Faraday and Maxwell. Moreover it challenged the notion of the continuity of nature" (PMM). Dibner *Heralds of Science* 166; Grolier/Horblit 26a; PMM 391a; Norman 1713.

[*With:*]

PLANCK. "Ueber eine Verbesserung der Wien'schen Spectralgleichung." Offprint from: *Verhandlungen der Deutschen Physikalischen Gesellschaft im Jahre 1900*, Jahrg. 2, Nr. 13, pp. 202-204. Leipzig; Johann Ambrosius Barth, 1900. 8°. Original printed green wrappers. — PLANCK. "Ein vermeintlicher Widerspruch des magneto-optischen Faraday-effectes mit der Thermodynamik." Offprint from: *Verhandlungen der Deutschen Physikalischen Gesellschaft im Jahre 1900*, Jahrg. 2, Nr. 14, pp. 206-210. Leipzig: Johann Ambrosius Barth, 1900. 8°. Original printed green wrappers.

Estimate: $2,000-3,000

○1252

POE, Edgar Allan (1809-1849), editor. *The Conchologist's First Book: Or, a System of Testaceous Malacology*. Philadelphia: for the author, by Haswell, Barrington, and Haswell, 1839.

12° (166 x 109 mm). 12 lithographed plates (some foxing). (Scattered foxing to text.) Original leather-backed pink pictorial boards (some wear to spine and corners, rubbed); later board slipcase. *Provenance*: Jared P. Kirtland, Cleveland (bookplate).

FIRST EDITION, Heartman and Canny's variant "b" (with uncolored plates). An adaptation of Thomas Brown's *The Conchologist's Text-Book* (Glasgow, 1833), edited by the financially troubled Poe, which was published shortly after he moved to Philadelphia in 1838. Poe was later accused of plagiarism for this work and in a letter written in February 1847 to George W. Eveleth, Poe states: "I wrote it, in conjunction with Professor Thomas Wyatt, and Professor McMurtrie of Ph[a]—my name being put to the work, as best known and most likely to aid its circulation. I wrote the Preface and Introduction, and translated from Cuvier, the accounts of the animals etc..." (see Ostrom, *The Letters of Edgar Allan Poe* [New York, 1966], no. 249, p. [343]). BAL 16131; Heartman-Canny, pp. 41-44; Norman 1720.

Estimate: $500-700

○1253

PRICHARD, James Cowles (1786-1848). *A Review of the Doctrine of a Vital Principle, as maintained by some writers on physiology. With observations on the causes of physical and animal life*. London: J. & A. Arch, 1829. 8°. Original boards, rebacked in cloth. FIRST EDITION. A critique on the theory of vitalism, in which Pritchard attributed all activities of living organisms to physical and chemical processes, save embryonic differentiation, which is credited to divine intervention, rather than accepting explanations reliant on the existence of a "vital force." Norman 1744. — *A treatise on insanity and other disorders affecting the mind*. London: Sherwood, gilbert and Piper, 1835. 8°. Original blind-stamped cloth, printed paper spine label, uncut and unopened. FIRST EDITION. The first description of moral insanity, which he described as "a morbid perversion of the natural feelings ... without any remarkable disorder or defect in the intellect," now known as psychopathology. Garrison-Morton 4928; Norman 1747.

(2)

Estimate: $600-800

›1254

PRICHARD, James Cowles (1786-1848). *Researches into the Physical History of Mankind.* London: Sherwood, Gilbert & Piper (and J. & A. Arch, Volumes I and II only), 1836-1847. 5 volumes. 8°. 22 lithographed, engraved and aquatint plates, handcolored engraved frontispiece, hand-colored folding engraved map. Contemporary half plum calf, marbled boards, gilt-ruled spines with leather labels (slightly worn, spines sunned, repair to joints of Vol. III). Third edition. James Prichard began his extensive ethnographical researches in his medical dissertation, *De humani generis varietate* in 1808, and which he published in 1813 as the first edition of *Researches*. The first edition concluded that civilization leads to lighter coloration, and that therefore all races had originally been dark-skinned. The second edition laid more emphasis on the single species and family of all human races, and less on the origin of each race, and the third edition "represents Prichard's positive contribution, as it includes all that was known of the various races of mankind, thus forming a synthesis upon which modern ethnological research has been based" (PMM 303); Norman 1742 — *The Eastern Origin of the Celtic Nations proved by a comparison of their dialects with the Sanskrit, Greek, Latin and Teutonic languages. Forming a supplement to Researches into the physical history of mankind.* Oxford: S. Collingwood, 1831. 8° (226 x 140 mm). Half morocco antique, marbled boards, uncut. FIRST EDITION. Prichard was the first to establish that Celtic languages were of Indo-European origin. Norman 1745. — *The Natural History of Man; comprising inquiries into the modifying influence of physical and moral agencies of the different tribes of the human family.* London: Bailliere; Paris: Bailliere; Leipzig; Weigel, 1843. 2 volumes: text volume 8°, and atlas, 2°. 38 engraved plates, 33 hand-colored [text]; 6 hand-colored engraved maps [atlas]. Contemporary half tan morocco (text), original plum cloth (atlas). *Provenance*: William Ramsay (1806-1865), professor of humanity at Glasgow University (engraved armorial bookplate) [text]. FIRST EDITION. The very popular abbreviated version of Prichard's *Researches into the history of mankind*, with the rare atlas volume. Norman 1746.

(8)

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

›1255

PRICHARD, James Cowles (1786-1848). *Researches into the Physical History of Mankind.* London: Houlston & Stoneman, [1851-1860(?)]. 5 volumes. 8° (224 x 141 mm). Original blind-stamped brown pebbled cloth, gilt-lettered spine. 9 lithographed plates [Volume I]; 6 lithographed plates, 4 hand-colored [Volume II]; hand-colored engraved frontispiece, 2 lithographed plates [Volume III]; hand-colored folding engraved map, 2 engraved plates, 1 hand-colored, 1 hand-colored lithographed plate [Volume IV]; 2 hand-colored aquatint plates [Volume V]. Mixed edition, with three reprint volumes (I, II, and IV) and two volumes with original sheets and cancel titles (III and V). None of the titles are dated, and the titles in the reprint volumes are also cancels. The plates in the reprint volumes are either copies or later states of the plates in the third edition. A synthesis of "all then known information about the various races of mankind, forming a basis for modern ethnological research" (Garrison-Morton). Norman 1743. — PRICHARD. *Researches into the Physical History of Man.* London: J. & A. Arch and others, 1813. 8° (211 x 126 mm). Contemporary sheep, gilt-ruled spine with leather label (rebacked). *Provenance*: William Wilshere (engraved armorial bookplate). FIRST EDITION. Prichard's first work on anthropology, which he had developed from his medical dissertation. Garrison-Morton 159; Norman 1741.

(6)

Estimate: $800-1,200

○1256

[PSYCHIATRISTS: AUTOGRAPHS]. — BERNHEIM, Hippolyte. Two autograph letters signed to Edgar Bérillon, editor of the *Revue d'hypnotisme*, Nancy, 14 January 1887 and 11 June 1890, together 2 pages, 12mo, regarding articles he is submitting. Norman 212 and 213. — CHARCOT, Jean Martin. Autograph note signed by Gilles de la Tourette, n.p., n.d., 1 page, 8vo, on graph paper (slightly wrinkled), concerning an article on faith healing, which had presumably been sent in manuscript to Charcot for his comments. Norman 443. — CHARCOT. Two autograph letters signed to unnamed recipients (colleagues), n.p., n.d., and [Paris], 11 July 1888, together 3 pages, 8vo, the first slightly worn, the second tipped to quarto-size sheet with clippings of two portraits of Charcot; the first letter is a request for the case history of a patient who would sometimes collapse after coughing; the second concerns the nomination of one Señor Cantaris to an unnamed society. Norman 442 and 452. — CHARCOT. Autograph prescription signed, directed to "Chez Duray, 10 rue du [illegible] Montmarte" [Paris], 6 May 1879, 1 page, 12mo. Norman 449. — ESQUIROL, Jean Etiénne Dominique. Autograph letter signed to "Mon cher Docteur," n.p., 1 June n.y., 2 pages, 8vo, slightly wrinkled, regarding Esquirol's plans to return to Paris and his attempts to arrange a meeting date with his correspondent. Norman 716.

(7)

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

○1257

[PSYCHIATRY: FRENCH]. — CALMEIL, Louis Florentin. *De la paralysie considérée chez les aliénés, recherches faites dans le service de feu M. Royer-Collard et de M. Esquirol.* 1826. Contemporary half calf and marbled boards. PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed by Calmeil to "Monsieur Royer-Collard, gage d'un sincere attachement..." "Calmeil was a pupil of Esquirol. His treatise contains the classic description of general paralysis of the insane..." (Norman). Garrison-Morton 4797; Norman 389. — CALMEIL. *De la folie considérée sous le point de une pathologique, philosophique, historique et judicaire*...1845. 2 vols. Contemporary brown half morocco and marbled boards (slightly scuffed). "History of insanity in Europe from the fifteenth century. Calmeil was a pioneer in historical psychiatric research" (Norman 391). — DAGONET, Henri. *Nouveau traité élémentaire et pratique des maladies mentales suivi de considérations pratiques sur l'administration des asiles d'aliénés.* 1876. Original maroon cloth (spine faded). 8 plates. Second Edition, but with the 8 woodburytype photographs added illustrating various mental illnesses — "one of the earliest applications of this photographic process to medical iconography" (Norman 568). — GEORGET, Jean Étienne. *De la physiologie du systeme nerveux, et specialement du cerveau*...1821. 2 vols. Contemporary half calf and marbled boards. Esquirol's favorite pupil, who died at age 31; took an organic approach to mental illness. Norman 896. — LEURET, François. *Du traitement moral de la folie.* 1840. Original printed blue wrappers. Fine copy. "Leuret was among the first practitioners of moral treatment of the insane" (Norman). Hunter & Macalpine, pp. 1059-1062; Norman 1341. — MOREL, Benedict Augustin. *Traité des dégénérescences physiques, intellectuelles et morales de l'espèce humaine.* 1857. 1 vol. text plus atlas vol., 8° and small folio. 12 lithographed plates (some foxing). Black half cloth and marbled boards, both vols. with original printed front wrapper pasted to front cover. "Morel believed mental illness to be a result of hereditary weakness...Morel's theories influenced those of Lombroso and also provided topics for the *naturaliste* literary movement led by Émile Zola. The atlas to this work contains lithographic reproductions of some of the earliest photographs of the insane" (Norman). Garrison-Morton 4933.1; Norman 1545. — MOREL. *Traité des maladies mentales.* 1860. Contemporary half brown morocco and marbled boards (a little scuffed). Norman 1546. — RICHER, Paul. *Paralysies et contractures hystériques.* 1892. Original printed green wrappers (shaken, spine chipped). "A disciple of Charcot...Richer [also] believed hysteria to have a neurological origin" (Norman 1829). — TRÉLAT, Ulysse. *Recherches historiques sur la folie.* 1839. Original printed green wrappers. Second Edition (first under this title). Fine. Another student of Esquirol. Norman 2093. — VOISIN, Felix. *Des causes morales et physiques des maladies mentales et de quelques autres affections nerveuses*...1826. Original printed tan wrappers (light wear). PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed by Voisin. Yet another student of Esquirol (and partner of Jean Falret), "Voisin was one of the earliest psychiatrists to note the significant role that puberty plays in the causation of neuroses and psychoses..." (Norman 2163). All Paris. Together 13 volumes, folio or smaller. FIRST EDITIONS, except as noted.

(13)

Estimate: $2,500-3,500

›1258

[PSYCHIATRY: GERMAN]. — GRIESINGER, Wilhelm. *Die Pathologie und Therapie der psychischen Krankheiten, für Aerzte und Studierende dargestellt.* Stuttgart, 1845. Contemporary marbled boards, green paper spine label (ends of spine chipped, slight marginal browning). "Griesinger was a pioneer and leader of the influential German school of somatic psychiatry, which held that all psychic diseases were symptoms of organic brain disturbance" (Norman). Garrison-Morton 4930; Norman 948. — KAHLBAUM, Karl. *Die Katatonie oder das Spannungsirrsein, eine klinische Form psychischer Krankheit.* Berlin, 1874. Disbound (library stamp on title-page); cloth folding case. "Kahlbaum gave the name 'catatonia' to a condition chacterized by singular muscle spasms, peculiar attitudes and postures and stuperous states" (Norman). Garrison-Morton 4938; Norman 1195. — KRAEPELIN, Emil. *Compendium der Psychiatrie.* Leipzig, 1883. Original brown cloth (rubbed, endpapers cracked at inner hinges); cloth folding case. "Kraepelin was among the most influential proponents of the organic or physical concept of mental illness. He devised a new classification of insanity, in which mental diseases were divided into two broad categories: dementia praecox (schizophrenia)...and manic-depressive or episodic psychoses" (Norman). Garrison-Morton 4941; Norman 1235. — KRAEPELIN. *Einführung in die psychiatrischer Klinik. Dreissig Vorlesungen.* Leipzig, 1901. Original gray cloth (endpapers cracked at inner hinges). Interleaved copy. Garrison-Morton 4952; Norman 1236. — MEYNERT, Theodor. *Psychiatrie...Erste Halfte* [all published]. Vienna, 1884. Chromolithographed plate. Original printed yellow wrappers, unopened (piece chipped from top of spine). "Meynert, Freud's teacher at the University of Vienna...took the somatic viewpoint to its extreme: all mental illness, Meynert believed, was caused by the supposed physiological antagonism between the forebrain and brain stem, abetted by pathogenic changes in the circulatory system" (Norman). Garrison-Morton 4942; Norman 1506. — BREUER, Joseph. *Ueber die Function der Bogengänge des Ohrlabyrinthes* [an offprint]. 1874. Original plain brown wrappers. Norman 337 — [BREUER]. *Dr Josef Breuer 1842-1925.* [1925]. Original printed cream wrappers. Memorial pamphlet. Norman 338. Together 7 volumes, 8°. FIRST EDITIONS.

(7)

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

›1259

[PSYCHIATRY: TWENTIETH CENTURY]. — KORSAKOV, Sergei Sergeievich. *Kurs psykhiatrii* [in Russian]. Vol. I [all published?]. Moscow, 1901. Contemporary cloth (rebacked in brown morocco); green half calf folding box. Second Edition. "Best known for his definition of 'Korsakov syndrome'...that occurs most often in chronic alcoholics" (Norman 1234). — KRETSCHMER, Ernst. *Korperbau and Charakter.* Berlin, 1921. Blue cloth (front inner hinge cracked). On body types and mental illness. Norman 1241. — Another copy of preceding. Contemporary half cloth. Interleaved copy with ANS of author laid in, and with notes in various hands on or pasted to 11 of the interleaves. Norman 1242. — [MEDUNA, Laszlo]. *Zeitschrift für die gesamte Neurologie und Psychiatrie* 152. Berlin, 1935. Printed wrappers (top of spine chipped). Periodical containing first appearance of a Meduna article (he introduced cardiazol convulsion therapy for schizophrenia in 1934). Garrison-Morton 4961; Hunter & Macalpine, p. 332; Norman 1485. — MEDUNA. *Die Konvulsiontherapie der Schizophrenie.* Halle, 1937. Printed wrappers, unopened (top of spine chipped). PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed by author. Norman 1486. — RANK, Otto. *Der Künstler. Ansätze zu einer Sexual-Psychologie.* Vienna, 1918. Printed wrappers (spine darkened). "Enlarged Second and Third Editions." PRESENTATION COPY TO HANNS SACHS, a fellow member of Freud's famous "Committee" of psychoanalysts, inscribed by Rank on the title-page. Norman 1780. — BRENTANO, Franz. *Von der Klassifikation der psychischen Phänomene.* Leipzig, 1911. Printed wrappers (ends of spine bit chipped). "Brentano's teachings were responsible for the emergence of both Gestalt psychology and the phenomenology of Edmund Husserl, who was his student" (Norman 336). — CAMUS, Jean and Philippe PAGNIEZ. *Isolement et psychothérapie.* Paris, 1904. Printed wrappers (covers detached). PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed by both authors. Norman 394. — DEJERINE, Joseph Jules and E. GAUCKLER.

Les manifestations fonctionelles des psychonévroses: Leur traitement par la psychothérapie. Paris, 1911. Printed wrappers. Fine copy. Norman 616. — DUBOIS, Paul. *Les psychonévroses et leur traitement moral.* Paris, 1904. Printed wrappers, unopened (light wear). Norman 658. — HUG-HELLMUTH, Hermine von. *Aus dem Seelenleben dees Kindes.* Leipzig and Vienna, 1913. Printed wrappers (covers detached). PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed by author. "Hug-Hellmuth is remembered for having devised the play technique for child analysis which Melanie Klein was to exploit so brilliantly after the war" (Jones III, p. 313). Norman 1110. — BLEULER, Eugen. *Dementia praecox oder Gruppe der Schizophrenien.* Leipzig and Vienna, 1911. Printed wrappers (ends of spine repaired); cloth case. "Bleuler's term 'schizophrenia,' meaning 'split mind'..soon eclipsed Kraepelin's less exact 'dementia praecox.'" (Norman). Garrison-Morton 4957; Norman 246. — BLEULER. *Textbook of Psychiatry.* New York, 1924. Original cloth. First Edition in English. PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed by the translator A.A. Brill to Dr. Charles W. Pilgrim. Norman 249. — SZÉKELY-KOVACS, Olga and Robert BERÉNY. *Karikaturen vom achten internationalen psychoanalytischen Kongress, Salzburg...1924.* Leipzig, 1924. Original cloth (covers slightly soiled). 88 lithographed caricatures of analysts (Otto Rank, Karen Horney, et al). Norman 2047. Together 14 volumes, 8°. Original bindings. FIRST EDITIONS, except as indicated. (14)

Estimate: $2,500-3,500

›1260

[PSYCHOLOGY]. — HEINROTH, Johann Christian August. *Lehrbuch der Störungen des Seelenlebens oder der Seelenstörungen und ihrer Behandlung.* Leipzig, 1818. 2 vols. Folding table. Contemporary mottled boards (some browning). Fine copy. "His terminology, which was purely theological, masks the fact that he was an excellent clinician whose conclusions about mental illness show an understanding of medical psychology" (Norman). Garrison-Morton 4926; Norman 1038. — CALMEIL, Louis Florentin. *De la paralysie considerée chez les aliénés, recherches faites dans le service de feu M. Royer-Collard et de M. Esquirol.* Paris and London, 1826. Printed pink wrappers (chipped at heel of spine). "...a pupil of Esquirol, his treatise contains the classic description of general paralysis of the insane..." (Norman). Garrison-Morton 4797; Norman 390. — FEUCHTERSLEBEN, Ernst. *Lehrbuch der ärztlichen Seelenkunde.* Vienna, 1845. Printed green wrappers, unopened (cracks in spine with wear at ends). "Feuchtersleben came closer than any one of the 'pure psychologists' of the first half of the [nineteenth] century to the solution of the problem of how mental disease develops and affects the personality...The present treatise introduced the terms 'psychosis,' 'psychiatrics,' and 'psychopathology...'" (Norman). Garrison-Morton 4929.1; Norman 793. — IDELER, Karl Wilhelm. *Der Wahnsinn in seiner psychologischen und socialen Bedeutung erläutert durch Krankengeschichten. Erster Band* [all published]. Bremen, 1848. Printed green wrappers, unopened (chipped, text rather foxed). "Ideler was a leader of Germany's 'psychic' school, which held that mental illness was purely psychological in origin" (Norman 1140). — BAIN, Alexander. *The Senses and the Intellect.* London, 1855. Brown cloth (spine dampstained). "...Bain gave psychology a newly realistic physiological orientation by correlating mental processes with physiological ones" (Norman 111). — SPENCER, Herbert. *The Principles of Psychology.* London, 1855. Brown cloth (dull). "Spencer was the first to unite association psychology... with evolutionary biology" (Norman 1986). — HARTMANN, Eduard von. *Philosophie des Unbewussten. Versuch einer Weltanschauung.* Berlin, 1869. Contemporary mottled boards. "The concept of an unconscious as a source of novel ideas and actions, greatly favored by...Romantic philosophers, reached its apogee in Hartmann's *Philosophy of the Unconscious*" (Norman 1004). — WATSON, John Broadus. *Psychology from the Standpoint of a Behaviorist.* Philadelphia and London [1919]. Blue cloth (spine dull). "Watson founded the school of behaviorism, which holds that human behavior is determined not by mental processes but by conditioning" (Norman 2188). Together 8 volumes, 8°. Original bindings, except as indicated. FIRST EDITIONS. (8)

Estimate: $1,500-2,000

›1261

[PSYCHOLOGY AND MENTAL ILLNESS: AMERICAN]. — JAMES, William. *The Principles of Psychology*. New York, 1890. 2 vols. (Rear cover of vol. 2 soiled.) First Impression. "...one of the first attempts to treat psychology as a natural science in which the mind is conceived of as being subject to both Darwinian evolutionary principles and to acts of will" (Norman). Garrison-Morton 4977.2; Horblit 100b; Norman 1153. — BEARD, George Miller. *A Practical Treatise on Nervous Exhaustion (Neurasthenia)*. New York, 1880. Beard coined the term "neurasthenia." Garrison-Morton 4846; Norman 145. — BEARD. *American Nervousness: Its Causes and Consequences*. New York, 1881. (Covers stained.) A sequel to the preceding work. Norman 147. — BEARD. *The Psychology of the Salem Witchcraft Excitement of 1692 and its Practical Application to Our Own Time*. New York, 1882. Frontispiece diagram. (Spine rubbed.) Norman 148. — BEERS, Clifford Whittingham. *A Mind that Found Itself*. New York, 1908. (Inner hinges cracked.) One of the classic first person accounts of insanity. Norman 161. — HAMMOND, William Alexander. *On Certain Conditions of Nervous Derangement*. New York, 1881. (Front flyleaf removed.) Norman 987. — RAY, Isaac. *Education in Relation to the Physical Health of the Brain* [a Lecture]. Boston, 1851. (Spine chipped); cloth folding case. Norman 1784. RAY. *Insanity of King George III* [an Offprint]. Utica, N.Y.: Printed in the Asylum [1855]. (Wrappers stained.) Norman 1785. — RAY. *Mental Hygiene*. Boston, 1863. (Spine faded and top rubbed.) One of the first to use the term "mental hygiene." Norman 1786. Together 10 volumes, 8° or smaller. Original bindings (virtually all cloth). FIRST EDITIONS. (10)

Estimate: $800-1,200

›1262

[PSYCHOLOGY AND PSYCHIATRY]. — BRODY, Benjamin Collins (1783-1862). *Lectures Illustrative of Certain Local Nervous Affections*. London: Longmans, 1837. 8°. Original cloth-backed drab paper boards, uncut, printed paper spine label (label chipped, rubbed). FIRST EDITION. 16-page publisher's catalogue bound at front. A consideration of certain symptoms common in cases of hysterical paralysis. Norman 346 — BENET, Armand (1858-1917). *Procès verbale fait pour délivrer une fille possédée par le malin esprit a Louviers*. Paris: Bureaux du Progrés Médical, 1883. 8°. Contemporary half red levant morocco, gilt spine, t.e.g., others uncut. FIRST EDITION, Limited edition, no.354 of 500 copies, and one of 150 printed on Japan vellum. Half-title. Edition of official trial records of a case of demonic possession in Louviers in 1591. Norman 182 — COOPER, Anthony Ashley, 7th Earl of Shaftesbury (1801-1885). *Report of the Metropolitan Commissioners in Lunacy, to the Lord Chancellor*. London: Bradbury & Evans, 1844. Large 8°. Original olive pebbled cloth, printed paper spine label. FIRST EDITION. Folding table. A statistical report on the 21,000 patients in asylums in England, Scotland and Wales. Hunter & McAlpine, pp.923-930; Norman 509 — SUTTON, Thomas (1767?-1835). *Tracts on delirium tremens, on peritonitis, and on some other internal inflammatory affections, and on the gout*. London: James Moyes for Thomas Underwood, 1813. 8°. Contemporary quarter calf (rubbed, front cover detached). FIRST EDITION. Half-title. Sutton first described and named the condition of alcoholic delirium tremens, and experimented with treatments. Garrison-Morton 4925; Norman 2034 — HECKER, Justus Friedrich Karl (1795-1850). *Die englische Schweiss. Ein ärtzliche Beitrag zur Geschichte des funfzehnten und sechzehnten Jahrhunderts*. Berlin: T. C. F. Enslin, 1834. 8°. Bound with the following in pale green glazed paper boards (rubbed, stamp on title). FIRST EDITION. PRESENTATION COPY, with ink inscription on title and a brief ALS from Hecker dated 29 February 1834, tipped to verso of title. A study of the English sweating sickness. Norman 1036 — HECKER. *Die Tanzwuth, eine Volkeskrankheit im Mittelalter*. Berlin: Enslin, 1832. 8°. Bound with the preceding. FIRST EDITION. Four engraved plates of music, giving the Tarantella (after A. Kircher, 1654). A study of the dancing mania from the Middle Ages to its more recent occurrences, including in the United States at camp meetings — MCNEILE, Hugh (1795-1897). *Satanic Agency and Mesmerism: A Sermon. Comprising The Pulpit*. Vol.1, no.1. New York: Peter P. Good, n.d. [1843?]. 8°. Original yellow printed wrappers, uncut (slight soiling). Probabay the First American Edition. A sermon by a Liverpool preacher, delivered 10 April 1842. Crabtree 460; Norman 1410A — MARX, Karl Friedrich Heinrich (1796-1877). *Ueber die Verdienste*

der Aertze um das Verschwinden der dämonischen Krankheiten. Offprint from: *Abhandlungen der Königlichen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen* 8 (1859). Göttingen: Dieterischen Buchhandlung, 1859. 4°. FIRST SEPARATE PRINTING. On the role of medicine in the disappearance of diseases associated with demonic possession. Norman 1448 — MOORE, George Henry (1823-1892). *Notes on the History of Witchcraft in Massachusetts; with Illustrative Documents.* Worcester: C. Hamilton, 1883. Large 8°. Original printed gray wrappers, uncut and partially unopened (front wrapper nearly detached). FIRST EDITION. PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed on front wrapper to Nathaniel Paine in the year of publication, and with a 3-page ALS of Moore to Paine, 3 June 1883, laid in — SEMELAIGNE, René (1855-1934). *Les grands aliénistes français. Tome premier* (all published). Paris: G. Steinheil, 1894. Large 8°. Half cloth and marbled boards, uncut. FIRST EDITION. Half-title, 5 etched plates. PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed in ink by the author on half-title. The author, a grandson of Pinel and a psychiatrist himself, give biographical sketches of five French "alienists," including Pinel and Esquirol. Norman 1923 — SAKEL, Manfred Joshua. (1900-1957). *Neue Behandlungsmethode des Schizophrenie.* Offprint from: *Weiner medizinischen Wochenschrift* (1934/35). Vienna & Leipzig: Moritz Perles, 1935. 8°. Original printed wrappers, uncut (slight foxing to text). Half-tone plates. FIRST SEPARATE PRINTING. Sakel originated insulin shock theory for the treatment of schizophrenia, "the treatment paved the way for the introduction of both the metarazol and electroconvulsive shock therapies" (Norman). Norman 1882. — LOTZE, Rudolph Hermann (1817-1881). *Medicinische Psychologue oder Psycholgie der Seele.* Leipzig: Weidmannsche Buchhandlung, 1852. 8°, Contemporary quarter maroon morocco, gilt spine (slightly rubbed). FIRST EDITION. Garrison-Morton 4970 — CREIGHTON, Charles (1847-1927). *Illustrations of Unconscious Memory in Disease Including A Theory of Alteratives.* London: H.K. Lewis, 1886. 12°. Original black cloth, gilt-lettered (rubbed). FIRST EDITION. Norman 533.

Estimate: $2,000-3,000

○1263

[PUBLIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH]. — [SHATTUCK, Lemuel (1793-1859)]. *Report of the Sanitary Commission of Massachusetts, 1850.* Boston: Dutton & Wentworth, 1850. 4°. Uncut. Text illustrations, lithographed maps, 2 folding. Original brown printed wrappers, cloth spine (worn). *Provenance*: Austin Flint (1812-1866), cardiologist (presentation inscription from the author on front wrapper: "Austin Flint, M.D./ With the regards of/ Lemuel Shattuck/ the Author"); Library of the New York State Medical Association (stamp on title page). FIRST EDITION OF THE FIRST GENERAL BLUEPRINT FOR THE PROMOTION OF PUBLIC HEALTH PRESENTED TO AN AMERICAN GOVERNING BODY. The report included 50 specific recommendations on subjects such as the establishment of state and local boards of health, the collection of health data, vaccination, medical training and research, slum clearance and town planning. Shattuck has been called "the Chadwick of America." Garrison-Morton 1609; Norman 1935. — [CHADWICK]. RICHARDSON, Benjamin Ward (1828-1896). *The Health of Nations. A review of the works of Edwin Chadwick. With a biographical dissertation.* London: Longman & others, 1887. 2 volumes, 8°. Original maroon cloth, gilt-lettered spine. *Provenance*: The Greenock Library (presentation letter from B.W. Richardson on behalf of Edwin Chadwick tipped into rear pastedown of Vol. 1). FIRST EDITION, ASSOCIATION COPY. "Chadwick may be said to have initiated the public health era. Largely through his efforts the Public Health Act 1848 came into existence in England" (Garrison-Morton 1625); Norman 436. — PLIMSOLL, Samuel (1824-1898). *Our Seamen. An Appeal.* London: Virtue & Co., 1873. 2°. Photographic plates. Original blue cloth, embossed in black (front cover joints worn and splitting). FIRST EDITION. Plimsoll devoted his career to the reform of British mercantile shipping. He insisted on a compulsory load-line (the "Plimsoll line") to stop the widespread use of overloaded ships and the deaths this caused. As a result of this work, a

continued

royal commission was established, and a few years later, in 1876, the Merchant Shipping Act was passed to enforce the measures Plimsoll recommended. Norman 1718. — MARSH, George Perkins (1801-1882). *Man and Nature; or, physical geography as modified by human action*. New York: Charles Scribner, 1864. 8°. (Occasional foxing). Black blind-stamped cloth, gilt-lettered spine. *Provenance*: Fletcher Town Library (bookplate). FIRST EDITION. "A comprehensive scientific account of man's enormous and often destructive impact on the natural world. Marsh warned of the reckless use of land then endemic in the United States" (Garrison-Morton 145.59); Norman 1443. — GIFT, George Washington (b. 1833). *Something about California: Being a description of its climate, health, wealth and resources ... Marin County: Its industries, roads, appearance, health and population ... the Sanatarium of San Rafael ....* San Rafael: The San Rafael Herald, 1875. 8°. Original orange printed wrappers (front cover nearly detached). FIRST EDITION. Norman 904. — ANDERSON, C.L. *Santa Cruz for Homes. The climate, botany, geology, and health of Santa Cruz and vicinity*. San Francisco: Wallace Elliott, 1879. 2°. Lithographed map. Original blue printed wrappers (detached, worn). *Provenance*: James Ewing Mears (1838-1919), (presentation inscription on title "J. Ewing Mears, M.D./ C.L.A."). FIRST EDITION. Norman 53. — [SYMONDS, John Addington (1840-1893)]. *A problem in modern ethics being an inquiry into the phenomenon of sexual inversion addressed especially to medical psychologists and jurists*. London: [n.p.], 1896. 8°. Original green cloth, gilt-lettered spine, uncut. Number 2 of only 100 copies. Second edition. First printed in 1891 in an edition of only ten copies. Symonds, the English poet and man of letters was also a pioneer in the study of homosexuality. Norman 2046.

(8)

Estimate: $2,000-3,000

›1264

PURKINJE, Jan Evangelista (1787-1869). *Beiträge zur Kenntniss des Sehens in subjectiver Hinsicht*. Prague: Johann Gottfried Calve, 1819.

8° (184 x 113 mm). Cancelled title-leaf; errata leaf; one folding engraved plate. Lacks fol. 1/1, section title(?). (Occasional light foxing; small tear to plate at gutter.) Disbound; folding morocco-backed case.

FIRST EDITION, second issue, of Purkinje's inaugural dissertation of 1818. Purkinje's interests ranged from embryology to education, and he is credited with an impressive variety of "firsts" (he was the first to classify fingerprints, the first to design a microtome, the first to use the word "protoplasma," etc.), but his field of primary concentration was physiology. He was a pioneer in the study of the physiology of perception, and the present thesis on subjective visual phenomena was one of the earliest works exclusively devoted to that subject. Lacking the facilities for more broadly-based experimental work, Purkinje was obliged to base his studies of subjective sensory phenomena entirely on self-observation. "He began self-observation of unusual visual sensations as an amusement in his early years but later realized that these phenomena—errors in perception, sensations with no adequate external cause, discrepancies between physical cause and evoked sensation—are not chance but have features in the structure or function of the eye and its nerve connections to the brain, or to some abnormal influence of certain stimulations" (DSB). Purkinje's dissertation "earned for him the appreciation of Goethe and the chair of physiology at Breslau" (Garrison-Morton).

Two issues are recorded of the 1819 edition, the second with a cancel title; the first issue title gives the publisher as Fr. Vetterl and describes the author as "Candidaten der Medicin" rather than "Doctor der Medicin." Both issues are RARE. Garrison-Morton 1492; Kruta, p. 77; Waller 7668; Norman 1763.

Estimate: $2,500-3,500

Beiträge

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des

Sehens

in subjectiver Hinsicht.

Von

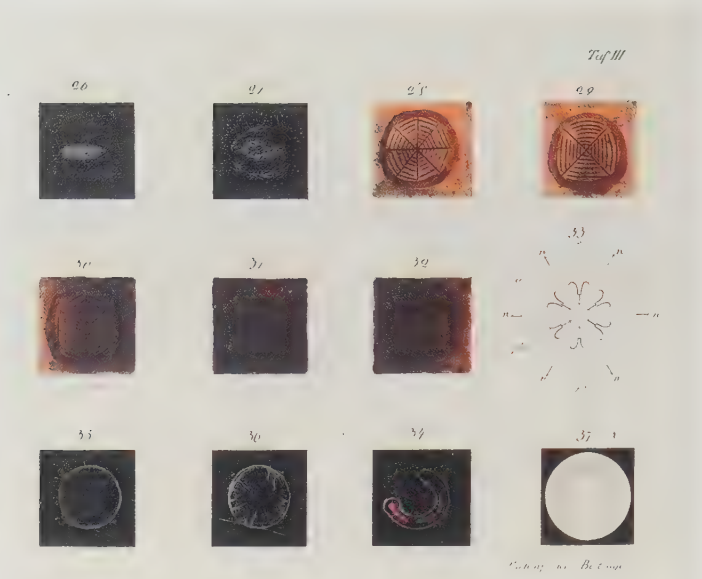
Johann Purkinje,

Doctor der Medicin.

Prag, 1819.

In Commission bei Johann Gottfried Calve.

1264 (actual size)



›1265

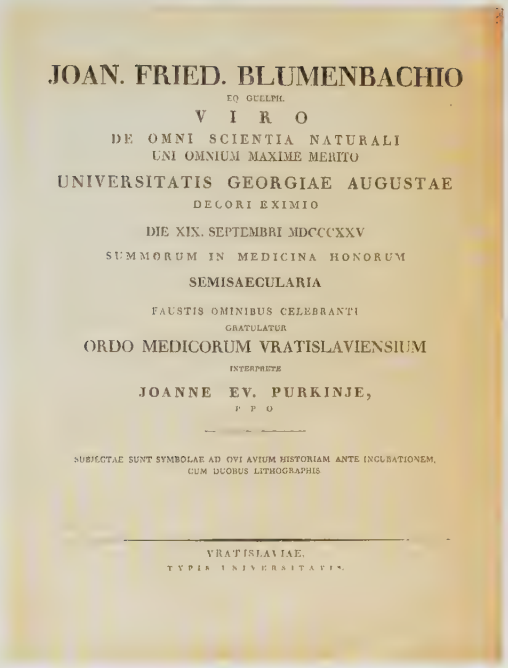
PURKINJE, Jan Evangelista (1787-1869). *Beobachtungen und Versuche zur Physiologie der Sinne... Zweites Bändchen. Neue Beiträge zur Kenntniss des Sehens in subjectiver Hinsicht.* Berlin: G. Reimer, 1825.

Volume 2 only, 8° (197 x 120 mm). 4 folding plates containing a total of 50 small numbered engraved or aquatint figures after the author's drawings, most with added hand-coloring. Contemporary pastepaper boards, gilt lettered parchment lettering piece, edges stained green (slight wear to extremities). *Provenance*: Halle, Chirurgisches Clinicum der Königl. Universität (inkstamp on title-page).

FIRST EDITION of the second part of Purkinje's full-length exposition of his important research into visual phenomena. Part I, published in 1823 and not included in this copy, consists of a word-for-word reprint of his inaugural thesis of 1819 (see preceding lot). "Purkyne observed and studied the puzzling visual sensations produced by strong intermittent illumination (the 'light-shadow figure'), by pressure on the eyeball, or by galvanic stimulation. He also showed the possibility of seeing the shadows of one's own retinal vessels (Purkyne's figure or tree) when these shadows fall on the neighboring sensitive elements... Much attention has been paid to the 'Purkyne phenomenon' or 'Purkyne shift'... a change in the apparent relative luminosity of colors in a dim light (scotopic vision) compared with that in full daylight (phototopic vision) that is due—as became known later—to different visual sensory mechanisms (the rods and the cones, respectively). He also discovered the physiological inability of peripheral parts of the retina to distinguish colors, overlooked by all previous specialists. Owing to his exceptional ability to observe himself and to concentrate on the details of sensations, he detected many phenomena that other observers went to great pains to confirm" (DSB).

The work is dedicated to Goethe, who explored the field of visual phenomena in his principal work on optics, *Zur Farbenlehre* (1810), but who shared the view of most of his contemporaries that such phenomena were generally aberrations. "In contrast... Purkinje was aware that the subjective sensory phenomena were neither exceptions to the otherwise clear laws of nature nor a matter of chance, but that they had a physiological basis" (DSB). The remarkable hand-colored aquatint illustrations attempt to reproduce the visions seen by the closed eye when subject to various external stimuli. Like all of Purkinje's works, the present treatise is EXTREMELY RARE. Garrison-Morton 1494.1; Kruta, p. 79; Waller 7669 (volumes I and 2); Norman 1764.

Estimate: $2,500-3,500



JOAN. FRIED. BLUMENBACHIO
EQ. GUELPH.
V I R O
DE OMNI SCIENTIA NATURALI
UNI OMNIUM MAXIME MERITO
UNIVERSITATIS GEORGIAE AUGUSTAE
DECORI EXIMIO
DIE XIX. SEPTEMBRI MDCCCXXV
SUMMORUM IN MEDICINA HONORUM
SEMISAECULARIA
FAUSTIS OMINIBUS CELEBRANTI
GRATULATUR
ORDO MEDICORUM VRATISLAVIENSIUM
INTERPRETE
JOANNE EV. PURKINJE,
P. P. O.
SUBJECTAE SUNT SYMBOLAE AD OVI AVIUM HISTORIAM ANTE INCUBATIONEM,
CUM DUOBUS LITHOGRAPHIS
VRATISLAVIAE.
TYPIS UNIVERSITATIS.

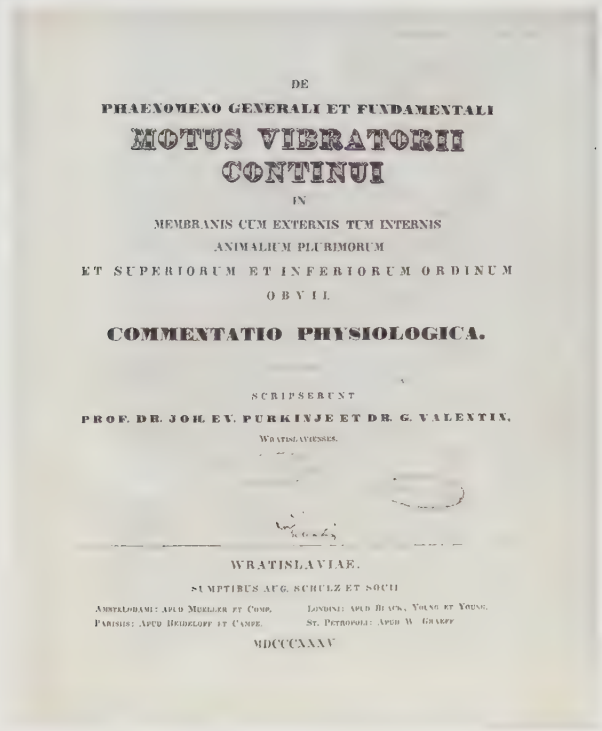
›1266

PURKINJE, Jan Evangelista (1787-1869). *Symbolae ad ovi avium historiam ante incubationem.* Breslau: University Press, 1825.

4° (245 x 199 mm). Collation: π^2 1-2^4 3^4 (+3/4). 14 leaves. 2 chalk lithograph plates containing 30 numbered figures after the author's drawings. (Some minor dust-soiling to lower edges.) Original plain green wrappers (very minor wear to backstrip, slight creasing to lower wrapper); cloth folding case. *Provenance*: Johann Friedrich Blumenbach (1752-1840), comparative anatomist, best known as the founder of scientific anthropology, the dedicatee; E. F. G Herbst; by descent to Robert M. Herbst.

FIRST EDITION. BLUMENBACH'S COPY OF A CRUCIALLY IMPORTANT EMBRYOLOGICAL TREATISE WRITTEN AND PRINTED IN HIS HONOR on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of his graduation from medical school. Purkinje undertook his essay on avian embryology only three months before the celebration held in Blumenbach's honor on September 19, 1825 by the Association of Physicians of Breslau. "Very few investigators have ever accomplished so much in the space of three months... The reputation it brought [Purkinje] was well earned; it has become one of the great documents in the history of embryology" (G. W. Bartelmez, "Contributions to the history of the bird," p. 82, in *Essays in biology in honor of Herbert M. Evans*, Berkeley 1943, pp. 51-92). Purkinje's choice of topic, the development of the avian egg in the body of the female, was appropriate for a *Festschrift* honoring, in Purkinje's words, "one who had so profoundly interpreted the morphological principles of the development [of the chick's egg]" (in *Über den Bildungstrieb*, Göttingen 1781; translated by Bartelmez, *ibid.*) The best-known result of Purkinje's research was an important discovery for comparative anatomy: "His discovery and isolation of a minute structure, the germinal vesicle ('Purkyne's vesicle'), on the spot of the yolk where the embryo develops—later identified with the cell nucleus—formed a bridge between the large avian egg and the small ova of other animals. It also stimulated the work of K. E. von Baer [see lot 912] that led in 1827 to the discovery of the ovum in mammals and man" (DSB). However, the very small press-run of Purkinje's essay caused much of his work on the development of the ovum to be ignored. "As a result, various errors concerning the bird's egg persisted and investigators with improved methods and optical instruments at their command and new points of view who might have begun where Purkyne left off unwittingly repeated his observations" (Bartelmez, *op. cit.*). The last copy of this extremely rare pamphlet to have been sold at auction was the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh copy, sold in 1969. Garrison-Morton 476; Kruta, p. 81; Waller 11930 (different or journal issue, variant title); Norman 1765.

Estimate: $3,000-4,000



DE

PHAENOMENO GENERALI ET FUNDAMENTALI

MOTUS VIBRATORII CONTINUI

IN

MEMBRANIS CUM EXTERNIS TUM INTERNIS

ANIMALIUM PLURIMORUM

ET SUPERIORUM ET INFERIORUM ORDINUM

OBVII

COMMENTATIO PHYSIOLOGICA.

SCRIPSERUNT

PROF. DR. JOH. EV. PURKINJE ET DR. G. VALENTIN,

WRATISLAVIENSES.

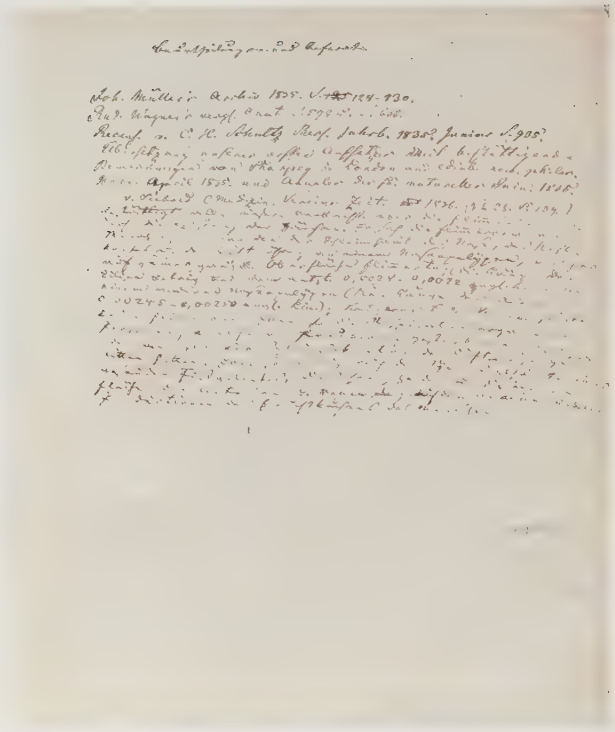
WRATISLAVIAE.

SUMPTIBUS AUG. SCHULZ ET SOCII

AMSTELODAMI: APUD MUELLER ET COMP. LONDINI: APUD BLACK, YOUNG ET YOUNG.

PARISIUS: APUD HEIDELOFF ET CAMPE. ST. PETROPOLI: APUD W. GRAEFF

MDCCCXXXV



›1267

PURKINJE, Jan Evangelista (1787-1869) and Gabriel Gustav VALENTIN (1810-1883). *De phaenomeno generali et fundamentali motus vibratorii continui in membranis cum externis tum internis animalium plurimorum et superiorum et inferiorum ordinum obvii. Commentatio physiologica.* Breslau: Leopold Freund for Aug. Schulz, 1835.

4° (257 x 216 mm). Errata page at end. Interleaved throughout. (Minor foxing at beginning and end.) Contemporary pastepaper boards, gilt lettered paper spine label (joints and extremities rubbed). *Provenance*: Gabriel Gustav Valentin, co-author (signature and inkstamps on title, long note concerning reviews and translations of the paper on front free endpaper, manuscript additions on interleaves, very occasional marginal corrections).

FIRST EDITION, CO-AUTHOR'S WORKING COPY. "In 1832 Purkyne acquired a 'great, modern' achromatic microscope made by S. Plössl, one of the best instruments at that time. This was the beginning of a new period in his research (1832-1845), a patient and systematic investigation of structure as the material basis of life phenomena" (DSB). Many of Purkijne's "systematic and detailed studies" were carried out with the help of his students, including the brilliant young medical researcher Gabriel Gustav Valentin. The present study evolved from Valentin's own discoveries: "In the spring of 1834, while conducting research designed to detect eggs in vertebrates, Valentin discovered the ciliated epithelium in the oviduct of rabbits; and with Purkinje he investigated its distribution in various classes of vertebrates. They also demonstrated the influence of chemical substances on the ciliary movement and ascertained that the movement is independent of the nervous system. The importance of this research was recognized in Valentin's election to membership in the Leopoldinisch-Karolinische Deutsche Akademie der Naturforscher" (DSB). The paper, which was translated into English during the same year, contributed to Valentin's reputation as an "outstanding microscopist" (op.cit.), and to his appointment the following year as professor of physiology amd zootonomy at the University of Bern (noteworthy as the first appointment of a Jewish professor at a German-language university). Garrison-Morton 602; Kruta, p. 90; Norman 1766.

Estimate: $2,500-3,500

›1268

[PURKINJE, Jan Evangelista (1787-1869)]. STERNBERG, Kaspar Maria von (1761-1838) and J. V. Edl. von KROMHOLTZ. ["Neueste Untersuchungen aus der Nerven- und Hirn-anatomie"] [title taken from first sentence of untitled article], in *Bericht über die Versammlung deutscher Naturforscher und Aerzte in Prag im September 1837*, pp. 177-180. Prague: Gottlieb Haase, 1838.

4° (277 x 228 mm). Lithographed plate containing 21 figures (of which figs. 9-21 relate to this article). (Foxing.) Original printed wrappers, largely uncut and unopened (broken, lacking back wrapper, front wrapper detached, torn and soiled).

The first announcement of Purkijne's discovery of the "Purkijne cells," "large pear-shaped bodies in the cerebellum" (DSB). Pages 174-175 contain a description of Purkinje's microscopic research on the abdominal glands. Garrison-Morton 1396; Kruta, p. 93; Norman 1767.

Estimate: $700-1,000

›1269

[RADIOACTIVITY]. — FERMI, Enrico (1901-1954). "Possible productions of elements of atomic number higher than 92." In: *Nature* 133 (1934), pp. 898-899. 4°. Original printed wrappers. FIRST EDITION, JOURNAL ISSUE. Fermi and his assistants conducted experiments attempting to induce radioactivity in elements by bombarding them with neutrons, including uranium and thorium. In these they saw several forms of activity after bombardment, which they attributed to the creation of transuranic elements with atomic weights higher than 92. In fact, what they had witnessed was nuclear fission, as discovered by Hahn and Strassman in 1938. Norman 784. — FRISCH, Otto (1904-1979) and Lise MEITNER (1878-1968). "Disintegration of uranium by neutrons: A new type of nuclear reaction." In: *Nature* 143 (1939), pp. 239-240. 4°. Original printed wrappers. FIRST EDITION, journal issue. Frisch and his aunt Lise Meitner found that in experiments, the bombarding of the nucleus of a uranium atom with a neutron caused it to divide into two parts and "to release energy amounting to about 200,000,000 volts. This process bore such a close similarity to the division of a living cell that Frisch suggested the term 'fission' to describe it" (PMM). PMM 422b; Norman 1487. — FRISCH. "Physical evidence for the division of heavy nuclei under neutron bombardment." In: *Nature*, 143 (1939), p.276. 4°. Original printed wrappers. FIRST EDITION, journal issue. PMM 422c; Norman 845. — MEITNER. "New products of the fission of the thorium nucleus." In: *Nature* 143 (1939), p. 637. 4°. Original printed wrappers. FIRST EDITION, journal issue. The assertion that the fission products of thorium are essentially the same as those of uranium. Norman 1488.

(4)

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

›1270

RAFINESQUE, Constantine Samuel (1783-1840). *Medical Flora; or Manual of the Medical Botany of the United States of North America.* Philadelphia: Atkinson [vol. I] and Atkinson and Alexander [vol. II], 1828-30.

2 volumes, 8° (196 x 115 mm) 100 plates of wood engravings printed in green ink. (Scattered light foxing throughout, plate 97 torn with old repair.) Later cloth-backed marbled boards, uncut (corners worn).

FIRST EDITION. Rafinesque, the Constantinople-born "eccentric naturalist," (Audubon) was one of the most prolific writers of his time, particularly on the flora and fishes of the eastern United States. "Beginning in 1818, with his 2,000-mile tour to the west of the Alleghenies, Rafinesque made important botanical explorations, mostly on foot, as far as Kentucky and Illinois" (DSB). Medical botany was the principal subject of his lectures during his 7 years at Transylvania University (1819-1826). In this work, of which a projected third volume was never published, Rafinesque attempted to provide a comprehensive guide of native flora for the use of American doctors and pharmacists. Although Rafinesque "had a passion for announcing new species" (DAB), his medical flora is still of historical interest as it includes a number of previously unpublished Native American remedies. Garrison-Morton 1849; Sabin 67457; Stafleu-Cowan 8579; Norman 1774.

(2)

Estimate: $1,500-2,000

›1271

[RAILROADS]. — TREDGOLD, Thomas (1788-1829). *A Practical Treatise on Rail-Roads and Carriages, shewing the principles of estimating their strength, proportions, expense, and annual produce, and the conditions which render them effective, economical, and durable; with the theory, effect, and expense of steam carriages, stationary engines, and gas machines.* London: Josiah Taylor, 1825. 8°. 4 engraved plates, 1 folding (occasional, very minor spotting). 16 pp. publisher's catalogue dated 1826 bound in rear. Original gray boards, paper spine label, uncut. FIRST EDITION OF "THE FIRST COMPREHENSIVE WORK IN RAILWAY ENGINEERING" (Dibner *Heralds of Science* 182); Norman 2092. — WOOD, Nicholas (1795-1865). *A Practical Treatise on Rail-Roads, and interior communication ingeneral; with original experiments, and tables of the comparative value of canals and rail-roads.* London: Knight & Lacey, 1825. 8°. 8 pp. catalogue dated 1825 bound in at front. Engraved folding frontispiece and five folding plates, numbered I-VI. Original brown boards uncut (rebacked). *Provenance*: Albert du Thon (engraved armorial bookplate). FIRST EDITION. With Tredgold (above), one of the first works on railway engineering, written and published at the same time as the opening of the Stockton and Darlington Railway, the first to carry paying load. The first passenger line began five years later. Norman 2260. — WOOD. *A Practical Treatise on Rail-Roads, and interior communication in general. Containing an account of the performances of different locomotive engines at and subsequent to the Liverpool contest; upwards of two hundred and sixty experiments; with tables of the comparative value of canal and rail-roads, and the power of the present locomotive engines.* Philadelphia: Carey & Lea, 1832. 8°. 9 folding engraved plates (2 detached), folding typeset table. Original brown boards, uncut (rebacked in cloth, preserving original spine label). FIRST AMERICAN EDITION. Norman 2261. — ERICHSEN, John Eric (1818-1896). *On Railway and Other Injuries of the Nervous System.* London: Walton & Maberly, 1866. 8° (202 x 132 mm). Original blind-stamped maroon cloth, gilt lettered spine (spine sunned). *Provenance*: Smith Ely Jelliffe (1866-1945), neurologist (bookplate and signature). FIRST EDITION. The first book to discuss whiplash injuries, a result of the increased speeds of railway travel. Garrison-Morton 4538.1; Norman 708. (4)

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

›1272

RAMÓN Y CAJAL, Santiago (1852-1934). *Nuevo concepto de la histología de los centros nerviosos.* Offprint from *Revista de ciencias médicas de Barcelona*, vol. 18, 1892. Barcelona: Imprenta de Henrich y C.ª en comandita, Sucesores de N. Ramírez, 1893.

4° (231 x 164 mm). Half-title. Line-block illustrations in text. (Leaves deacidified and laminated, repairing several mostly marginal tears and a few minor losses to blank margins.) Quarter blue morocco, by C. Allan Carpenter, Jr., with original printed wrapper (margins trimmed) laid down on front cover.

FIRST EDITION, offprint issue, of three lectures in which Ramón y Cajal provided evidence to support the then-revolutionary neuron theory, according to which "each nerve or neuron was a distinct entity, touching but not being in continuity with other cells" (Grolier *Medicine*, p. 313). Ramón y Cajal's publications are notable for the clarity and detail of their illustration, based on their author's skill in drawing nerve cells as viewed under the microscope. His ability to observe nerve fibers and processes depended in part on new techniques of staining which he developed in conjunction with Camillo Golgi. Ramón y Cajal and Golgi shared the Nobel Prize in 1906. "The work of Santiago Ramón y Cajal provided the foundation for present concepts of the cellular composition of the nervous system. Improving and refining existing histological techniques and developing new ones of his own, he demonstrated the microscopic anatomy of the brain as it had never before been seen, and correlated the cellular structures of the brain, nerves, and spinal cord with their functions, giving neurophysiology for the first time a firm anatomic base" (Grolier *Medicine*, p. 311). VERY RARE. Garrison-Morton 1287; Waller 7736; Norman 1778.

Estimate: $1,000-2,000

›1273

RAY, Isaac (1807-1881). *A Treatise on the Medical Jurisprudence of Insanity.* Boston: Charles C. Little and James Brown, 1838.

8° (227 x 145 mm). Original honeycomb-grain plum cloth (a shade faded, small chip in half-title leaf); red cloth folding case.

FIRST EDITION of "the first authoritative and comprehensive treatise in English on the relation between law and psychiatry, and the first American treatise on a psychological subject since the publication of Benjamin Rush's *Medical Inquiries* [1812]. Ray's work exerted a considerable influence on Anglo-American jurisprudence, particularly in the famous M'Naughton trial of 1843, which prompted the establishment of the M'Naughton Rules redefining the common law of insanity. Ray became the most influential American writer on forensic psychiatry of the nineteenth century" (Norman). A very good copy. Deutsch, pp. 203-204; Garrison-Morton 1739; Nemec 395; Norman 1783.

Estimate: $1,500-2,000

›1274

RAYER, Pierre François Olive (1793-1867). *Traité théorique et pratique des maladies de la peau, fondé sur de nouvelles recherches d'anatomie et de physiologie pathologiques.* Paris: Baillière; London: Baillière; Brussels: Dépôt de Librairie Médicale française, 1826-27.

3 volumes including plate volume, 8°, (213 x 132 mm.) [text volumes], (230 x 145 mm.) [plate volume]. Publisher's 32 pp. catalogue bound in at rear of Vol. II. 10 stipple-engraved plates by Forestier after Prêtre, color-printed with some additional hand-coloring, tissue guards. (Very minor spotting and dampstaining.) Original yellow printed wrappers (plate wrapper soiled).

FIRST EDITION. "A classic summary of dermatological literature of the period" (Garrison-Morton). Rayer described conditions ignored by other authors, including warts, skin cancer and glanders. He was the first to describe adenoma sebaceum and xanthoma multiplex, and gave definitive clinical descriptions of ecthyma, cheilitis exfoliativa and lingua nigra. Cushing R37; Garrison-Morton 3989; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1505; Waller 7771; Norman 1799.

(3)

Estimate: $800-1,200

›1275

[REIL, Johann Christian (1759-1813)]. *Rhapsodieen über die Anwendung der psychischen Curmethode auf Geisteszerrüttungen. Dem Herrn Prediger Wagnitz zugeeignet.* Halle: Curtschen Buchhandlung, 1803.

8° (192 x 118 mm). Contemporary tan paste-paper boards, hand-lettered paper spine label (slight wear at ends of spine, a few small ink stains on front cover), contemporary black paste-paper chemise with hand-lettered spine label, contemporary business accounts on verso of chemise.

FIRST EDITION and one of the important rarities of psychiatric literature: it is the foundation book for modern psychiatry (and in particular for German psychiatry). "Reil coined the term 'psychiatry,' and was the first to recognize that psychic methods of treatment belonged on an equal footing with medical and surgical therapies. He held enlightened views for his time on the treatment of mental illness...[and] on the organization of mental hospitals...He described what we would now call psychoneuroses, and observed cases of multiple personality and depersonalization" (Norman). Garrison-Morton 4923; Zilboorg & Henry, pp. 287-289; Norman 1821.

Estimate: $2,000-3,000

›1276

RICHARDSON, Owen Williams. (1879-1959). *The Electron Theory of Matter.* Cambridge: University Press, 1914.

8° (215 x 138 mm). Original green cloth, spine and covers gilt lettered (light rubbing to joints and spine ends; hinges cracked). *Provenance*: Percy Williams Bridgman (1882-1961), awarded with the Nobel Prize in physics for 1946, (ownership inscription on half-title and pencil notes throughout).

FIRST EDITION of Richardson's first book, "...based on lectures delivered to graduate students at Princeton... He received the Nobel Prize in physics in 1928 for his work in thermionics..." (Norman). Norman 1828.

Estimate: $400-600

›1277

ROBISON, John (1739-1805). *A System of Mechanical Philosophy*. Edited by David Brewster (1781-1868). Edinburgh: John Murray, 1822.

4 volumes, 8° (209 x 130 mm). Numerous text illustrations, 50 folding engraved plates, most by W. H. Lizars. (Minor foxing and offsetting to plates and to gathering 2G in vol. I, minor dampstaining to title and preliminaries of Vol. II). Contemporary calf gilt (rebacked, preserving original spines). *Provenance*: James Watt (1769-1848), son of the engineer and inventor; gift to an unknown recipient (presentation inscription on front pastedown "The gift of James Watt Esq - on the occasion of my [illegible] & arranging the [illegible] at a public meeting in London to erect a public monument to the memory of his father," and on the front flyleaf in the same hand "Given me by James Watt of Soho").

FIRST EDITION. A collection of articles written between 1793 and 1801 by Robison, the main contributor to the third edition of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*. Many, though not all, of these articles were written for the encyclopedia, and were intended to instruct artisans and craftsmen. The articles cover a wide range of topics, including astronomy, pneumatics, electricity, the musical scale and "speaking, marine and musical" trumpets, carpentry and dynamics. Norman 1839.

(4)

Estimate: $800-1,200

›1278

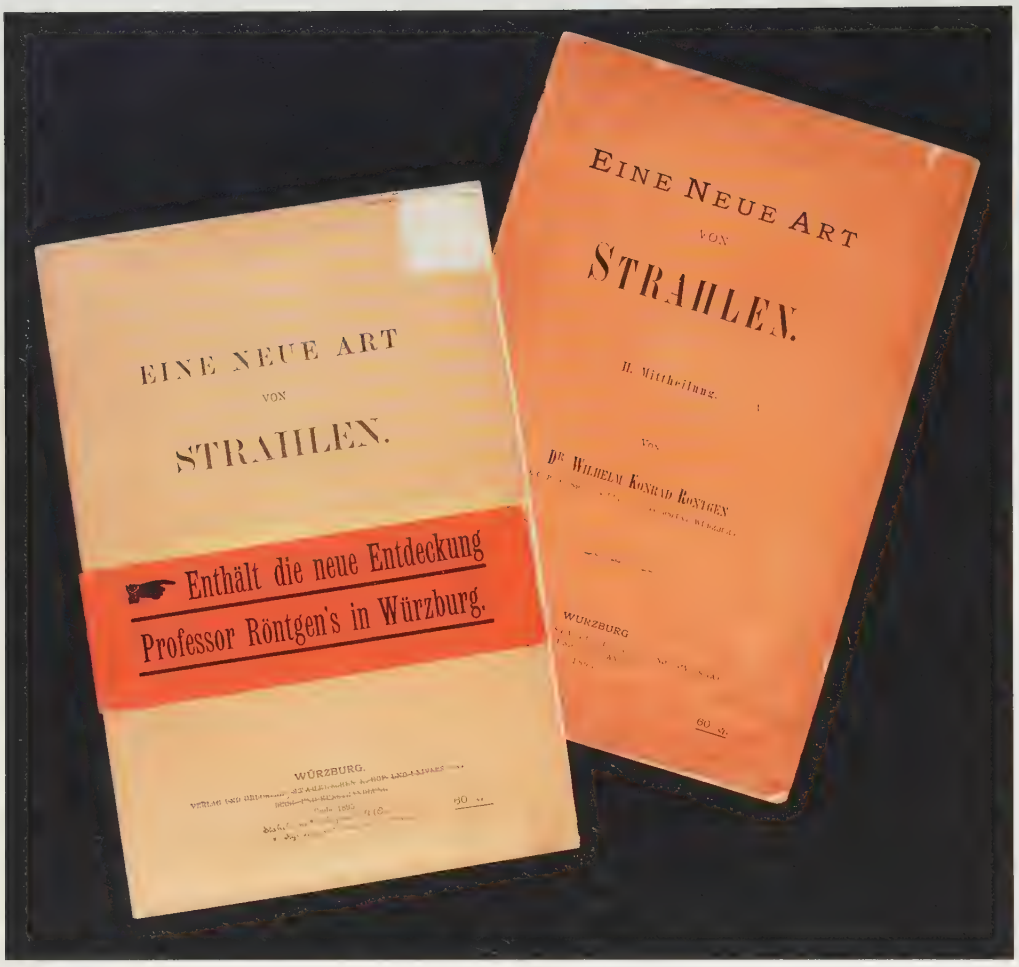
RÖNTGEN, Wilhelm Conrad (1845-1923). *Ueber eine neue Art von Strahlen (Vorläufige Mittheiling)*, Ende 1895. - *Eine neue Art von Strahlen. II. Mittheilung*, 1896. Offprints from the *Sitzungsberichte der Würzburger Physik.-medic. Gesellschaft*, 1895 [no. 9], and 1896, [nos. 1-2]. Würzburg: Verlag und Druck der Stahel'schen K. Hof.-und Universitäts- Buch und Kunsthandlung, 1895-1896.

2 volumes, 8° (226 x 150 mm). Part I: 6 leaves, pp. [1]-10, last leaf blank; part II: 6 leaves, pp. [1]-9 [3] (including 3 pages publisher's ads at end). Drop title to part 1, part 2 with separate title-leaf. Part I wrapper title with printer's address crossed out and replaced with ink-stamped variant of Stahel address. Original printed wrappers, yellow (part I) and orange (part II), part I with the ORIGINAL RED PAPER WRAPAROUND ADVERTISING BAND, with the printed announcement "Enthält die neue Entdeckung Professor Röntgen's in Würzburg" (front wrapper of part I slightly discolored and with upper blank corner cut away affecting 2 letters on verso, part II unsewn, wrappers stained, frayed, separated along backstrip and detached); cloth folding case.

FIRST EDITION, OFFPRINT ISSUE, OF THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE DISCOVERY OF THE X-RAY. Although it had certainly manifested itself to earlier experimentors, the portion of the electromagnetic spectrum known in Germany as *Röntgenstrahlen* was not taken note of, i.e., "discovered," until 1895. In the autumn of that year Röntgen, an unassuming physics professor at Würzburg, undertook a series of experiments with William Crookes' version of the "Geisslertube," a form of vacuum tube sealed at the ends with platinum terminals to permit the passage of an electric current through the tube. "Hertz and Lenard had published on the penetrating powers of cathode rays (electrons) and Röntgen thought that there were unsolved problems worth investigation... As a preliminary to viewing the cathode rays on a fluorescent screen, Röntgen completely covered his discharge tube with a black card, and then chanced to notice that such a screen lying on a bench some distance away was glowing brightly. Although others had operated Crookes tubes in laboratories for over thirty years, it was Röntgen who found that X rays are emitted by the part of the glass wall of the tube that is opposite the cathode and that receives the beam of cathode rays. He spent six weeks in absolute concentration, repeating and extending his observations on the properties of the new rays. He found that they travel in straight lines, cannot be refracted or reflected, are not deviated by a magnet, and can travel about two meters in air. He soon discovered the penetrating properties of the rays... The apparent magical nature of the new rays was something of a shock even to Röntgen... On 22 December he brought his wife into the laboratory and made an X-ray photograph of her hand. It was no doubt the possibility of seeing living skeletons, thus pandering to man's morbid curiosity, that contributed to the peculiarly rapid worldwide dissemination of the discovery" (DSB).

This quick dissemination of a scientific discovery was in fact made possible by the custom of sending offprints of articles published in obscure scholarly journals to distant colleagues. To ensure priority for his discovery, Röntgen immediately submitted a "preliminary" paper on the "new kind of rays," which he had dubbed "X rays" because of his uncertainty as to their origin, to the editors of the Physical and Medical Society of Würzburg in the last week of December, 1895. The present offprint was printed at the same time as the journal number, which "probably was not actually published until January 1896" (Grolier *Medicine*): "By 1 January 1896 Röntgen was able to send reprints [i.e., offprints] and, in some cases, photographs to his friends and colleagues... The *Wiener Press* carried the story of the discovery on 5 January, and on the following day the news broke around the world. The world's response was remarkably swift, both the general public and the scientific community reacting in their characteristic ways. For the former,

continued



the apparent magic caught the imagination, and for the latter, Crookes tubes and generators were promptly sold in large numbers" (DSB). Four later issues of the offprint were published in 1896, reimposed to allow for a title-page at the beginning instead of a final blank. Röntgen's second paper, relating his latest discoveries and describing a scale for measuring X-ray intensity, appeared in March 1896 (the journal issue included a plate showing an X-ray of the hand of Röntgen's colleague the anatomist Albert von Kölliker, not included in the offprint); a third paper was published in 1897. Foremost among Röntgen's numerous awards was the first Nobel Prize for physics, received in 1901, the prize money for which he donated to the University of Würzburg for the furtherance of scientific studies. Dibner, *Heralds of Science* 162; Garrison-Morton 2683; Grolier/Horblit 90; Grolier *Medicine* 83A-B; PMM 380 (the last three references are to the periodical issue); Norman 1841-1842.

(2)

Estimate: $8,000-12,000

○1279

ROKITANSKY, Karl von (1804-1878). *Handbuch der allgemeinen pathologischen Anatomie.* Vienna: A. Strauss's Witwe & Sommer for Braumüller & Seidel, 1846-1844-1842.

3 volumes, 8° (210 x 132 mm). Each volume with two title-leaves, vols. 2 and 3 with separate errata leaves. (Fol. 31/7 in vol. 2 rehinged [a cancel?], occasional unobtrusive underlinings in pencil or ink, short marginal tear to 2:7/7, small marginal dampstain at end of vol. 3). Contemporary half calf gilt, edges stained green (minor rubbing to extremities, upper inner hinges weak). *Provenance*: Anders Adolf Retzius (1796-1860), Swedish pioneer of comparative anatomy and anthropology (signatures and inkstamps in vols. 2 and 3); his son Magnus Gustaf Retzius (1842-1919), anatomist, neurologist and anthropologist (bookplates).

FIRST EDITION of a highly influential work in pathological anatomy. "Rokitansky rightly may be regarded as the finest anatomical pathologist of his age. It was largely through his influence that the Vienna School reblossomed into world prominence. Although he never practiced medicine, his studies and descriptions of structural changes in disease, based on over 30,000 autopsies performed while he was director of Vienna's Pathological Institute, had an enormous impact on clinical medicine. The number of original observations in the *Handbuch* is staggering..." (*Heirs of Hippocrates*). One of Rokitansky's most important contributions was the establishment of a comprehensive and systematic method of anatomical analysis in the performance of autopsies; "after Rokitansky names of diseases, like pneumonia and typhoid fever, conveyed to the well-trained medical graduate an anatomical picture and not as theretofore a list of symptoms of varying complexity" (E. R. Long, *A History of Pathology*, New York, 1965, p. 107). He also "foresaw the eventual importance of chemical pathology, at that time non-existent" (Garrison-Morton); he "extended Laennec's description of emphysema, improved existing knowledge of pneumonia, and gave a classic description of acute yellow atrophy of the liver" (Norman). In the *Handbuch* Rokitansky attempted to revive the humoral doctrine of disease; criticized by Virchow, Rokitansky conceded his error and rewrote the relevant sections for the next two editions of the *Handbuch*.

FINE ASSOCIATION COPY. A. A. Retzius made substantial contributions to primitive vertebrate anatomy, but his most important achievement was to establish a method for identifying human ethnic groups according to anatomical characteristics of the cranium and facial bones, thus founding the discipline of physical anthropology. RARE. Garrison-Morton 2293 and 3618; *Heirs of Hippocrates* e IV, p. 550; Norman 1845. (3)

Estimate: $2,000-3,000

○1280

ROLANDO, Luigi (1773-1831). *Osservazione sul cervelletto.* Offprint from *Memorie della Reale Accademia delle Scienze di Torino* 29 (1825). [N.p., n.d.].

4° (275 x 218 mm). 3 engraved plates. (Minor foxing). Original plain wrappers, uncut (front cover detached, dampstaining and discoloration). *Provenance*: Jules Falret (1824-1902), eminent psychiatrist (stamp on front wrapper).

FIRST EDITION, offprint issue. Rolando was the first to investigate the functions of the cerebellum. He concluded from observation of experimentally induced lesions that the cerebellum governs muscular movement even before Marie Jean Pierre Flourens' investigations on pigeons (see lot 1077). F. Leuret, in his 1839-57 *Anatomie comparée*, named the sulcus in the brain separating the frontal lobe from the parietal the "Rolandic fissure," as Rolando had been the first to indicate it to him. Garrison-Morton 1393; Norman 1846.

Estimate: $800-1,200

o1281

ROWLAND, Henry Augustus (1848-1901). *On the Mechanical Equivalent of Heat, with subsidiary researches on the variation of the mercurial from the air thermometer, and on the variation of the specific heat of water.* Reprint from *Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts & Sciences*, 15; new series 7 (1879-1880), pp. 75-200. Cambridge: University Press, 1880. 8° (234 x 146 mm). Text diagrams, wood-engraved frontispiece. Contemporary half brown morocco, gilt-lettered spine, marbled boards (worn, joints starting). *Provenance*: Henry A. Rowland, the author (bookplate & annotations); John Hopkins University Library (bookplate, perforated stamp on title & other leaves, deaccession stamp). FIRST EDITION, OFFPRINT ISSUE FOR ENGLISH DISTRIBUTION, with cancel title and English imprint. Rowland was John Hopkins University's first professor of physics, and was instrumental in creating what was then the best university physics department in the US. "The present work contains Rowland's redetermination of the mechanical equivalent of heat, along with his demonstration that the specific heat of water varies with temperature" (Norman 1853). [*Bound with*:] — ROWLAND. *Appendix to Paper on the Mechanical Equivalent of Heat, containing the comparison with Dr. Joule's thermometer.* Reprint from *Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences* 16 (1881), pp. 38-45. [N.p, n.d.]. 8°. Norman 1853.

Estimate: $600-800

o1282

RUSSELL, Bertrand (1872-1970) and Alfred North WHITEHEAD (1861-1947). *Principia mathematica.* Cambridge: University Press, 1913.

3 volumes. Large 8° (262 x 178 mm). Original blue cloth, gilt-lettered spines. *Provenance*: Philip Jourdain (1879-1919), mathematical philosopher (Jourdain's bookplate, illustrating his favorite paradox of Achilles and the tortoise, and tipped-in printed compliments slip in each volumes, that in Vol. I signed by Jourdain and dated "7.XII.'10'," numerous detailed manuscript annotations).

FIRST EDITION AND PRESENTATION COPY OF THIS MONUMENTAL STUDY OF LOGIC AND MATHEMATICAL DOCTRINE. In 1903 Russell had published his *Principles of Mathematics*, intended to place the whole of mathematics on a purely formal and abstract basis by means of a notation system he had devised. Neither he nor Whitehead, his intended collaborator on volume II, were entirely satisfied with the result. They used a more complicated and more precise version of Russell's notation system, attempting to avoid the ambiguities of using language to express mathematics. The authors were aware of difficulties in their work, such as the axiom of reducibility (which they knew to be flawed but were unable to replace), and subsequent research has made redundant other of their ideas. Nevertheless "Whitehead and Russell may have failed in their valiant attempt to place mathematics once and for all on an unassailable logical basis, but their failure may have contributed more to the development of mathematical logic than complete success would have done" (DSB).

THIS IS ARGUABLY THE MOST IMPORTANT COPY OF THIS RARE WORK REMAINING IN PRIVATE HANDS. Philip Jourdain first attended Russell's lectures in 1901, when he was studying mathematics as an undergraduate at Trinity College, Cambridge. The two began a correspondence which they kept up until Jourdain's death in 1919. In 1918, Jourdain had published an important critique of Russell's thought, *Philosophy of Mr. B*rtr*nd R*ss*ll.*

750 copies of the first volume of *Principia mathematica* were printed, but due to disppointing sales, the publishers reduced the printing of the 2 subsequent volumes to 500 copies each. Norman 1868.

[*With*:]

GRATTAN-GUINESS, I. *Dear Russell - Dear Jourdain.* London: Duckworth, 1977. 8°. Cloth boards, dust-jacket. The first publication of Russell's lengthy correpondence with Philip Jourdain from 1902 to 1919, including much new information on the preparation with Whitehead of *Principia mathematica*, and detailed commentary on Jourdain's annotations in his own copy (above).

(3)

Estimate: $20,000-30,000

A 8

PRINCIPIA MATHEMATICA

BY

ALFRED NORTH WHITEHEAD, Sc.D., F.R.S.
Fellow and late Lecturer of Trinity College, Cambridge

AND

BERTRAND RUSSELL, M.A., F.R.S.
Lecturer and late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge

VOLUME I

Cambridge
at the University Press
1910

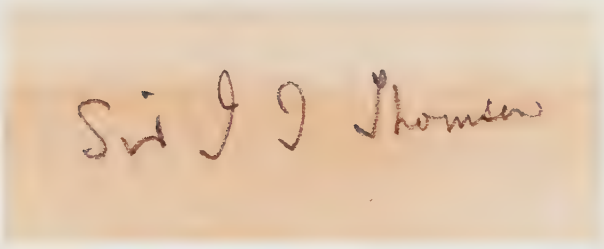
○1283

RUTHERFORD, Daniel (1749-1819). *Dissertatio inauguralis de aere fixo dicto, aut mephitico.* Edinburgh: Balfour & Smellie, 1772.

8° (198 x 120 mm). Modern half green morocco, marbled boards, gilt spine with red leather label. *Provenance*: Medical & Chirurgical Society of Aberdeen (stamp); Wellcome Medical Library (stamp and withdrawal stamp).

FIRST EDITION. THE DISCOVERY OF NITROGEN, IN RUTHERFORD'S DISSERTATION ON "FIXED AIR" (CARBON DIOXIDE). Although both Cavendish and Carl Wilhelm Scheele, a Swedish chemist, had isolated nitrogen previously, this is the first published description of a gas that could extinguish both life and combustion, but which was recognizably not "fixed air," (carbon dioxide). Even Rutherford did not recognize this gas to be a separate entity, but thought it only a combination of common air and phlogiston. Garrison-Morton 921; Norman 1869.

Estimate: $600-800



1284 (detail)

○1284

RUTHERFORD, Ernest (1871-1937). *Radio-activity*. Cambridge: University Press, 1904.

8° (218 x 139 mm). Half-tone plate, text line illustrations. Original green diced cloth, gilt-lettered front cover and spine (slight rubbing to extremities). *Provenance*: Sir J.J. Thomson (1856-1940), Rutherford's supervisor at the Clarendon Laboratories, Cambridge, and the dedicatee (ownership inscription).

FIRST EDITION. THE DEDICATION COPY, SIGNED BY J.J. THOMSON. The first textbook on radioactivity. Thorium emanations had been discovered in 1900, and Rutherford worked towards further developing concepts of atomic structure. "He discovered and named alpha and beta rays emitted from radio-active salts and predicted that disintegration of some radioactive elements would generate helium. He also produced in the laboratory the first artificial transmutation of one element into another" (Dibner). This work was "recognized as a classic at its publication in 1904" (DSB), and a second edition, half as big again, had to be published the following year, so quickly did Rutherford's achievements develop. Dibner *Heralds of Science* 51; Grolier/Horblit 91; Norman 1870.

Estimate: $2,000-3,000

RADIO-ACTIVITY

BY

E. RUTHERFORD, D.Sc., F.R.S., F.R.S.C.

MACDONALD PROFESSOR OF PHYSICS, McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

CAMBRIDGE
AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS
1904

›1285

RUTHERFORD, Ernest (1871-1937). *Radio-activity*. Cambridge: University Press, 1904.

8° (219 x 139 mm). Half-tone plate, text line illustrations. Original green diced cloth, gilt-lettered front cover and spine (slight rubbing to extremities). *Provenance*: William Thomson, first baron Kelvin, (1824-1907), physicist (ink and pencil annotations, some initialled 'K,' some noting date and place of writing).

FIRST EDITION. Thomson, Lord Kelvin, was the primary author of the science of physics as it was known in 1900. Degrees Kelvin, in which absolute temperature are measured, are named after him. According to the DNB he "read again and again Mr. Ernest Rutherford's book on radioactivity, but objected '*in toto* to the notion that the atom was capable of division by disintegration" Dibner *Heralds of Science* 51, Grolier/Horblit 51; Norman 1871.

Estimate: $2,000-3,000

›1286

RUTHERFORD, Ernest (1871-1937). *Radioactive Substances and their Radiations.* Cambridge: University Press, 1913.

8° (215 x 140 mm). 2 half-tone plates. Original green cloth, gilt-lettered spine (slight wear to extremities). *Provenance*: William Henry Bragg (1862-1942), physicist and co-winner (with his son, William Lawrence Bragg) of the 1915 Nobel Prize (inscribed on the front free endpaper "Professor Bragg/ with the author's kind regards").

FIRST EDITION, PRESENTATION COPY. "Rutherford's summary of the subject of radioactivity, incorporating all the advances made since the publication of the second edition of *Radioactivity* in 1905" (Norman). Bragg and his son (the only father and son Nobel Prize winning team) had constructed the first X-ray spectrometer. He is cited 17 times in the index to *Radioactive Substances*, a measure of the importance of his contribution to the subject. Norman 1872.

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

›1287

RUTHERFORD, Ernest (1871-1937). "Collision of α particles with light atoms. I: Hydrogen; II: Velocity of the hydrogen atom; III: Nitrogen and oxygen atoms; IV: An anomalous effect in nitrogen." In: *The London, Edinburgh, and Dublin philosophical magazine and journal of science*, sixth series, 37 (1919), pp. [537]-586. London: Taylor and Francis, 1919.

8° (223 x 146 mm). Original blue printed wrappers (slight wear to spine). Modern blue cloth box, gilt spine.

FIRST EDITION. After Ernest Marsden noticed in 1915 that bombarding air with alpha particles appeared to generate some particles with exceptionally long range, Rutherford began to investigate the phenomenon in his laboratories at Manchester University. "In 1911, as a result of bombarding goldfoil with alpha particles, Rutherford formulated the hypothesis of the nuclear construction of the atom which is the basis of all subsequent work in atomic physics and chemistry. Most of the alpha particles passed straight through the foil, but some bounced back from it. Rutherford interpreted the bouncing in terms of his theory. Those that went through were simply passing through the planetary systems of electrons, while those that bounced back had hit, or interacted with, a nucleus. Eight years later, as reported in the paper cited, he found that alpha particles in collision with nitrogen atoms liberated from them nuclei of hydrogen atoms. Thus artificial transmutation was induced: in other words, the atom had been split" (PMM 411); Norman 1873.

Estimate: $800-1,200

›1288

SCHLEIDEN, Jacob Mathias (1804-1881). *Beiträge zur Phytogenesis.* [Offprint from Johannes Müller's *Archiv für Anatomie, Physiologie und wissenschaftlichen Medicin* 5, Heft 2 (1838)]. [Berlin: Veit, 1838].

8° (207 x 126 mm). Caption title. Two etched and aquatint plates, the first a black-ground aquatint, the second an etching with stipple engraving, by C. E. Weber after Schleiden. (Minor marginal dust-soiling.) Original plain gray wrappers (darkened, spine chipped, upper wrapper torn along hinge); folding morocco-backed case. *Provenance*: author's presentation copy to a Mr. W. Francis (inscription in English on front wrapper: "To Mr. W. Francis, Esq. from the author," citation of journal printing inscribed below).

PRESENTATION COPY OF THE FIRST EDITION, OFFPRINT ISSUE, of Schleiden's enunciation of his cell theory, in which he stated that the cell is the basic unit of plant life. A well-to-do botany professor who gave up academia to devite himself full-time to a successful career as lecturer and writer of popular scientific works, Schleiden made a name for himself through the present article, which provoked wide discussion and was quickly translated into French and English. Schleiden was the first to postulate that plant tissue is composed of aggregates of individual cells, and attempted in this article to describe the development of the vegetable cell. His mistaken view, based on a theory "as old as the study of the cell itself" (DSB), was that the cell develops from a nucleus or "cytoblast," which crystallizes within an amorphous primary liquid composed of sugar, gum and mucous. Although this theory of spontaneous generation of the cell was erroneous, Schleiden's work marked an important stage in the development of modern cell theory. A year later Theodor Schwann was to bring it one step further with his conclusion that cells were the basic unit of animal as well as plant life, and the two are generally regarded as co-founders of the cell or Schleiden-Schwann theory. VERY RARE. Garrison-Morton 112; PMM 307a; *Milestones of Science* 175; Norman 1907.

Estimate: $4,000-6,000

›1289

SCHLEIDEN, Jacob Mathias (1804-1881). *Grundzüge der Wissenschaftlichen Botanik.* Leipzig: F. A. Brockhaus for Wilhelm Engelmann, 1842-1843.

2 volumes in one, 8° (212 x 132 mm). Half-titles, 1-leaf errata at end of vol. 1, 3-leaf errata and 1-leaf publisher's catalogue at end of vol. 3. (Small marginal tear to fol. 2:18/7.) Contemporary quarter calf, parchment corners, spine gilt (slight wear to extremities, inner hinges split). *Provenance*: Oskar Sternvall (bookplate); Anne Hunter (1936 inscription on front free endpaper).

FIRST EDITION of Schleiden's most extensive and influential botanical work. Schleiden's botany textbook "introduced new pedagogical standards that were to dominate the teaching of botany for years... Schleiden considered the inductive method the only valid one in biology, and the first part of the book constitutes an important document for the study of the methodology of natural history... The entire structure of Schleiden's textbook was fundamentally new. The lengthy work begins with a study of the material elements of the plant. Next there is a large section on plant cytology [which expands upon Schleiden's important 1838 article on cell formation (see preceding lot)], and then a treatment of morphology and organology. The book, which established the teaching of botany on a completely new basis, was often reprinted and appeared in various translations and adaptations" (DSB). Dibner 31; Grolier/Horblit 93b; *Milestones of Science* 177; Pritzel 8224; Waller 11732; Norman 1908.

Estimate: $1,800-2,400

›1290

SCHWANN, Theodor (1810-1882). "Ueber das Wesen des Verdauungsprocesses." In: *Archiv für Anatomie, Physiologie und wissenschaftliche Medicin*, Jahrgang 1836, nos. I-VI, pp. 90-138. Berlin: G. Eichler, 1836.

6 parts in 5 volumes, 8° (222 x 136 mm). Original gray printed wrappers, uncut and unopened.

FIRST EDITION, journal issue. Schwann identified the other active ingredient besides hydrochloric acid in gastric juice to be the enzyme pepsin. His paper "confirmed the fact, first stated by Prout and later by Beaumont, that the free acid in the stomach is hycrochloric, not lactic as some had claimed" (Norman). Garrison-Morton 991. Norman 1913.

(5)

Estimate: $800-1,200

○1291

SCHWANN, Theodor (1810-1882). *Mikroskopische Untersuchungen über die Uebereinstimmung in der Struktur und dem Wachsthum der Thiere und Pflanzen.* Berlin: Sander'schen Buchhandlung (G. E. Reimer), 1839.

8° (201 x 116 mm). 4 folding engraved plates by C. E. Weber after Schwann. (Plates foxed.) Contemporary half sheep, calf lettering-piece (upper joint starting, minor wear to extremities). *Provenance*: V. Marins[?] (19th-century signature on title).

FIRST EDITION of the first general theory of the cell as the basis of life. Schwann extended to the animal kingdom Schleiden's theory of the cell as the fundamental unit of plant life. In the first part of his book Schwann describes his microscopic research into the structure of the *chorda dorsalis* in frogs, which he found to consist of "polyhedral cells that have in or on the internal surface of their wall a structure corresponding to the nucleus of plant cells... He also found the structure of cartilage to be in accordance with the tissues of plants..." While retaining Schleiden's erroneous theory of cell growth, which postulated an amorphous primary liquid, or "blastema" within which cells emerge, Schwann developed his own more accurate theories of cell development based on more detailed and thorough observations than those of his colleague. Most important of these by far was his demonstration that the body's specialized tissues — "epithelium, hoof, feather, crystalline lens, cartilage, bone, tooth, muscle tissue, fatty tissue, elastic tissue, nerve tissue—are products of cellular differentation. The conclusion he drew from this observation was that 'elementary parts,' although quite distinct in a physiological sense, may be developed according to the same laws" (DSB).

In the final part of his book Schwann presents a philosophical overview of his study of cells, in which he speculates, in direct opposition to the then prevalent theory of the "vital force," that "an organized body is not produced... by a fundamental power guided in its operation by a definite idea, but is developed, according to blind laws of necessity, by powers that, like those of inorganic matter, are established by the very existence of matter" (DSB). Schwann's theory can thus be regarded as the origin of the school of mechanistic materialism in biology. Although Schwann's theory of the formation of cells "was erroneous and was later corrected by Rudolf Virchow [see lot 1332]... he had succeeded in establishing that the cell was the universal unit of life throughout the animal and vegetable kingdoms, thus ending the search for a common structural principle of live organisms" (Grolier *Medicine*). Dibner *Heralds of Science* 197; Garrison-Morton 113; Grolier/Horblit 93a; Grolier *Medicine* 62; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1754; PMM 307b; Waller 11002; Norman 1914.

Estimate: $4,000-6,000

›1292

[SEMMELWEIS, Ignaz Philipp (1818-1865)]. [Ferdinand von HEBRA (1816-1880)]. "Höchst wichtige Erfarhrungen über die Ätiologie der in Gebäranstalten epidemischen Puerperalfieber" (— "Fortsetzung der Erfahrungen..."). In: *Zeitschrift der k. k. Gesellschaft der Aerzte zu Wien* 4 (1847), pp. 242-244; 5 (1848), pp. 64-65. Vienna: Kaulfuss Witwe, Prandel & Comp., 1847-1848.

2 parts in 2 volumes, 8° (239 x 155 mm). Part 1: pp. 242-244. Part 2: pp. 64-65. Original printed wrappers (short tears to backstrip of 1848 volume). *Provenance*: W[ilhelm] Neustadt, Chirurgisches Gremium (inkstamps on wrappers).

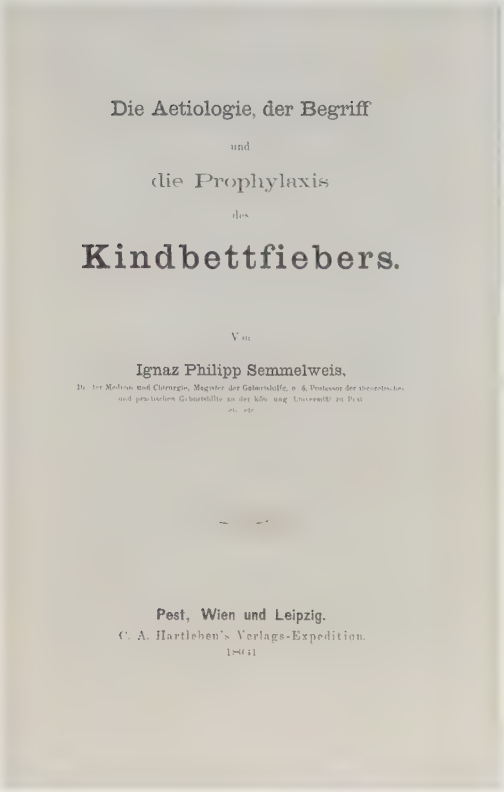
FIRST EDITION, JOURNAL ISSUE, ANNOUNCING SEMMELWEIS'S IMPORTANT DISCOVERY OF THE SOURCE OF AND MEANS OF PREVENTING PUERPERAL FEVER. The Hungarian physician Semmelweis performed one of the great services in the history of medicine in discovering a means of preventing puerperal fever, killer of thousands of women every year, but he was a martyr of obscurantism and died two decades before his discovery gained universal recognition. In 1847, as a young house officer of the First Obstetrical Clinic of the Vienna General Hospital, teaching institute of the University of Vienna, Semmelweis was presented with a remarkable situation: in the Hospital's two maternity wards, one, his First Clinic, was faced by extremely high maternal and neonatal mortality, on the order of 13 percent, while the other, the Second Clinic, enjoyed a low death rate of only 2 percent of the patients. The only discernible difference between the two clinics was that the First Clinic was used as a teaching facility for medical students, while the Second Clinic was used to teach midwives. In a "brilliant example of fact-finding, meaningful statistical analysis, and keen inductive reasoning" (DSB), Semmelweis made good use of this "built-in control group," and deduced that the prevalence of fatal disease in the one clinic was caused by an infective agent carried by the medical students directly from the autopsy dissecting rooms to the delivery rooms. He immediately instituted in his ward a strict policy of prophylactic hand-washing using chlorinated limewater, which, despite initial resistance from the staff, he was able to enforce, bringing about a dramatic drop in the mortality rate. Perhaps out of reluctance to ruffle any feathers, Semmelweis refrained from publishing the results of his experiment, restricting himself to informal communications to colleagues and to a few lectures delivered in 1850. Sensing the vital importance of informing the medical public of this means of saving lives, Semmelweis's colleague Ferdinand von Hebra, one of the leading lights of the new Second Vienna Medical School, published the present article and its continuation, briefly describing Semmelweis's discovery, which he compares in importance to Jenner's discovery of the smallpox vaccine, and urging all members of the obstetrical community to institute the hand-washing procedure in order to test the results for themselves.

Unfortunately, Semmelweis's simple and clearly reasoned recommendation met with intense opposition from his peers. His immediate superior, Johann Klein, angered by favorable reports of a method that could be seen as an indictment of his own policies, refused to renew his appointment. In late 1850 Semmelweis abruptly returned to his native city of Pest. Although he finally published his own book-length account of his discoveries and conclusions in 1861 (see lot 1293), the effect of his move back to this politically repressed backwater was to hinder the promulgation of his own ideas, which were not taken up again until the end of the century. Worn down by the continued bitter controversy aroused by his findings, Semmelweis suffered a mental breakdown in the summer of 1865, and died later the same year — of generalized sepsis from a surgically infected finger — shortly after beng committed to an asylum.

RARE. Garrison-Morton 6275; PMM 316b; Waller, p. 390; Norman 1925.

(2)

Estimate: $2,500-3,500



Die Aetiologie, der Begriff

und

die Prophylaxis

des

Kindbettfiebers.

Von

Ignaz Philipp Semmelweis.

Pest, Wien und Leipzig.
C. A. Hartleben's Verlags-Expedition.
1861

›1293

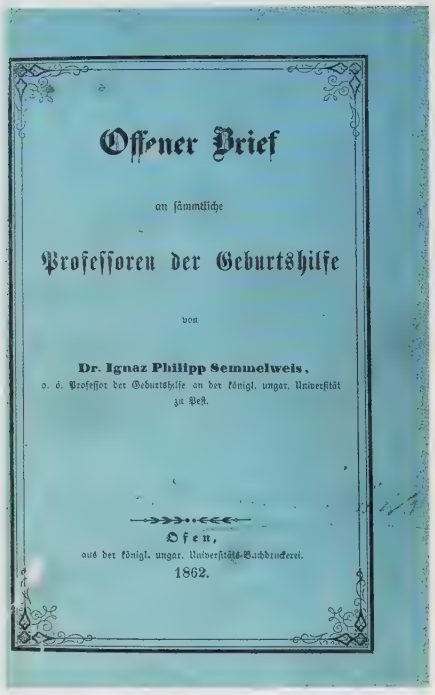
SEMMELWEIS, Ignaz Philipp (1818-1865). *Die Aetiologie, der Begriff und die Prophylaxis des Kindbettfiebers*. Pest, Vienna and Leipzig: C. A. Hartleben's Verlags-Expedition, 1861.

8° (225 x 144 mm). (Occcasional light foxing.) Original boards, original printed gilt lettered title label on spine (label chipped, extremities slightly rubbed); morocco-backed folding case. *Provenance*: Med. Chirurg. Gesellschaft zu Donaueschingen (19th-century inkstamp on verso of title).

FIRST EDITION of Semmelweis's complete account of his epoch-making discovery of the etiology, contagiousness and means of prevention of puerperal fever. "Semmelweis, pioneer of antisepsis in obstetrics, was the first to recognize that puerperal fever is a septicaemia" (Garrison-Morton). After 1850 Semmelweis published a few short accounts in Hungarian medical journals of his discovery of the infectious cause of the deadly disease, and his successful prevention of it in his clinic in Vienna through strictly enforced hand-washing with chlorinated limewater, but it was not until 14 years after his initial discovery that he published this complete exposition of his conclusions and prophylactic method. "In spite of his having marshaled overwhelming evidence to support his contention that the disease could be spread by attending physicians, his ideas were vehemently opposed by nearly every prominent physician of his day. A notable exception was Oliver Wendell Holmes who had earlier published a paper on the contagiousness of puerperal fever" (*Heirs of Hippocrates*; see lot 1128). (Semmelweis and Holmes were unaware of each other's work.) The rejection of his work has been variously attributed to Semmelweis's abrasive personality, lack of well-placed allies, unclear prose, and excessive use of statistical tables. "Most important, however, was the lack of a good explanation for Semmelweis' empirically derived procedure, a development made possible only through the ensuing work of Pasteur" (DSB). His theories were ignored until the 1880s and 90s, when "a return was made to the asepsis of Semmelweis as against Lister's antisepsis" (PMM).

A FINE COPY OF ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT MEDICAL RARITIES OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. Garrison-Morton 6277; Grolier *Medicine* 72A; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1851; PMM 316b2; Waller 8830; Norman 1926.

Estimate: $10,000-15,000


Offener Brief

an sämmtliche

Professoren der Geburtshilfe

von

Dr. Ignaz Philipp Semmelweis,
o. ö. Professor der Geburtshilfe an der königl. ungar. Universität zu Pest.

Ofen,
aus der königl. ungar. Universitäts-Buchdruckerei.
1862.

○1294

SEMMELWEIS, Ignaz Philipp (1818-1865). *Zwei offene Briefe an Hofrath Dr. Eduard Casp. Jac. v. Siebold, Professor der Geburtshilfe zu Göttingen, und an Hofrath Dr. F. W. Scanzoni, Professor der Geburtshilfe an der königl. ungar. Universität zu Pest.* Pest: Gustav Emich, 1861.

8° (188 x 130 mm). (Corners creased throughout.) Original printed blue wrappers (a few small tears, minor staining to upper wrapper).

[*With*:]

SEMMELWEIS. *Offener Brief an sämmtliche Professoren der Geburtshilfe*. Ofen: Königliche ungarische Buchsdruckerei, 1862.

8° (196 x 128 mm). (Light foxing to title.) Modern half calf, original blue printed wrappers preserved.

FIRST EDITIONS. Semmelweis responded passionately to unfavorable reviews of his *Aetiologie... des Kindbettfiebers*, stopping just short of accusing his critics of abetting the spread of a killer disease. In his 1861 reply to two of his critics Semmelweis refutes Siebold's accusation that his attribution of the cause of puerperal fever to a cadaver-borne infectious agent was exclusive and too narrow, pointing out that in his book he described two cases of the fever having its source in living diseased patients, one suffering from uterine cancer and the other from a knee infection. He reiterates his conclusion that, whatever its immediate source, the infectious cause of puerperal fever is "decomposed animal-organic matter." In his shorter letter to Scanzoni of Würzburg Semmelweis focuses on the results of his prophylactic method in various clinics, and mocks his critics' assumptions that there are fewer epidemics of puerperal fever in summer because it is a more healthful time of year than winter, pointing out that medical students are out of school in summer and hence not engaging in activities likely to spread infection.

Semmelweis's 1862 general letter "to professors of obstetrics" proceeds in similar fashion, responding acerbically to various criticisms and providing supplementary historical background to his book from his very wide readings in medical history. The pamphlet ends abruptly, announcing a continuation to follow (apparently never published?). Semmelweis's vehement replies to his critics "did little to advance his ideas" (DSB). Waller 8835 and 8833; Norman 1927 and 1928.

(2)

Estimate: $2,000-3,000

○1295

SHERRINGTON, Sir Charles Scott (1857-1952). *The Integrative Action of the Nervous System.* New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1906.

8° (221 x 140 mm). Half-title. Line-block figures in text. Original dark green cloth (some wear at ends of spine and corners, rear inner hinge cracked).

[*With*:] Autograph letter signed from Sherrington to Frederic S. Lee, 26 October 1918 (tipped to flyleaf); additional clipped signature of Sherrington (laid in), newspaper clippings, including obituaries of Sherrington from the *Times* and the *New York Times*, International Edition, both 6 March 1952 (tipped to endleaves and half-title); and clippings from and pencilled notes referring to various booksellers' catalogues.

Provenance: Frederic Schiller Lee (1859-1939), neurophysiologist whose work was cited by Sherrington in this volume (signature, pencilled notes, letter from Sherrington to Lee tipped to flyleaf); Walter Reginald Bett (1903-1968), medical historian (signature dated New York City, April 1937, pencilled notes, printed book label).

FIRST EDITION of a work whose significance in the history of science and medicine has been compared with that of Harvey's *De motu cordis* or Newton's *Principia*. "Sherrington was the most important neurophysiologist Britain has produced, and perhaps the most remarkable neuroscientist ever to have lived. His work bridged the gap between the theoretical and speculative neurology of the nineteenth century and the empirical science of the twentieth. He carried out an extensive program of experimentation, and the results of these investigations placed clinical neurology on a sound scientific footing ... In studying the nervous system, Sherrington began with the most primitive and simple nervous function, the reflex, which he spent years investigating and analyzing; he understood that as the atom was considered to be the most elemental particle of all material things, so the reflex was the most basic form of all nervous activity. At the heart of the reflex is the connection between nerve cells, which he was the first to call the synapse, and he hypothesized, long before it could be demonstrated, that secreted chemical mediators carried impulses from one neuron to another" (Grolier *Medicine*).

The Integrative Action of the Nervous System had its origin in the Silliman Memorial Lectures which Sherrington gave at Yale in 1904. The first edition, though copyrighted by Yale University in 1906, was published in New York by Charles Scribner's Sons. In 1911 and several times subsequently the text was reissued with the imprint "New Haven: Yale University Press, 1906," but these copies are always identified on the verso of the title page as belonging to a later printing. Garrison-Morton 1432;Grolier *Medicine* 90, *Heirs of Hippocrates* 2198; PMM 397; Norman 1939.

Estimate: $2,000-3,000

›1296

SIMPSON, James Young (1811-1870). *Account of a New Anaesthetic Agent, as a substitute for sulphuric ether in surgery and midwifery*. Edinburgh: Murray and Gibb for Sutherland and Knox; London: Samuel Highley, 1847.

8° (213 x 135 mm). Collation: A^8 B^4. 12 leaves. Postscript dated 15 November 1847. (Title-leaf and last four leaves detached, upper blank corner of final leaf torn away, slight soiling to title and last leaf.) Unbound as issued (formerly stab-stitched, trace of thread remaining); folding fitted chemise and morocco-backed slipcase. *Provenance*: Dr. J. V. C. Smith, editor of the *Boston medical and surgical journal* (presentation inscription on title, address panel in the author's hand on last blank page, with postmarks dated November 19 at Edinburgh and November 21 at Liverpool).

PRESENTATION COPY OF THE FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE USE OF CHLOROFORM, second edition, published two or three days after the first. Simpson, the leading obstetrician of his time, announced his discovery of chloroform's anesthetic properties and his first successful use of it (in an obstetrical delivery on 8 November 1847) in an address to the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Edinburgh on November 10th, 1847. He immediately had the address published in the present pamphlet form; it was quickly summarized or reprinted in several journals in Britain and the United States. Chloroform's considerable advantages over sulphuric ether, enumerated by Simpson in his paper, caused it to rapidly displace ether as a universal anesthetic. Its use in obstetrics was however denounced from various conservative quarters as immoral and hostile to the laws of religion, labor pains being considered God's punishment for Eve's sins, and Simpson was forced to embark "on a long publishing campaign to convert the opposition. His most famous non-scientific argument was that God Himself had been the first anesthetist when He 'caused a deep sleep to fall upon Adam' before bringing forth Eve from his rib. Simpson's efforts were finally established by the medical establishment when Queen Victoria chose to take chloroform for the birth of Prince Leopold in 1853" (Norman).

The first edition of the present pamphlet is titled *Notice of a new anesthetic agent...*, and bears an imprint mentioning the Edinburgh booksellers only. Its postscript is dated 12 November, showing that it must have been printed in a very small number and quickly distributed to the author's associates, for this second edition, which differs textually only in the addition of a paragraph to the end of the postscript, is dated only three days later. The recipient of this copy, J. V. C. Smith, first mentioned Simpson's discovery in the 29 December 1847 issue of his *Boston medical and surgical journal*, and acknowledged receipt of the pamphlet in the 5 January 1848 issue. Both the Edinburgh editions of this first published announcement of Simpson's discovery are EXTREMELY RARE. Osler 1480; cf. Garrison-Morton 5657 (reprint in the *Lancet*, 1847); cf. *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1764 (New York 1848 reprint); Norman 1945.

Estimate: $5,000-7,000

ACCOUNT

OF A

NEW ANÆSTHETIC AGENT,

AS A

SUBSTITUTE FOR SULPHURIC ETHER

IN

SURGERY AND MIDWIFERY.

BY

J. Y. SIMPSON, M.D., F.R.S.E.,

PROFESSOR OF MIDWIFERY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH;
PHYSICIAN-ACCOUCHEUR TO THE QUEEN IN SCOTLAND, ETC.

"I esteem it, the office of a Physician, not only to restore health, but to mitigate pain and dolours."—BACON.

COMMUNICATED TO THE MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH,
AT THEIR MEETING ON 10TH NOVEMBER 1847.

EDINBURGH:
SUTHERLAND AND KNOX, PRINCES STREET.
LONDON: SAMUEL HIGHLEY, 32 FLEET STREET.

MDCCCXLVII.

(actual size)

ɔ1297

SIMPSON, James Young (1811-1870). *Anaesthesia, or the Employment of Chloroform and Ether in Surgery, Midwifery, etc.*. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston, 1849.

8° (222 x 145 mm). Wood-engraved title vignette. (Occasional light foxing.) Publisher's blue blind-stamped cloth, spine gilt lettered (edges rubbed, covers a bit stained, spine ends chipped and backstrip faded); folding cloth case. *Provenance*: the author's copy (signatures on title and on front free endpaper); John Odiarne Luxford (bookplate); "M.H.A.D." (inkstamp).

THE AUTHOR'S COPY OF THE FIRST COLLECTED EDITION. The first book-length collection of Simpson's writings and speeches on the new anesthetic agents, constituting "his first full-dress exposition of the use of anaesthesia in childbirth and major surgery" (Norman). *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1766; Osler 1366; Waller 8959; Norman 1946.

[*With*:]

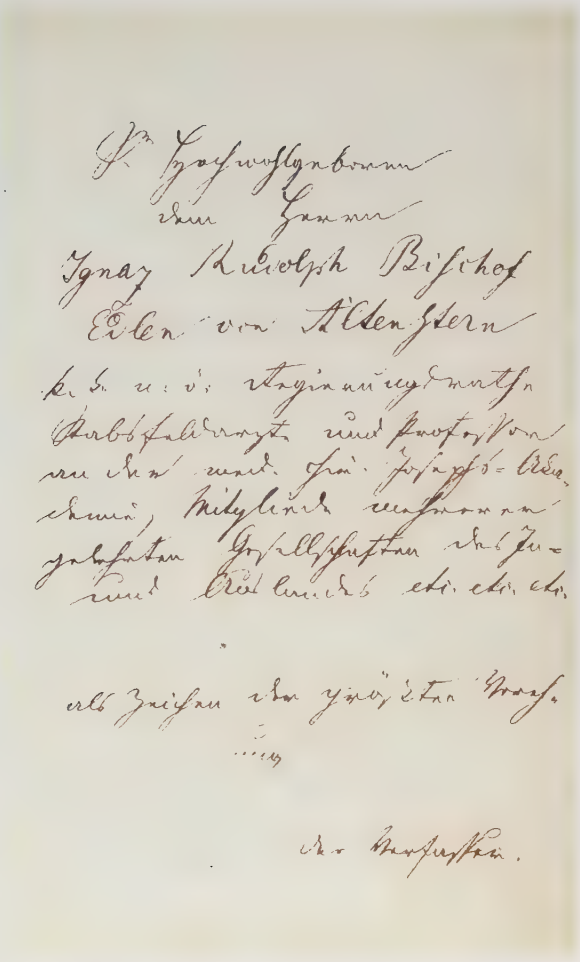
SIMPSON. *Contributions to Obstetric Pathology and Practice*. Edinburgh: Sutherland and Knox; London: Simpkin, Marshall and Co., 1853.

8° (223 x 142 mm). Wrapper title, prefatory note dated January 1, 1853 on verso of front wrapper; two wood engravings, one full-page. (Light browning throughout, foremargin of first leaf darkened and slightly chipped.) Original brown printed wrappers (minor tears to fore-corners of lower wrapper, tail of spine chipped, slight staining to upper wrapper). *Provenance*: J. L. Hunt of Brooklyn, NY (inkstamp); A. E. Foote, Philadelphia (bookseller's ticket).

A collection of ten papers reprinted from the *Monthly Journal of Medical Science* for 1852, concerning various topics of obstetrics, gynecology, and neo-natal care, including the use of chloroform to treat infantile convulsions, and various diseases of the uterus and ovaries. The prefatory note announces further editions of collected papers, but no more appear to have been published. Norman 1947.

(2)

Estimate: $2,500-3,500



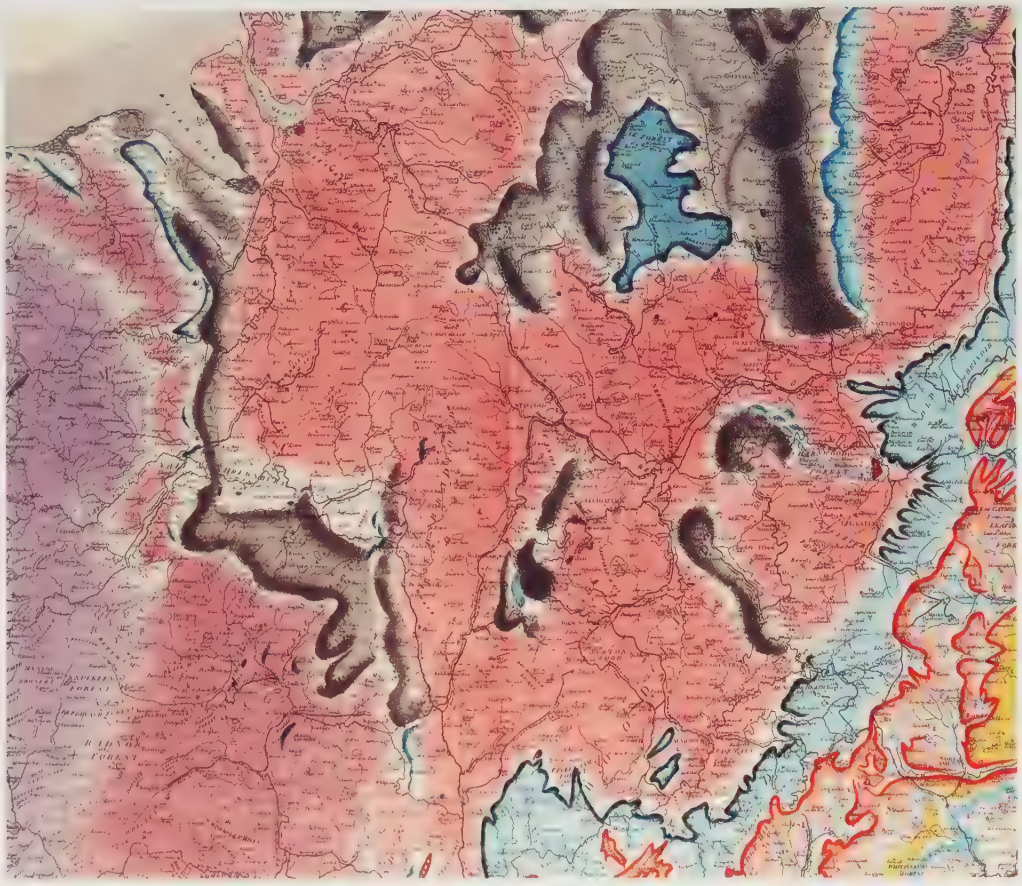
○1298

SKODA, Josef (1805-1881). *Abhandlung über Perkussion und Auskultation*. Vienna: J. G. Ritter von Mösle's Witwe & Braumüller, 1839.

8° (216 x 138 mm). (Some marginal discoloration, occasional slight soiling, a few corners bent at end.) Original green printed boards (soiled and stained, joints and extremities rubbed). *Provenance*: Dr. Ignaz Rudolph Bischoff (1784-1850) (author's presentation inscription on front free endpaper); deleted inkstamp on front free endpaper (partly effacing inscription).

FIRST EDITION, PRESENTATION COPY. Skoda, a native of Bohemia, worked with the eminent pathologist Karl von Rokitansky in the latter's Pathology-Anatomy Institute in Vienna, and helped establish the New Vienna School as a leading center for medical research. He based his investigation of the diagnostic methods of percussion and auscultation on his knowledge of physical acoustics. Both methods had been advocated in France and Great Britain by Laënnec, Corvisart, William Stokes and others, but "had not penetrated into general medical practice because they were difficult to master... [Skoda] simplified and unified the terminology, defined concepts, and supplemented them with his own observations and experience... [He] critically evaluated the doctrines of the French school of medicine, which distinguished percussion sounds according to the organ... and substituted a physical classification of percussion sound in four categories: from full to empty, from clear to muffled, from tympanous to nontympanous, from high to deep. A part of modern diagnostics is Skoda's discovery of tympanous percussion [known as 'Skodaic resonance'] in the presence of serous pleurisy" (DSB). This work, frequently reprinted and translated into English in 1853, led to the general acceptance of percussion and auscultation as diagnostic techniques. Garrison-Morton 2676; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1676; Waller 8978; Norman 1953.

Estimate: $2,500-3,500



›1299

SMITH, William (1769-1839). *A Delineation of the Strata of England and Wales, with part of Scotland*. London: John Cary, August 1, 1815.

Large engraved hand-colored engraved wall-map printed on 15 numbered full sheets (each approx. 534 x 660 mm.), including title sheet, and with an additional general full-sheet map, mounted on guards and bound to form a codex. Coal-rich areas printed in black aquatint and colored over in gray wash, the remaining colors supplied by hand in watercolor, the general map colored in outline, sheet X with an explanatory color-key. Sheet VI signed in ink "Wm. Smith N° 76." (Mapsheet XI soiled and with fold break just entering image, short marginal fold break to general map, not touching image, light creasing to title-sheet and sheet XIII, occasional minor marginal soiling.) Contemporary half calf gilt and marbled paper boards (rebacked, small restorations to corners, covers and board edges a bit rubbed).

[*With*:]

SMITH. *A Memoir to the Map and Delineation of the Strata of England and Wales, with part of Scotland*. London: S. Gosnell for John Cary, 1815.

4° (264 x 216 mm). Collation: π^2 A-G^4 H^2. 32 leaves. 6-page subscribers' list, one-line erratum on last page, 2 folding letterpress tables, the second with a hand-colored key to the colors used in the *Delineation*. (Some creasing to corners.) Original brown wrappers, printed oval paper title label on upper cover (spine torn and chipped); morocco-backed folding case. FIRST EDITION, first issue, with the letterpress table entitled "Explanation of Colours on the Map of Strata" (the second issue contains the engraved table entitled "Geological table of British organized fossils," printed in 1817 and sold separately as well as

in Smith's *Stratigraphical system* [see lot 1300]).

FIRST EDITION OF THE FIRST PRINTED LARGE-SCALE GEOLOGICAL MAP OF ANY COUNTRY, "A MAJOR CARTOGRAPHIC AND SCIENTIFIC ACHIEVEMENT" (DSB), second issue. Smith, a civil engineer with a passion for geology, made a far-reaching discovery during his work for the Canal Company in the 1790s. As work on the canals progressed, Smith became familiar with the different geological strata through which the canal passed. He also collected fossils along the way, and he gradually came to realize that individual strata had a characteristic fossil content that could be used to distinguish them from other lithologically similar strata — "a concept virtually unrecognized by the geologists of that period" (DSB). By 1799 he had classified the strata in their correct order of succession, a major achievement. Smith owed his rapid progress in interpreting the order of stratification to the unusually orderly geological structure of England, which is largely exempt from the folding and intrusions of granites or igneous rocks that are found in North America, for example, or the Alps, and which are the cause of chronological gaps in the layers of strata, making interpretation difficult. During this period Smith also began to color maps to show the geological outcropping of different beds in the local hills. In 1801 he issued a printed prospectus for a projected work on the geological strata of England, which was to be accompanied by a map, but the project lay dormant until 1812, when John Cary, the London map engraver and publisher, offered to publish Smith's map on the very large scale of 5 miles to the inch. "Plates were specially engraved, and Smith himself decided what place names were to be inserted. During 1813 and 1814 he added the geological lines; and when the coloring was carried out he insisted on the use of a novel feature—each formation was colored a darker shade at its base to make clear how the beds were superimposed... By March 1816, 250 copies of the geological map had been colored and issued to subscribers..." (DSB).

Based entirely on Smith's own discoveries, the map, which was issued with the explanatory *Memoir*, covers approximately 65,000 square miles and is a cartographical *tour de force*. The stratigraphical succession of 21 different sedimentary beds or groups of beds is indicated by different colors, with darkened edges showing superposition, and separate colors being used for large masses of granite or other crystalline rocks. Lead, tin, and copper mines, salt and alum works, collieries and canals are indicated by special symbols. "A comparison of his 1815 map with a modern geological map of England, on the same scale, shows the extent of his knowledge. Errors, of course, were made... but the amount of correct detail that Smith recorded is amazing and still impresses modern geologists" (DSB). Although Steno had previously noted the possibilities of dating strata through their fossil content (cf. Part II, lot 809), and although Smith himself drew no theoretical conclusions from his stratigraphical discoveries, which he viewed exclusively as a tool for economic development, his work, which established some of the most familiar terms in geographical nomenclature, proved that palaeontology is a fundamental part of geology. In so doing it convinced contemporary geologists that the strata in all parts of the earths's crust belong to a single chronological sequence, a fundamental step in the development of evolutionary theory.

No more than about 400 copies of the map were published, of which fewer than 100 are known to survive. Smith continued making small revisions and alterations to his map, and five consecutive series or issues of it have been distinguished by Joan M. Eyles. Of the first unnumbered series only a few copies are known; the Norman copy belongs to the second series, consisting of 100 copies numbered 1-100 and signed by Smith between 2 November and 17 December 1815 (the 3rd and 4th issues are numbered a1-a100 and b1-b100, and the 5th, issued in and after 1817, is unnumbered and unsigned). The original plates were melted down at some time after 1877.

A FINE AND COMPLETE COPY with the *Memoir* in exceptionally fine condition. J. Eyles, "William Smith... a bibliography..." in *Journal of the Society for the Bibliography of Natural History* 5 (1969), pp. 87-109, nos. 12-13; Grolier/Horblit 94; PMM 274; Tooley, *Maps and Mapmakers*, p. 58; Ward-Carozzi 2072-2073; Norman 1957-1958. (2)

Estimate: $15,000-20,000

>1300

SMITH, William (1769-1839). *Strata Identified by Organized Fossils, containing prints on colored paper of the most characteristic specimens in each stratum.* London: W. Arding for the author, J. Sowerby, Sherwood, Neely, and Jones, [et al.], June 1, 1816.

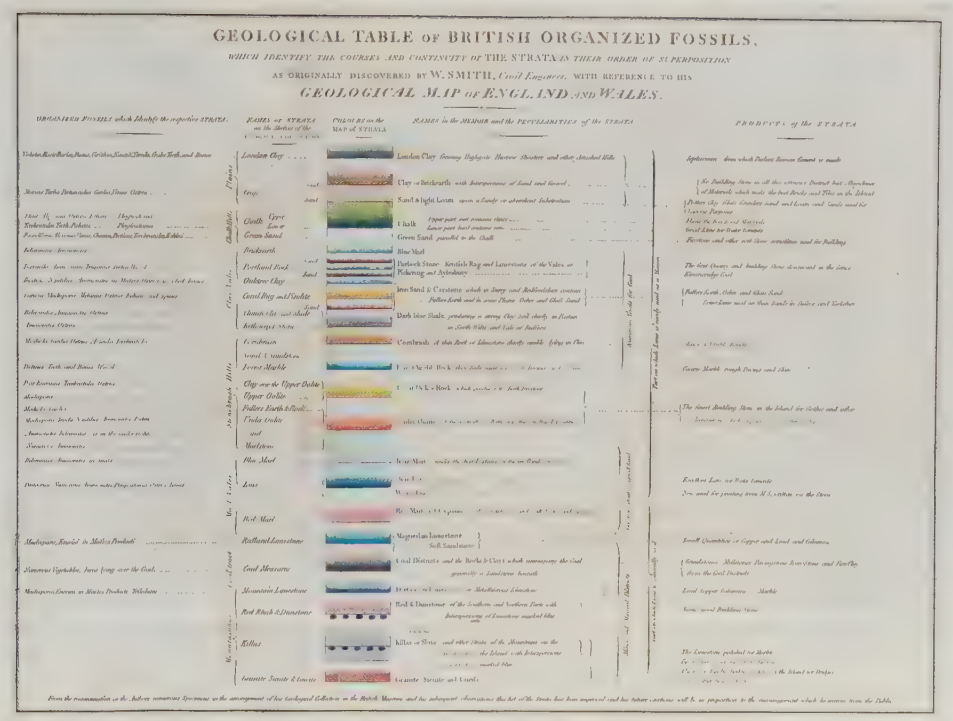
4° (306 x 243 mm). Collation: [1^4 2^2 3-5^4]. 18 leaves, paginated [4] 1-32. Hand-colored engraved frontispiece and 18 hand-colored or hand-tinted engraved plates, of which 2 printed on plain paper (one of these, plate 4, on thick paper), 5 on colored paper, and 11 on paper tinted on the printed side only, plates 1-3 numbered (plate 1 numbered "2"), the remainder unnumbered, all but the frontispiece with engraved captions. (Occasional light marginal foxing to text, also affecting frontispiece and plates 1-3, plates 4 and 7 more heavily foxed, very minor short marginal tears to plates 3 and 6.) Contemporary plum cloth over pasteboard, morocco gilt lettering-piece (endpapers renewed, spine and board edges faded, lower joint starting, corners rubbed, small dent at head of lower cover).

FIRST EDITION of Smith's highly original presentation of his discovery of the correlation of particular groups of fossil types with different geological strata. The fine engravings of fossils are probably the work of James Sowerby (1757-1822); engraved plates by him are advertised on the printed part wrappers of this edition, which also list the contents of each part (cf. Eyles; the wrappers were removed from the Norman copy). Each fossil group is printed on a differently colored paper, intended to match the shades of the respective geological strata depicted. Smith originally intended to publish the work in 7 parts, but only the present four were published. Dibner *Heralds* 94; Eyles 14; Ward and Carozzi 2074; Norman 1959.

[*Bound with:*]

SMITH. *Stratigraphical System of British Organized Fossils, with reference to the specimens of the original geological collection in the British Museum.* London: Cox and for E. Williams, 1817.

4°. Collation: a^4 (a1 + χ^1) b^2 B-P^4 R^4 S^2. 69 leaves (R4 blank). 2 hand-colored tables, the first folding and engraved, the second double-page and letterpress. (Some light foxing, the folding table lightly offset.)


GEOLOGICAL TABLE OF BRITISH ORGANIZED FOSSILS,

WHICH IDENTIFY THE COURSES AND CONTINUITY OF THE STRATA IN THEIR ORDER OF SUPERPOSITION

AS ORIGINALLY DISCOVERED BY W. SMITH, Civil Engineer, WITH REFERENCE TO HIS

GEOLOGICAL MAP OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

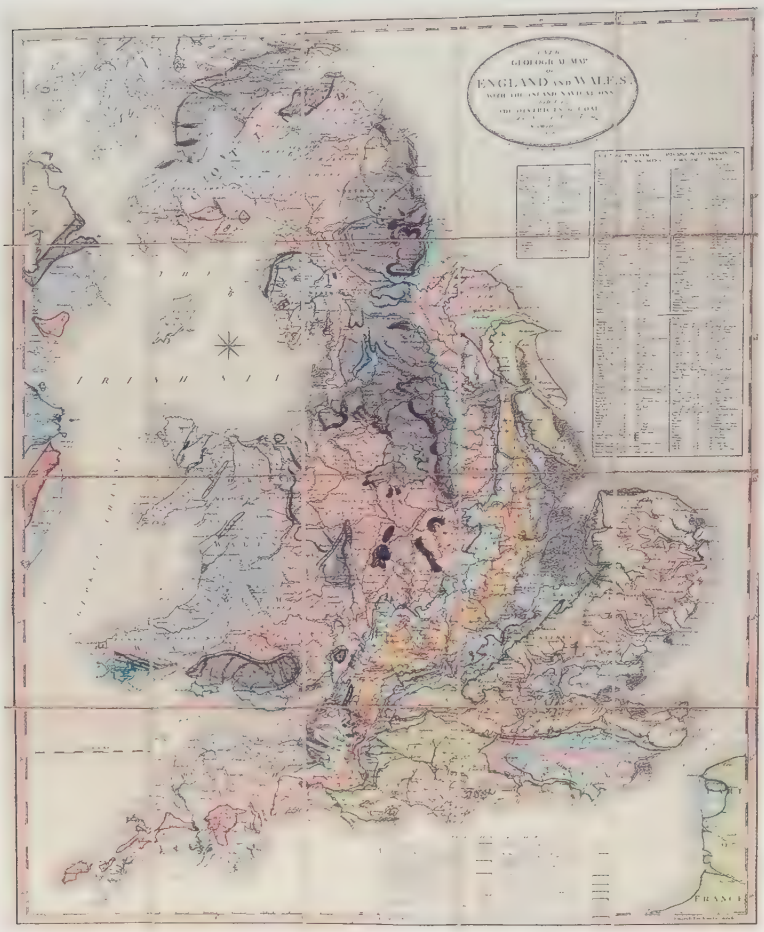
A Geological Map of England and Wales in 15 Sheets, delineated by permission to Sir Alex.r Banks PRS by W. Smith, also for the same Author Strata identified by organized Fossils

FIRST EDITION. Smith based this more detailed description of the fossils found in different geological strata in England on his own enormous fossil collection, which he had sold to the British Museum a year earlier. A second part, announced on the contents page, was never published. In his preface Smith explains that he deemed illustrations unnecessary, since "reference is constantly made to another work of the Author's now publishing by Mr. Sowerby, which consists chiefly of engravings." The engraved folding table, entitled "Geological Table of British Organized Fossils" (Eyles 16) also appeared in the second issue of Smith's 1815 *Memoir to the map and delineation of the strata of England*; a variant edition, printed from a different plate (Eyles 16A), was also published separately.

Smith's interest in fossils was purely practical; he regarded them as signposts for the identification of geological strata. Not only did his limited knowledge of biology cause him occasional errors of identification, but, more surprisingly from the modern viewpoint, as "a surveyor, a working man, not an academic" (DSB), he accepted without question the Biblical version of the age of the earth and recognized no age difference in the fossil beds. Nevertheless, both of the present related treatises, like his geological map, helped pave the way for the development of modern geology and evolutionary theory. Although Smith published little during his otherwise productive lifetime, "his geological knowlege was freely imparted, so that, notwithstanding his reluctance to publish, his labours bore fruit in the hands of other workers, and his position as the real founder of stratigraphical geology has never been questioned" (DNB).

Both of these editions were published in very small pressruns and are EXTREMELY RARE. Eyles 20; Ward-Carozzi 2075; Norman 1960.

Estimate: $6,000-8,000



›1301

SMITH, William (1769-1839). *A New Geological Map of England and Wales, with the Inland Navigations; exhibiting the districts of coal and other sites of mineral tonnage.* London: John Cary, 1820.

Hand-colored engraved folding full-sheet map, divided into 20 rectangular sections and mounted on linen as issued (overall size 767 x 629 mm.), the lower left and upper right linen versos backed in green pastepaper to match the slipcase. Coal-rich areas printed in aquatint with gray wash, the remainder hand-colored with darkened edge-color signifying superposition of strata. Housed in original green pastepaper slipcase with printed label (a bit rubbed, some paper loss at edges).

FIRST EDITION. The map, described on the slipcase label as "reduced from Smith's large map," incorporates all of Smith's many revisions to his original geological wall-map of 1815, including changes made subsequent to the latest issue (post-1817) of the wall-map. "Copies have been recorded dated 1824, 1827, and 1828, but no change in the geological lines has been observed, although the shades of colour may vary" (Eyles). This single-sheet map was published during the same period as Smith's "Geological Survey Atlas of England," a series of 24 slightly smaller county maps colored to show geological strata, issued in parts of 3 maps each from 1819 through 1824. Smith may have planned to sell the general map of England along with the completed series, which, however, remained unfinished. The printed title label on the slipcase states that the present map was "intended as an elementary map for those commencing the study of geology." VERY RARE. Eyles 29; Norman 1961.

Estimate: $5,000-7,000

›1302

SMYTH, Henry DeWolf (b. 1898). *A general Account of the Development of Methods of using Atomic Energy for Military Purposes under the auspices of the United States Government 1940-1945.* Washington: For the War Department, 1945.

4° (263 x 197 mm). Lithoprint version, diagrams in text. Original plain wrappers, stapled. *Provenance*: William Weldon Watson, member of the Connecticut Advisory Committee on Atomic Energy from 1954-1963 (signature on upper cover).

ADVANCE PRINTING. "'Nothing in [the Smyth] report discloses the necessary military secrets as to the manufacture or production of the [atomic bomb]. It does provide a summary of generally known scientific facts and gives an account of the history of the work, and of the role payed in the development by different scientific and industrial organizations. The best interests of the United States require the utmost cooperation by all concerned in keeping secret now and for all time in the future all scientific and technical information not given in this report or other official releases of information by the War Department' (War Department press release, 11 August 1945).

"Released to the public on 12 August 1945, only six days after the bombing of Hiroshima, the advance printing of the Smyth report contained a full account of the development work carried out between 1940 and 1945 by the Manhattan Project, which culminated in the production of the first atomic bomb. Before its publication in book form by the Princeton University Press in September 1945, the Smyth report was circulated in three different versions, each reproduced from typescript: [the first was] a mimeographed version (identifiable by its rubber-stamped 'Secret' on every page). These copies were hand-delivered by military messenger, and recipients were required to read the material immediately and return it to the waiting messenger. These mimeographed copies were presumably destroyed for security reasons, as no copies, either in whole or in parts, have been recorded as remaining in existence except for Smyth's master copy now at Princeton.

"After the distribution and return of the mimeographed chapters, Smyth made his final revisions and turned over the final draft to General Groves on August 2. 1,000 copies were then lithoprinted from typescript in the facility for reproducing secret documents in the Adjutant General's Office in the Pentagon. Smyth, in his article describing the genesis of his report, appears to state that all copies of the first lithoprint version were distributed to the press in press packets on 11 August..." (Norman). PMM 422e; Norman 1962.

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

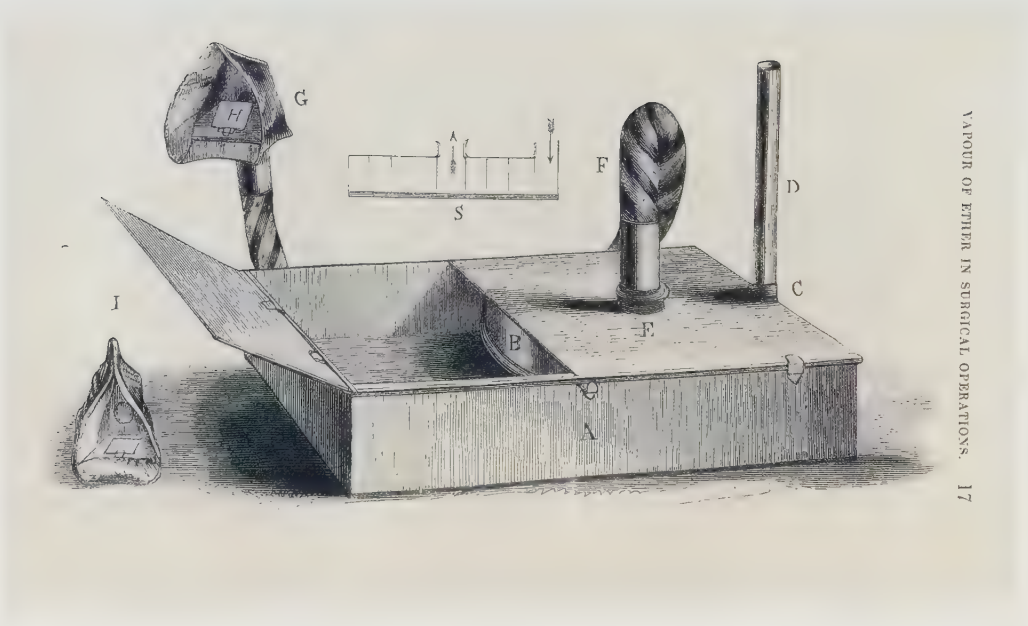
›1303

SNOW, John (1813-1858). *On the inhalation of the vapour of ether.* [Offprint from the *London Medical Gazette*, new series 4 (1847)]. London: Wilson and Ogilvy, [1847].

12° (203 x 129 mm). Collation: π^6 (π1r title, π1v blank, π2r text). 5 leaves (of 6, without π6 blank), paginated [1-3] 4-10. 2 large wood engravings on p. 6. (All gutters torn and repaired with archival tape, a few other short repaired marginal tears, headlines shaved on pp. 4, 9 and 10.) Modern plain wrappers; morocco-backed folding case.

FIRST EDITION, EXTREMELY RARE OFFPRINT ISSUE, OF SNOW'S FIRST DESCRIPTION OF HIS ETHER INHALER. The son of a Yorkshire farmer, John Snow was apprenticed to a surgeon at the age of 14. Although he was received as a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, the only course open to him after receiving his medical doctorate from the University of London was to enter general practice. He became a devoted physician, primarily serving the London working poor. Snow's early research concerned the physiology of respiration, which "placed him in a favorable position when ether was introduced as an anesthetic in 1846... Snow at once began experimenting with the substance and invented an apparatus for its administration, based on physiological principles. He demonstrated its use at St. George's Hospital with so much smoothness and success that he was invited to work with Liston [the first surgeon to employ ether, during a leg amputation in December 1846], and later with most of the well-known surgeons of London. Rapidly Snow became the premier anesthetist of the country" (DSB). The present article contains his first printed description and illustration of his regulating apparatus, which he modified soon after (see following lot). Garrison-Morton 5658 (note); Norman 1965.

Estimate: $2,500-3,500



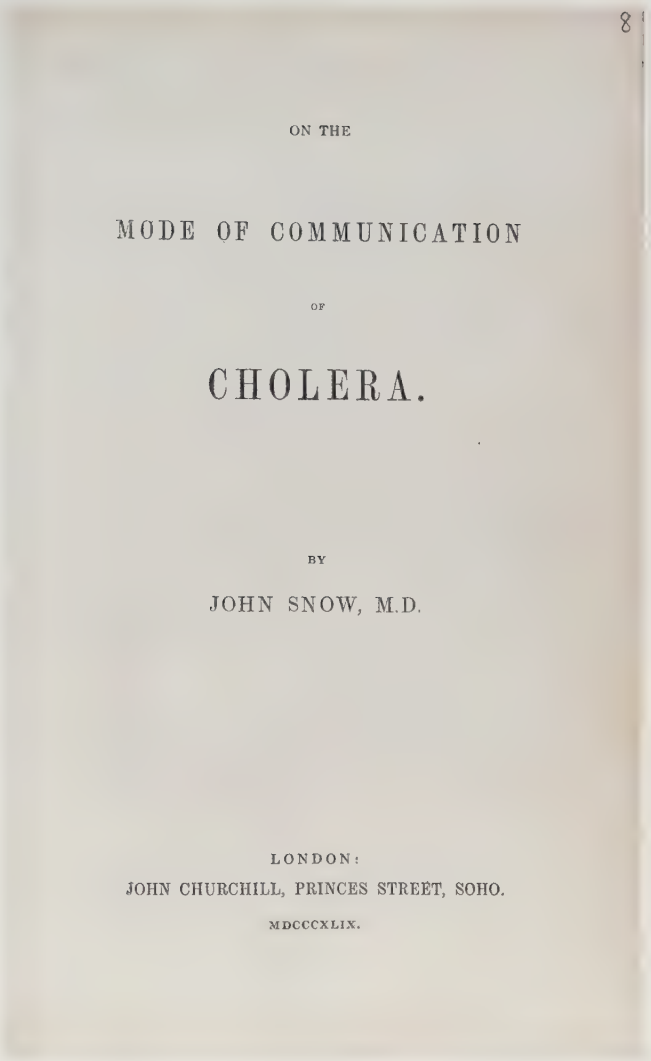
›1304

SNOW, John (1813-1858). *On the Inhalation of the Vapour of Ether in Surgical Operations: containing a description of the various stages of etherization, and a statement of the result of nearly eighty operations...* London: John Churchill, 1847.

8° (211 x 134 mm). Half-title. 1 full-page and 2 smaller wood-engraved illustrations on pp. 17-18. (Light soiling and one or two trifling marginal tears to half-title and last page.) Stab-stitched as issued, unbound; folding cloth case (slightly worn). *Provenance*: Robert Reynolds Macintosh (b. 1897), English anesthesiologist, co-inventor of the Oxford ether vaporizer, co-author of several textbooks and manuals of anesthesiology, published in the 1940s (bookplate).

SUPERB ASSOCIATION COPY OF THE FIRST EDITION OF SNOW'S PRINCIPAL WORK ON ETHER. Soon after publishing a first brief description of his ether inhaler (see preceding lot), Snow modified its design. In this "masterly little book" (DSB), published in September 1847, Snow describes the new version of his apparatus and provides extensive information on the properties of the drug, along with summary case histories of its administration taken from his own practice and that of other physicians at St. George's Hospital. Snow's "division of the stages of anesthesia into five degrees was not improved upon until the work of Arthur Guedel in 1917" (DSB). VERY RARE. Garrison-Morton 5658; Norman 1966.

Estimate: $7,000-9,000



8

ON THE

MODE OF COMMUNICATION

OF

CHOLERA.

BY

JOHN SNOW, M.D.

LONDON:
JOHN CHURCHILL, PRINCES STREET, SOHO.
MDCCCXLIX.

○1305

SNOW, John (1813-1858). *On the Mode of Communication of Cholera.* London: Wilson and Ogilvy for John Churchill, 1849.

8° (203 x 130 mm). 16 leaves. Half-title. Modern half morocco. *Provenance*: Wellcome Library (inkstamps including withdrawal stamp).

RARE FIRST EDITION OF SNOW'S FIRST PUBLISHED WORK ON CHOLERA. Snow's investigations of the disease were prompted by the London cholera epidemic of 1831-1832. In this brief pamphlet he first voiced his theory that cholera is an infectious disease of the alimentary canal and is transmitted through the ingestion of fecal matter from infected patients, mainly through contaminated water. Snow provided evidence for his theory by correlating data on a large number of cholera outbreaks with information on their local supplies. His proposition, developed at length in a series of journal articles, met with opposition from physicians who still subscribed to the traditional "miasma" theory of infection.

The text of the present monograph is dated August 29, 1849; in it Snow states (on pages 12 and 30-31) that this is his first publication on the subject. This edition thus pre-dates the journal article in the *London Medical Gazette*, published in November of the same year (see following lot), which contains references to a lecture given on August 30th (p. 4), and which includes more detailed and more broadly based evidence for his theory. All of Snow's early publications on cholera are EXTREMELY RARE. Norman 1968.

Estimate: $3,500-4,500

›1306

SNOW, John (1813-1858). *On the pathology and mode of communication of cholera.* [Offprint from the *London Medical Gazette* 44 (November 30, 1849)]. [London, 1849].

8° (207 x 130 mm). Collation: π^8. 8 leaves, paginated [1] 2-15, π8v blank. Caption title. (Very slight marginal discoloration.) Later 19th-century half morocco, original(?) plain lower wrapper preserved, blank filler leaves at end (lower margins of text block unevenly trimmed, joints and extremities rubbed). *Provenance*: Wellcome Library (inkstamps including withdrawal stamp).

VERY RARE OFFPRINT of Snow's first journal article on cholera. This article was printed after the 1849 monograph, and not before, as erroneously implied by Garrison-Morton and stated in the Norman library catalogue. The text of the article differs entirely from the monograph (which is dated August 30, 1849), containing a greater amount of supporting data, including examples from foreign countries. Snow continued to keep the medical community informed of his research on cholera, in further journal articles and in the second edition of his treatise on cholera (see lot 1307). His investigations of this devastating disease may give him "an even greater claim to recognition as a benefactor of humanity" (DSB) than his researches into anesthesia. Garrison-Morton 5106; Norman 1967.

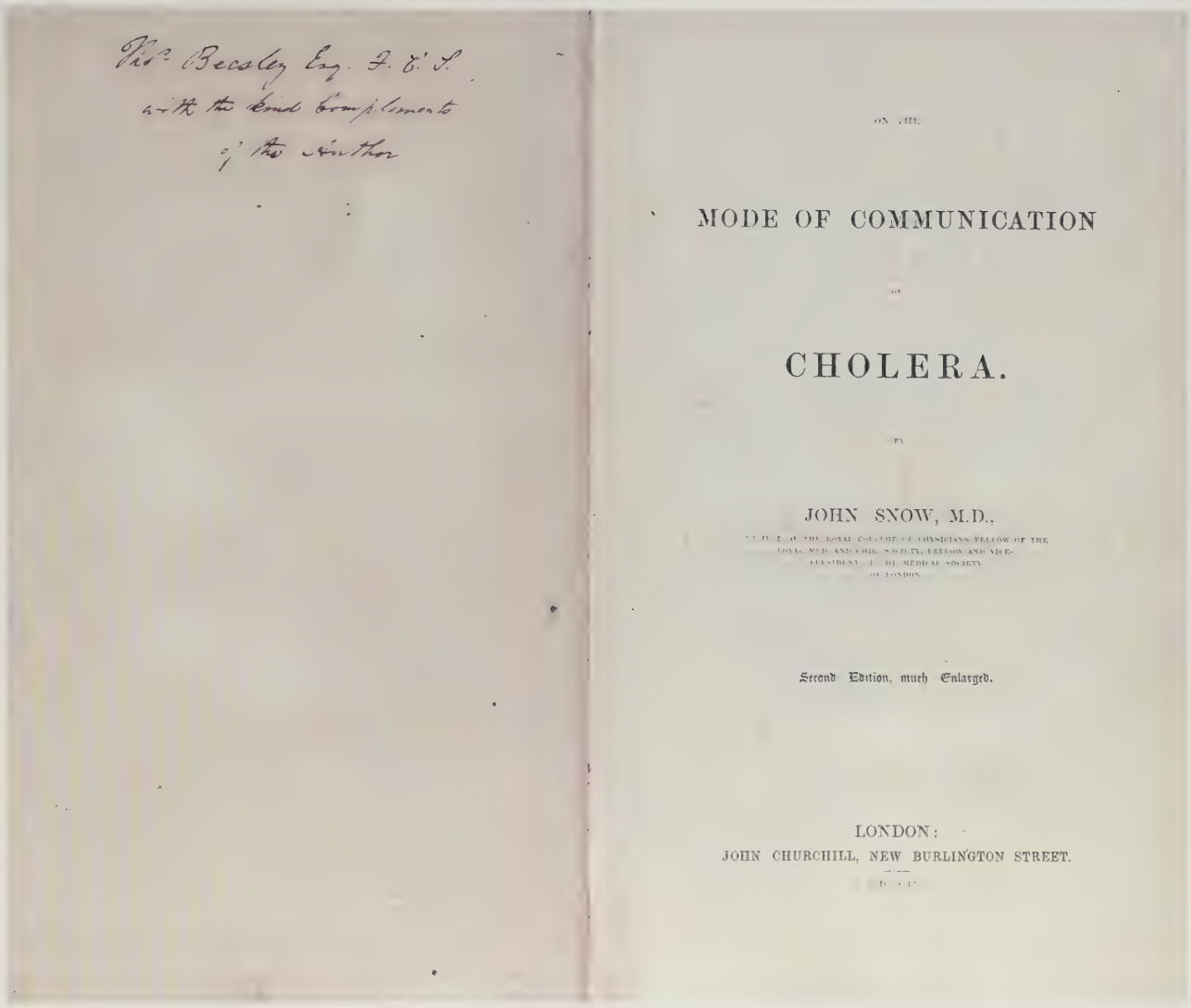
Estimate: $2,000-3,000

›1307

SNOW, John (1813-1858). *On the Mode of Communication of Cholera... Second edition.* London: [T. Richards for] John Churchill, 1855.

8° (223 x 140 mm). 2 large folding lithographed maps by C. F. Cheffins, the second printed in 3 colors, letterpress tables, 16 leaves publisher's catalogue (of medical books) at end. (Occasional light mostly marginal spotting, both maps with a 1-inch tear at gutter, the first map very slightly darkened at margins and central fold, the second with another minor marginal tear, trace of mildew in gutters of L8-M1.) Original plum blind-stamped ripple-grain cloth, Edmonds & Remnants binders' ticket (joints split, spine chipped at head and slightly faded, corners bumped). *Provenance*: Mr. Beesley (author's presentation inscription on front flyleaf); R. D. Thomson(?) (inscription, "chemical analysis of the well [at] Broad St., Soho, Sep. 9 [18]56, by Dr. R.D. Thomson"" on recto of lower free endpaper).

PRESENTATION COPY of the greatly expanded second edition. The text contains the substance of all of Snow's articles published since the first edition of 1849, "together with much new matter" (Preface, p. iii), making this essentially a new work. In this edition Snow provides detailed historical and statistical evidence for his conviction that cholera is a contagious disease that attacks the alimentary canal and is communicated primarily through contaminated water. His examination of the patterns of infection of the London epidemics, correlated with a survey of the water sources in each neighborhood, was particularly conclusive. "In the great London epidemic of 1854, Snow's genius as an epidemiologist and statistician reached fruition. By meticulous survey he established [in the present work] that the areas supplied by water from the Southwark and Vauxhall Water Company, obtained from the fecal-contaminated Thames, were infected nine times more fatally than the areas supplied by the Lambeth Company, which supplied water from an upstream source. Even more dramatic was the affair of the Broad Street pump [first described here], which he showed by careful plotting to be in the center of a cholera


Thos Beasley Esq. F. L. S.
with the kind compliments
of the Author

ON THE

MODE OF COMMUNICATION

OF

CHOLERA.

BY

JOHN SNOW, M.D.,

LATE F. OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, FELLOW OF THE ROYAL MED. AND CHIR. SOCIETY, LATE FELLOW AND VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Second Edition, much Enlarged.

LONDON:
JOHN CHURCHILL, NEW BURLINGTON STREET.

outbreak in his own parish of Soho. Within a few hundred yards of this pump, some five hundred fatal cases occurred in ten days. Snow found that a sewer pipe passed within a few feet of the well, and his belief that contaminated water was the source of infection was vindicated when he persuaded the parish councillors to remove the pump handle" (DSB), resulting in a dramatic drop in the number of cholera cases. The first map in this edition, showing the Broad Street district with its pumps, with bar-symbols symbolizing each cholera victim, graphically documents Snow's finding; it is the first use of a spot map in epidemiology.

Thirty years before Koch's discovery of the cholera vibrio, Snow reasoned that the disease was propagated by a living organism, and recommended hygienic precautions such as boiling water of suspicious origin, washing the hands frequently, and decontaminating soiled linen. "Snow's writings and practice were a very considerable influence upon the great sanitary reformers such as Sir John Simon and Sir Edwin Chadwick in the later part of the century" (DSB). EXTREMELY RARE. Waller 9036; Norman 1969.

Estimate: $3,500-4,500

›1308

SNOW, John (1813-1858). *On Chloroform and other Anaesthetics: their Action and Administration.* Edited by Benjamin Ward Richardson. London: T. Richards for John Churchill, 1858.

8° (213 x 135 mm). 2 wood engravings, one full-page. (Some faint marginal discoloration.) Modern half calf.

FIRST EDITION of Snow's comprehensive treatise on anaesthesiology, completed a few days before his death, and published posthumously by his friend B. W. Richardson with a detailed biography. "Snow's treatise... placed the administration of chloroform and ether on a scientific basis" (Norman). "When chloroform was introduced into anesthesia by James Young Simpson in November 1847 [see lot 1296], Snow was quick to appreciate the advantages and disadvantages of the new drug. Snow's expertise in apparatus led him to construct new pieces for the administration of chloroform. He laid emphasis on the use of such apparatus as a means of delivering low and exact percentages of chloroform in air; this was in direct contrast to Simpson's 'open method' of dropping chloroform on the corner of a towel or handkerchief. The controversy between protagonists of the two methods lasted for the remainder of the century, but Snow was the pioneer in raising the art and practice of English anesthesia and anesthetic apparatus to its subsequent heights... Anesthesia... became respectable on 7 April 1853, when Snow administered chloroform to Queen Victoria at the birth of Prince Leopold" (DSB). The work includes a description of amylene, which Snow had been the first to administer, in 1856. Osler 1367; Waller 9035; Norman 1970.

Estimate: $2,500-3,500

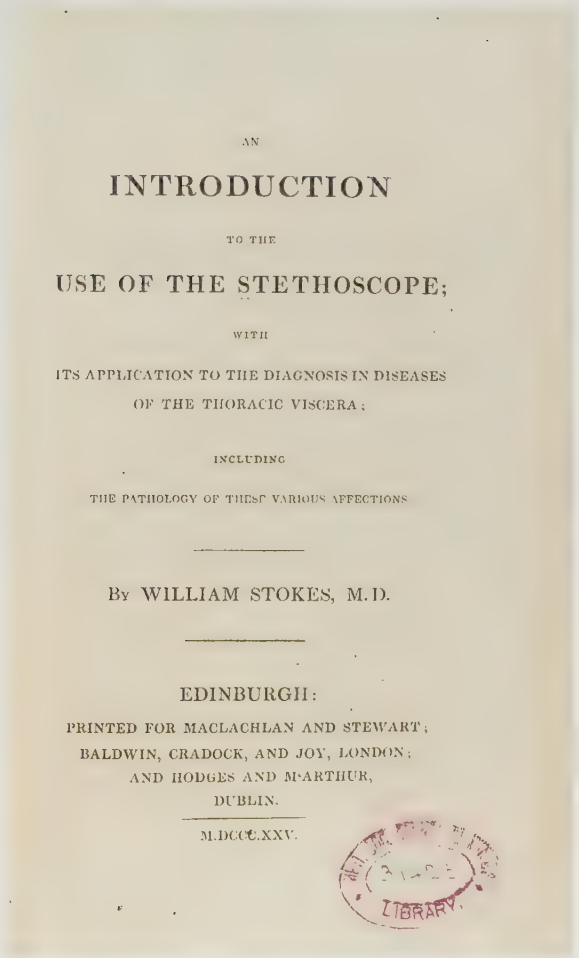
›1309

STEENSTRUP, Johannes Japetus Smith (1813-1897). *Ueber den Generationswechsel, oder die Fortpflanzung und Entwickelung durch abwechselnde Generationen.* Copenhagen: C. A. Reitzel, 1842.

8° (202 x 124 mm). Errata leaf at end; 3 folding lithographic plates after the author. (Fols. 1/1-2 torn and repaired, 1/1 rehinged, light uniform discoloration, occasional pencil underlinings.) Contemporary half morocco (rubbed).

First Edition in German, published the same year as the Danish first edition, the first comprehensive description of the form of reproduction named by Steenstrup "metagenesis," for the alternation of sexual and asexual reproduction. "This phenomenon had previously been described by Chamisso, but Steenstrup included a greater number of observations, based on a significantly wider range of subjects, and provided an important chapter on its meaning" (DSB). Norman 2009.

Estimate: $500-700



AN

INTRODUCTION

TO THE

USE OF THE STETHOSCOPE;

WITH

ITS APPLICATION TO THE DIAGNOSIS IN DISEASES OF THE THORACIC VISCERA;

INCLUDING

THE PATHOLOGY OF THESE VARIOUS AFFECTIONS

By WILLIAM STOKES, M.D.

EDINBURGH:

PRINTED FOR MACLACHLAN AND STEWART;
BALDWIN, CRADOCK, AND JOY, LONDON;
AND HODGES AND M'ARTHUR,
DUBLIN.

M.DCCC.XXV.

LIBRARY

○1310

STOKES, William (1804-1878). *An Introduction to the Use of the Stethoscope; with its application to the diagnosis in diseases of the thoracic viscera.* Edinburgh: for MacLachlan and Stewart [and others in London and Dublin], 1825.

8° (195 x 122 mm). (Free endpapers skilfully re-attached at inner margins.) Original boards, uncut (rebacked in calf, some wear to board edges). *Provenance*: OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES (1809-1894), see lots 1128-1130 (signature in pencil on front free endpaper); Kings County Medical Society Library (bookplate, oval stamp on title-page).

FIRST EDITION OF THE FIRST SYSTEMATIC ENGLISH TREATISE ON THE STETHOSCOPE. "Published in a small edition shortly before Stokes's graduation from medical school, the work gave significant impetus to the use of the stethoscope in diagnosis, and also served as the basis for Stokes's 1837 work on diseases of the chest [see lot 1311]" (Norman). Garrison-Morton 2674; Norman 2022.

Estimate: $2,000-3,000

(detail)

›1311

STOKES, William (1804-1878). *A Treatise on the Diagnosis and Treatment of Diseases of the Chest. Part I. Diseases of the Lung and Windpipe* [all published]. Dublin: Hodges and Smith, 1837.

8° (222 x 139 mm). Original boards (early rebacking in maroon cloth, preserving original printed spine label [label restored]).

FIRST EDITION. Stokes established his reputation with this book on diseases of the chest. "Important among its contents are his discovery of a stage of pneumonia prior to that described by Laennec as the first, his observations that contraction of the side has sometimes followed the cure of pneumonia and that paralysis of the intercostal muscles and diaphragm may result from pleurisy, and his employment of the stethoscope as an aid to the detection of foreign bodies in the air passages" (Garrison-Morton). RARE. Garrison-Morton 2213; Norman 2023.

Estimate: $800-1,200

›1312

STOKES, William (1804-1878). *The Diseases of the Heart and the Aorta.* Dublin: Hodges and Smith, 1854.

8° (223 x 139 mm). Original brown cloth (rebacked preserving original spine, front hinge cracked with first 2 gatherings becoming loose).

Provenance: Benjamin Collins Brodie (1783-1862), surgeon and lecturer who gave the first systematic account of the diagnosis and treatment of pain and paralysis in the absence of local organic disease (presentation inscription from the author on the half-title: "To Sir Benjamin Brodie Bart. / with the authors best wishes and unfeigned respect"); Herbert McLean Evans (1882-1971).

FIRST EDITION, PRESENTATION COPY, of Stokes's textbook on cardiology, containing his classic account of fatty degeneration of the heart, "in which he so well described the periodic form of respiration now known as 'Cheyne-Stokes breathing'" (Garrison-Morton). This type of periodic breathing was first described by John Cheyne in 1818, but it was Stokes who first associated it with fatty degeneration of the heart. The book also contains the first description of paroxysmal tachycardia (on p. 161). A FINE ASSOCIATION COPY. Garrison-Morton 2760; Norman 2024.

Estimate: $1,200-1,800

○1313

STROMEYER, Georg Friedrich Ludwig (1804-1876). *Maximen der Kriegsheilkunst.* Hanover: Hahn, 1855. 2 volumes. 8° (189 x 124 mm). Contemporary full green straight-grain morocco, gilt coat of arms of Ernest Augustus, 3rd Duke of Cumberland (d.1923) on front covers, gilt spines, inner gilt dentelles, moiré endleaves, edges gilt. *Provenance*: Ernest Augustus, 3rd Duke of Cumberland (arms on binding; stamp on verso of title). FIRST EDITION OF A LANDMARK IN MILITARY SURGERY. Stromeyer was surgeon-general to the army of Hanover, and also made important contributions to orthopedics. Garrison-Morton 2164; Norman 2027. — *Erfahrungen über Schusswunden im Jahre 1866 als Nachtrag zu den Maximen der Kriegsheilkunst.* Hanover: Hahn, 1867. 8° (233 x 160 mm). (Very minor foxing to a few leaves). Original gray printed wrappers, uncut (front wrapper soiled, very minor losses to spine). FIRST EDITION. Norman 2027.

(3)

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

○1314

SUESS, Eduard (1831-1914). *Das Antlitz der Erde.* Prag: Tempsky; Leipzig: Freytag, 1883.

3 volumes bound in 4, 4° (272 x 190 mm). Illustrations and folding maps. Modern quarter crimson morocco. *Provenance*: Bezirks-Lehrer-Bibliothek Wien (library marks on titles).

FIRST EDITION. Suess, a professor of geology at the University of Vienna, "treated his subject in the broadest terms, such as the ancient geological union of Europe with North Africa and the above monumental study of the evolution of the earth's surface; the prepartion of it required 24 years" (Dibner). Dibner *Heralds of Science* 99; Norman 2033.

(4)

Estimate: $600-800

›1315

TALBOT, William Henry Fox (1800-1877). *Some Account of the Art of Photogenic Drawing, or the process by which natural objects may be made to delineate themselves without the aid of the artist's pencil... (Read before the Royal Society, January 31, 1839).* London: R. and J. E. Taylor [for the author, February] 1839.

4° (296 x 230 mm). Collation: A^1 B^4 C^2 (*A*1r title, *A*1v blank, B1r text, C2v blank). 7 leaves. Stab-stitched in original plain green-gray wrappers, uncut (wrappers slightly foxed, trace of removed label or deleted inscription on front wrapper); fitted folding case. *Provenance*: Sidney Breita—-? (faint 1892 pencil inscription on upper wrapper).

FIRST EDITION OF THE FIRST SEPARATE PUBLICATION ON PHOTOGRAPHY. Nicéphore Niépce produced the first photo-engraving in 1822, using bitumen of Judea on glass, and the first photographic image from nature in 1826 or 1827, on a pewter plate, but was reluctant to divulge the secret of his process and never published it. During the same period Louis Daguerre experimented with fixing images, first on paper and then on metal plates, joining forces with Niépce in 1829, and producing the first successful daguerrotype in 1837. Meanwhile, across the Channel, the mathematician and chemist William Henry Fox Talbot had been inspired by unsuccessful attempts to sketch landscapes using the camera obscura to seek a method of imprinting natural images on chemically sensitized paper. After several unsatisfactory experiments using paper coated with successive coats of silver nitrate and sodium chloride, fixed with a strong solution of salt water, and set within a camera obscura, Talbot finally succeeded, in 1835, in obtaining a few tiny negatives, having resolved the problem of underexposure by outfitting several very small cameras with fixed-focus microscope lenses of short focal length. One of these 1-inch square negatives, showing the window of the library of his home at Lacock Abbey, survives at the Science Museum in London. After further experimentation using solar microscopes, Talbot set aside his photographic work for other pursuits, and did not return to it until Dominique Arago's announcement of Daguerre's successful experiments, at the Académie des Sciences on January 7, 1839, prompted him to hurriedly claim priority of invention. He read the present hastily-written account of his own invention, outlining the process but withholding details of the chemicals used, to the Royal Society on January 31, and published it in February in this small edition, intended for private distribution. Along with his paper Talbot exhibited some of his specimens of "photogenic drawings," including superimposed flowers, leaves and lace, enlarged images taken with the solar microscope, and photographic copies of an engraved view, the latter including some positive copies, the first positive photographic images ever produced.

In fact, Talbot's and Daguerre's photographic processes differed radically. Daguerre's copperplate method, published six months later (see lot 1004), produced a vastly superior image. Nonetheless, not only was Talbot justified in claiming priority (if narrowly) for his own invention, but his method possessed the fundamental advantage of being able to produce, at least in theory, multiple images. Talbot was the first of the early experimentors in photography to propose, in this paper, a fundamental principle of modern photography, the use of a fixed negative image as the master copy to be used to produce a theoretically unlimited number of positive copies: "If the picture so obtained is first *preserved* so as to bear sunshine, it may be afterwards itself employed as an object to be copied; and by means of this second process the lights and shadows are brought back to their original disposition" (p. 12). The great advantages of this idea were, however, not immediately realized and Talbot's "Photogenic Drawing completely failed to capture the imagination of the public... Talbot did not sufficiently stress the enormous possibilities which would be opened up once the process was sufficiently improved to allow of taking really successful camera photographs... As recognition was not freely forthcomoming, Talbot enforced it by patenting his improved process, the calotype, in 1841, and kept a vigilant eye on all trespassers on his rights" (Gernsheim, p. 79). (See also lot 1005.)

EXTREMELY RARE. H. and A. Gernsheim, chapter 7; Norman 2049.

Estimate: $20,000-30,000

SOME ACCOUNT

OF

THE ART OF

PHOTOGENIC DRAWING,

OR THE PROCESS BY WHICH

NATURAL OBJECTS MAY BE MADE TO DELINEATE THEMSELVES

WITHOUT THE AID OF THE ARTIST'S PENCIL.

BY

HENRY FOX TALBOT, Esq. F.R.S.

(*Read before the Royal Society, January* 31, 1839.)

LONDON:

PRINTED BY R. AND J. E. TAYLOR, RED LION COURT, FLEET STREET.

1839.

›1316

TAYLOR, Frederick Winslow (1856-1915). *The Principles of Scientific Management.* London & New York: Harper & Brothers, 1911.

8° (227 x 150 mm). Original dark green cloth, gilt-lettered spine.

FIRST EDITION. Printed for "confidential circulation among the members of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers with the compliments of the author," after it was read to the society as a lecture in January 1910. Taylor's "scientific management" was effectively the practice of time and motion studies of the working day, with the intention of streamlining the production process. To this end Taylor studied not only factory conditions and working methods, but also machinery and tools, and he himself designed a new method of tempering tool steel which enabled quicker metal-cutting. "The main lines of approach to increased efficiency were standardizing processes and machines, time and motion study, and payment by results, all of which have been welcomed in the U.S.S.R., where 'Stakhanovism' is virtually 'Taylorism' renamed, and in Germany, where the *Principles* was translated and achieved a wide circulation. The adoption of his methods there contributed notably to the speedy recovery of German production after the First World War. His methods were anathema to trade unionists almost everywhere else" (PMM 403). Norman 2059.

Estimate: $800-1,200

›1317

THACKRAH, Charles Turner (1795-1833). *The Effects of Arts, Trades, and Professions, and of civic states and habits of living, on health and longevity.* London: Longman, 1832.

8° (212 x 137 mm). Modern black morocco gilt. *Provenance*: THE AUTHOR'S COPY interleaved, with his signature and autograph note ("private copy") on title, and with autograph revisions and notes on the text and the interleaved pages.

(detail)

Second edition. THE AUTHOR'S OWN COPY, EXTENSIVELY ANNOTATED, OF THE FIRST ENGLISH TREATISE ON OCCUPATIONAL MEDICINE. Thackrah's book played an important part in promoting the need for legislation to protect both factory and other workers from the worst of the working conditions and health hazards of the Industrial Revolution. The second edition, published only one year after the first, covered the diseases related to a further 120 professions. The author's notes in this copy are clearly in preparation for a third edition. This was never completed as Thackrah died of tuberculosis at only thirty-eight, one year after this edition was published. Norman 2064A.

Estimate: $6,000-8,000

C. J. Thackrah

THE EFFECTS

OF

ARTS, TRADES, AND PROFESSIONS,

AND OF CIVIC STATES

AND

HABITS OF LIVING,

ON HEALTH AND LONGEVITY:

WITH

SUGGESTIONS

FOR THE

REMOVAL OF MANY OF THE AGENTS WHICH PRODUCE DISEASE,
AND SHORTEN THE DURATION OF LIFE.

By C. TURNER THACKRAH, Esq.

SECOND EDITION, GREATLY ENLARGED.

LONDON:
LONGMAN, REES, ORME, BROWN, GREEN, & LONGMAN;
SIMPKIN & MARSHALL.
LEEDS: BAINES AND NEWSOME.

1832.

(Private Copy

(actual size)

○1318

THACKRAH, Charles Turner (1795-1833). *The Effects of the Principal Arts, Trades, and Professions, and of Civic States and Habits of Living, on Health and Longevity: with a particular reference to the trades and manufactures of Leeds: and suggestions for the removal of many of the agents which produce disease, and shorten the duration of life.* London: Longman & others, 1831. 8°. Original tan cloth, paper spine label, uncut. FIRST EDITION OF THE FIRST ENGLISH TREATISE ON OCCUPATIONAL MEDICINE. The work is divided into four sections, on workmen, shopkeepers, merchants and master-manufacturers, and professional men. "It attracted attention from both medical men and laymen at the time it appeared, and played an important part in stimulating the factory and health legislation which mitigated some of the worst features of the industrial revolution. The book also includes important information on the harmful effects of child labor" (Garrison-Morton 2123). Norman 2064. — THACKRAH. *The Effects of the Principal Arts, Trades, and Professions, and of Civic States and Habits of Living, on Health and Longevity ...* Philadelphia: Literary Rooms, 1831. 12°. Modern half sheep, marbled boards, gilt-ruled spine with red leather label. *Provenance*: Warren Harry (inscription dated 1835 on front flyleaf). FIRST AMERICAN EDITION ("second edition" on title). Published the same year as the first English edition, the American edition included explanations of the scientific terminology and the French and Latin phrases used in the text. Norman 2064. — McCREADY, Benjamin William (1813-1892). "On the influence of trades, professions and occupations in the United States, in the production of disease - being the prize dissertation for 1837." Extract from: *Transactions of the Medical Society of the State of New-York* 3 (1836-1837), pp. 91-150 [N.p., n.d.]. 8°. Modern black buckram. FIRST EDITION, journal issue, of THE FIRST AMERICAN WORK DEVOTED WHOLLY TO OCCUPATIONAL MEDICINE. McCready had read Thackrah's works on this subject, and had first-hand experience of such cases during his time as house physician at New York Hospital. Only 100 copies were published of this journal issue. Garrison-Morton 2123.1; Norman 1402. — TANQUEREL DES PLANCHES, Louis (1810-1862). *Traité des maladies de plomb ou saturnines.* Paris: Ferra; London: H. Baillière; Brussels: J-B. Tircher, 1839. 2 volumes, 8°. Original yellow printed wrappers, unopened (spines sunned, minor soiling and wear). FIRST EDITION. "Classic description of the diseases found among lead workers. Reporting on 1200 cases of lead poisoning, Tanquerel's studies were so complete that later studies added little to knowledge of the symptoms and signs of the disease." (Garrison-Morton 2098). Norman 2052. — MÉRAT DE VAUMARTOISE, François Victor (1780-1851). *Dissertation sur la colique métallique, vulgairement appelée colique des peintres, des plombiers, du plomb, etc.* Paris: P.F. Rigot, 1803. 8°. Original pink wrappers, uncut. *Provenance*: Joseph Claude Anthelm Récamier (1774-1852), cancer specialist [see lot 965] (bookplate). Mérat's doctoral thesis on lead poisoning. Mérat, a chemist and botanist as well as physician, worked at Napoleon's infirmary. Garrison-Morton 2097; Norman 1494.

(6)

Estimate: $2,000-3,000

○1319

THOMAS, Hugh Owen (1834-1891). *Diseases of the Hip, Knee, and Ankle Joints and their treatment, by a new and efficient method.* Liverpool: T. Dobb, [1875].

8° (215 x 133 mm). 17 lithographed plates by J. Lewis. Original blind-stamped and gilt lettered cloth (some fading to spine).

FIRST EDITION. "Thomas was an eccentric but very successful Liverpool surgeon descended from a line of successful but unscientifically trained bonesetters... At least three of the basic scientific precepts of fracture therapy are due to Thomas..." (Norman). RARE. Garrison-Morton 4340; Norman 2067.

Estimate: $800-1,200

○1320

THOMAS, Hugh Owen (1834-1891). *Diseases of the Hip, Knee, and Ankle Joints with their Deformities. Treated by a new and efficient method.* Liverpool: T. Dobb and Co., [1876].

8° (215 x 134 mm). 22 lithographed plates by J. Lewis. Original blind-stamped and gilt lettered cloth (light wear to spine ends and corners). *Provenance*: author's presentation copy to an unknown recipient (inscription on title).

PRESENTATION COPY of the Second enlarged Edition, first issue (a revised second issue was published in the same year, with the year of publication printed on the title-page). "In this, the Second Edition of my Treatise, I have again limited myself to an attempt to rationalize the diagnosis and treatment of diseased articulations of the lower extremity, and amplified some details that appeared obscure..." (preface). Garrison-Morton 4340; Waller 9554; Norman 2068.

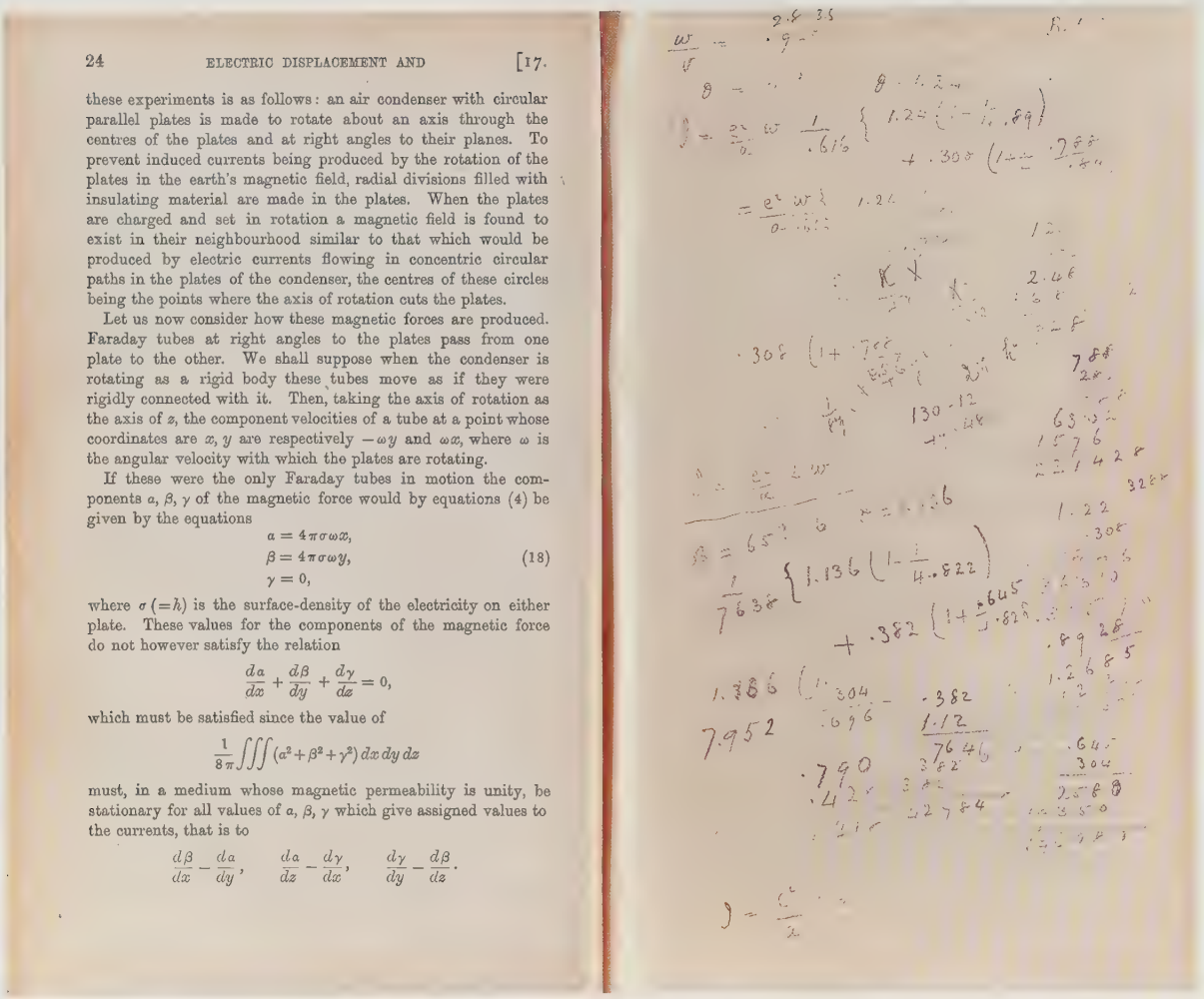
Estimate: $800-1,200

›1321

THOMAS, Hugh Owen (1834-1891). *Contributions to Surgery and Medicine. Part I [-VIII].* London: H.K. Lewis, 1881-1890. 8 volumes, 8° (214-133 mm). 45 (of 46?) lithographed plates. Original blue printed wrappers (gray wrappers for part 6, light chipping and splitting to spines and edges). FIRST EDITIONS except part 4. "Thomas was the veritable founder of modern orthopaedics in the British Isles. The conservative methods introduced by him were developed by Sir Robert Jones. Thomas is remembered eponymically by the 'Thomas splint'" (Garrison-Morton). According to Keith, part 8 of the *Contributions* was itself published in three parts. The Norman copy, like that at the National Library of Medicine, does not include the other two parts. Garrison-Morton 4348; Norman 2070. — THOMAS. *A Review of the past and present Treatment of Disease in the Hip, Knee, and Ankle Joints, with their Deformations.* Liverpool: T. Dobb and Co., 1878. Original blue printed wrappers (worn). *Provenance*: Robert Jones, Thomas's nephew (compliments slip laid in). First separate edition. Norman 2069. — THOMAS. *A new Lithotomy Operation.* Offprint from: *Provincial Medical Journal* April 1888. N.p., n.d. Original printed self wrappers. First separate appearance. Norman 2071.

(10)

Estimate: $1,000-1,500



24 ELECTRIC DISPLACEMENT AND [17.

these experiments is as follows: an air condenser with circular parallel plates is made to rotate about an axis through the centres of the plates and at right angles to their planes. To prevent induced currents being produced by the rotation of the plates in the earth's magnetic field, radial divisions filled with insulating material are made in the plates. When the plates are charged and set in rotation a magnetic field is found to exist in their neighbourhood similar to that which would be produced by electric currents flowing in concentric circular paths in the plates of the condenser, the centres of these circles being the points where the axis of rotation cuts the plates.

Let us now consider how these magnetic forces are produced. Faraday tubes at right angles to the plates pass from one plate to the other. We shall suppose when the condenser is rotating as a rigid body these tubes move as if they were rigidly connected with it. Then, taking the axis of rotation as the axis of z, the component velocities of a tube at a point whose coordinates are x, y are respectively $-\omega y$ and ωx, where ω is the angular velocity with which the plates are rotating.

If these were the only Faraday tubes in motion the components α, β, γ of the magnetic force would by equations (4) be given by the equations

$$\alpha = 4\pi\sigma\omega x, \quad \beta = 4\pi\sigma\omega y, \quad \gamma = 0, \tag{18}$$

where $\sigma\,(=h)$ is the surface-density of the electricity on either plate. These values for the components of the magnetic force do not however satisfy the relation

$$\frac{d\alpha}{dx} + \frac{d\beta}{dy} + \frac{d\gamma}{dz} = 0,$$

which must be satisfied since the value of

$$\frac{1}{8\pi}\iiint(\alpha^2+\beta^2+\gamma^2)\,dx\,dy\,dz$$

must, in a medium whose magnetic permeability is unity, be stationary for all values of α, β, γ which give assigned values to the currents, that is to

$$\frac{d\beta}{dx} - \frac{d\alpha}{dy}, \quad \frac{d\alpha}{dz} - \frac{d\gamma}{dx}, \quad \frac{d\gamma}{dy} - \frac{d\beta}{dz}.$$

›1322

THOMSON, Joseph John (1856-1940). *Notes on Recent Researches in Electricity and Magnetism intended as a Sequel to Professor Clerk-Maxwell's Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism.* Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1893.

8° (218 x 138 mm). Half-tone and line text illustrations. Interleaved throughout. Contemporary black buckram, gilt-lettered spine (minor wear to joints and extremities). *Provenance*: The author's copy, with his interleaved manuscript annotations.

FIRST EDITION, THE AUTHOR'S COPY WITH HIS ANNOTATIONS. 30 of the leaves contain manuscript notes, calculations and diagrams in Thomson's hand. Thomson never issued a second edition of this work; thus all of these changes remain apparently unpublished. The work was intended to supplement Maxwell's *Treatise on electricity and magnetism*. Thomson had edited the third edition of this, in 1891. *Notes on recent researches* "deals largely with the solution of various electrical problems of great mathematical difficulty, but also includes the first comprehensive account in the English language of the discharge of electricity through gas. It was this phenomenon that led Thomson to the discovery of the electron (announced in his *Discharge of electricity through gases*, 1898)" (Norman), for which he received the Nobel Prize for physics in 1906. Norman 2075.

Estimate: $7,000-9,000

›1323

THOMSON, Joseph John (1856-1940). *Conduction of Electricity through Gases*. Cambridge: University Press, 1903. 8° (217 x 140 mm). Original green cloth, gilt-lettered spine and front cover. *Provenance*: Hugh Fletcher Moulton (ownership inscription). FIRST EDITION. "The theory of the atom as the basis of the physical world was dissolved on ... April 29, 1897, when Thomson ... announced that cathode rays consisted of negatively charged particles of a mass no greater than a thousandth part of that of a hydrogen atom, the smallest atom recognized up to the time" (Dibner). His discovery was later modified by Lorentz, who emphasized the electrical character of this concept of matter, against Thomson's emphasis on the corpuscular nature. Dibner *Heralds of science* 165; PMM 386d; Norman 2076. — *Applications of dynamics to physics and chemistry*. London and New York: Macmillan, 1888. 8° (182 x 122 mm). 1 leaf of undated publisher's advertisements bound in. Original maroon cloth, gilt-lettered spine. *Provenance*: William Henry Bragg, physicist (signature on title); William Lawrence Bragg, physicist (bookplate). The Braggs were the only father and son to have both won the Nobel Prize, which they did jointly in 1915 (see lot 950). FIRST EDITION. "A treatise based upon the problem of the transformation of energy. One of the principal investigations discussed was of the action of an electrified atom in causing water vapor to condense around it, a problem that had bearings on Thomson's future work" (Norman). Also included is the suggestion that electricity flows in metals and in electrolytes, which was to be of importance for his electron theory of metals. Norman 2074.

(2)

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

○1324

THOMSON, William, first Baron Kelvin (1824-1907). *Notes of Lectures on Molecular Dynamics and the Wave Theory of Light Delivered at the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. By Sir William Thomson ... stenographically reported by A.S. Hathaway*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University, 1884. 4°. Mimeographed script, text diagrams. Original gray printed wrappers (very minor wear). Modern blue cloth case. FIRST EDITION. Thomson did not write out in advance the series of twenty lectures which he gave at Johns Hopkins University in October 1888, and "part of the extreme interest of the course arose indeed from [Kelvin's] unpreparedness. Admitted to the very laboratory of his thoughts, his hearers became eyewitnesses of his methods, his amazing intuitive grasp, his headlong leaps, his mathematical agility, his perpetual recurrence to physical interpretations, his vivid use of mechanical analogies, and his incessant recourse to models, sometimes actual, sometimes only mentally visualized, by which his meaning could be conveyed" (Silvanus Thompson, *William Thomson*, 1910, p. 815). The lectures were transcribed in shorthand by A.S. Hathaway, a Fellow of the University, and a small edition of a few hundred copies of these notes was printed by the "papyrograph" process, an early form of mimeograph. Norman 2077. — *Baltimore Lectures on Molecular Dynamics and the Wave Theory of Light Founded on Mr A. S. Hathaway's Stenographic Report of Twenty Lectures Delivered in Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, in October 1884; followed by twelve appendices on allied subjects*. London: C.J. Clay & Sons, 1904. 8° (218 x 138 mm). Text diagrams. Original dark blue cloth, gilt-lettered spine. *Provenance*: Edith Winchelsea (author's inscription on half-title "Edith Winchelsea/ May 19, 1904/ Kelvin"). Second edition, PRESENTATION COPY. The first version of Lord Kelvin's Baltimore lectures printed from type, with over 250 pages of additional material. Norman 2078. — *Index to Lord Kelvin's volume of Baltimore lectures*. Cambridge: University Press, 1905. 8° (215 x 141 mm). Original gray printed wrappers.

(2)

Estimate: $2,000-3,000

›1325

TOCQUEVILLE, Alexis de (1805-1859) and Gustave de BEAUMONT DE LA BONNIÈRE (1802-1866). *Du système pénitentiaire aux États-Unis, et de son application en France*. Paris: H Fournier jeune, 1833.

8° (209 x 127 mm). 5 lithographed plates of which 2 folding (minor light browning and spotting). Original boards (worn at edges).

FIRST EDITION OF A CLASSIC WORK ON PRISON SYSTEMS. Comprises the results of the findings of de Tocqueville and Beaumont de la Bonnière, following their year-long journey through the United States to survey and report on American prison systems, which were reportedly more advanced than their European counterparts. Sabin 4190; Norman 2084.

Estimate: $600-800

○1326

TOPHAM, William (1810-1895), & William Squire WARD. *Account of a Case of Successful Amputation of the Thigh, during the Mesmeric State, Without the Knowledge of the Patient.* London: H. Baillière, 1842.

8° (222 x 144 mm). Original tan printed wrappers (rebacked), modern cloth box. *Provenance*: Captain Charles James (presentation inscription from Topham).

FIRST EDITION, PRESENTATION COPY. An account of the first major operation performed in England using hypnosis as the only form of anaesthesia. The patient, a 42 year old labourer from Nottinghamshire, felt no pain at all, and was aware only of a "crunching" noise when his thigh bone was sawed through. "The amputation was performed by Ward. Topham, a lawyer interested in mesmerism, performed the hypnosis. The controversy caused by this operation led to Elliotson's book [see lot 1055]" (Garrison-Morton). Garrison-Morton 5650.1; Norman 2085.

Estimate: $800-1,200

›1327

TOYNBEE, Joseph (1815-1866). *The Diseases of the Ear. Their nature, diagnosis and treatment*. London: John Churchill, 1860. 8°. Numerous text diagrams. 32 pp. publisher's catalogue dated February 1860 bound in at rear. Original black blind-stamped cloth, gilt-lettered spine. *Provenance*: Medico-Chirurgical Society of Aberdeen (bookplate, recording bequest by James Steel, 1865). FIRST EDITION OF THE FOUNDATION OF AURAL PATHOLOGY. "Toynbee's chief work placed otology and aural surgery on a firm basis of pathology. It contains statistical tables and accounts of the relationship between post-mortem appearances of the temporal bone and symptoms suffered during life" (Norman). Toynbee made over 2,000 dissections of the ear. Garrison-Morton 3373; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1820 (US edition); Norman 2090. — *A Descriptive Catalogue of Preparations Illustrative of the Diseases of the Ear in the Museum of Joseph Toynbee, F.R.S.*. London: John Churchill, 1857. 8°. Original brown cloth, gilt-lettered spine and front cover (spine detached, front cover nearly detached). *Provenance*: presentation inscription from the author on half-title: "To the Library of the College/ of Physicians & Surgeons/ New York/ from the author/". FIRST EDITION. "Prior to the year 1800, thousands of dissections of nearly all the organs of the body had been made, but scarcely a single dissection of a diseased ear had been recorded. Toynbee set out to remedy this lack of appreciation of the importance of aural pathology" (Stevenson-Guthrie, *History of otolaryngology*, Edinburgh, 1949). Norman 2089. (2)

Estimate: $600-800

○1328

TUKE, Daniel Hack (1827-1895). *Illustrations of the Influence of the Mind upon the Body in Health and Disease Designed to Elucidate the Action of the Imagination.* 1872. (Inner hinges broken, worn.) PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed by the author. Norman 2102. — *Insanity in Ancient and Modern Life, with Chapters on its Prevention.* 1878. (Spine faded.) PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed by Tuke to Dr. Brushfield and with a 4-page Autograph Letter Signed from Tuke to the same laid in. Norman 2103. — *Chapters in the History of the Insane in the British Isles.* 1882. Frontispiece (loose) and 3 plates. (Inner hinges cracked.) Norman 2104. — *Prichard and Symonds in Especial Relation to Mental Medicine with Chapters on Moral Insanity.* 1891. Frontispiece and plate. PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed by Tuke to the distinguished judge Sir Edward Fry and with an Autograph Letter Signed to Fry presenting this copy. Norman 2105. — *Reform in the Treatment of the Insane. Early History of the Retreat, York*...1892. 2 plates. PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed by Tuke to Sir Edward Fry. Norman 2108. — TUKE, editor. *A Dictionary of Psychological Medicine.* 1892. 2 plates, text illustrations. 2 vols. (Covers rubbed and a bit soiled, two inner hinges cracked.) "The history of Tuke's professional life is in more than one respect the history of English-speaking psychiatry" (Zilboorg & Henry, p. 422). Garrison-Morton 4947; Norman 2106. — BUCKNILL, John Charles and Daniel Hack TUKE. *A Manual of Psychological Medicine: Containing the History, Nosology, Description, Statistics, Diagnosis, Pathology, and Treatment of Insanity.* Philadelphia, 1858. Frontispiece. (Worn, inner hinges cracked.) First American Edition. "Bucknell and Tuke's *Manual* went through four editions and remained the standard work on the subject for twenty-five years" (Norman). See Garrison-Morton 4935; Hunter & Macalpine, p. 1069; Norman 367. All London, except as noted. Together 8 volumes, 8°. Original cloth. FIRST EDITIONS, unless otherwise stated. (8)

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

○1329

TUKE, Samuel (1784-1857). *Description of the Retreat, an Institution near York, for Insane Persons of the Society of Friends, Containing an Account of the Origin and Progress, the Modes of Treatment, and a Statement of Cases.* York: W. Alexander...1813.

4° (285 x 230mm). Engraved frontispiece view of the Retreat (a bit foxed) and 2 engraved floor plans. Original drab boards, later manuscript spine label, uncut (skilfully rebacked, small crack in front outer joint, fore-corners worn, offset on title-page). *Provenance*: Jean Étienne Dominique Esquirol (1772-1840), a founder of the French school of psychiatry, with his inscription (partially effaced) on front cover: "[...] Esquirol [...]/de la Salpetrière a Paris."

FIRST EDITION, large paper ("quarto") issue. "The first detailed account of the methods and results of a mild, humane system as practiced at an institution established expressly to carry out such treatment. The Retreat, a Quaker asylum, was founded as a 'noble experiment' in 1791 by Tuke's grandfather William...In contrast to the notorious closed-door policies of other insane asylums, the Retreat welcomed the observation of its humanitarian methods, the success of which was praised throughout England and the Continent" (Norman). "The pioneer work of the Tukes opened a new chapter in the history of the insane because of the avowed aim to accord them the dignity and status of sick human beings, and to substitute self-restraint based on self-esteem induced by a mild system of management for the debasing and brutalising coercion and restraint of the 'terrific system'.." (Hunter-Macalpine). Garrison-Morton 4925.1; Hunter-Macalpine, pp. 684-690; Norman 2109.

Estimate: $1,500-2,000

○1330

TUKE, Samuel (1784-1857). *Description of the Retreat, an Institution near York, for Insane Persons of the Society of Friends*...York, 1813. Engraved double-page frontispiece and 2 engraved double-page plates. 8°. Original drab boards, uncut (rebacked with paper). "Octavo" issue. See note to preceding lot. Garrison-Morton 4925.1; Hunter & Macalpine, pp. 684-690; Norman 2110. — *Practical Hints on the Construction and Economy of Pauper Lunatic Asylums; Including Instructions to the Architects Who Offered Plans for the Wakefield Asylum, and a Sketch of the Most Approved Design*. York and London, 1815. Engraved folding plan. Modern red half morocco and marbled boards. Hunter & Macalpine, pp. 628, 687; Norman 2112. — [TUKE]. *Account of the Rise and Progress of the Asylum, Proposed to be Established, near Philadelphia, for the Relief of Persons Deprived of the Use of Their Reason. With an Abridged Account of the Retreat, a Similar Institution near York in England*. Philadelphia, 1814. Frontispiece. Original printed tan wrappers (rebacked with cloth, Library Company of Philadelphia bookplate and stamps, a faint one on title-page). Contains the first American printing of Tuke's *Description of the Retreat*. Norman 2111. — TUKE, editor. Maximilian JACOBI. *On the Construction and Management of Hospitals for the Insane; with a Particular Notice of the Institution at Siegburg*. Translated by John Kitching. Edited by Samuel Tuke. London, 1841. 3 folding lithographed plates. Original blue cloth (wear at top of spine). First Edition in English. With a 70-page introduction by Tuke. Hunter & Macalpine, pp. 687, 849; Norman 1152. — [TUKE]. John THURNAM. *The Statistics of the Retreat; Consisting of a Report and Tables, Exhibiting the Experience of that Institution for the Insane; from its Establishment in 1796, to 1840*. York, 1841. Printed folding table. Disbound. Preface by Samuel Tuke. Norman 2079. — Daniel Hack TUKE. *Reform in the Treatment of the Insane. Early History of the Retreat, York*...London, 1892. 2 plates. Original maroon cloth (top of spine torn). PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed by Tuke to Dr. Harrington Sainsbury. Norman 2107. Together 6 volumes, 8°. FIRST EDITIONS, except as indicated.

(6)

Estimate: $1,500-2,000

○1331

VIRCHOW, Rudolf (1821-1902). *Gesammelte Abhandlungen zur wissenschaftlichen Medicin*. Frankfurt: Meidinger Sohn, 1856.

8° (227 x 152 mm). 44 wood engravings in text, 3 fold-out plates, of which one hand-colored engraving after Virchow and Dr. Köhler, one uncolored engraving after Schmerbach, and one chromolithograph after Köhler. (Scattered mostly light foxing, trace of yellow paper adhered to gutter of title-page, minor dampstaining in gutters of first few leaves.) Contemporary half black morocco, marbled edges (rebacked, preserving original backstrip, slight wear to corners.) *Provenance*: SIR WILLIAM OSLER (1849-1919), physician, medical writer, bibliographer and collector (autograph signed gift inscription to the Medical Faculty Library at McGill College [now McGill University], dated 12 September 1887); McGill University, Library of the Faculty of Medicine (inkstamps on title, bookplate with withdrawal stamp); "A.v.G." [possibly Albrecht von Graefe (1828-1870)] (initials tooled at foot of spine).

A collection of papers published between 1846 and 1853, including several unpublished articles and lectures, by the "most prominent German physician of the nineteenth century" (DSB) and the founder of modern pathology. Besides his famous discoveries in the field of cellular pathology, Virchow's most important contribution to medicine lay in his vigorous advocacy of the scientific method. Both through his exhortations and his example his work contributed to the general abandonment of the speculative and humoral approach to medicine still dominant in Germany (heavily influenced by Schelling's *Naturphilosophie*), in favor of a scientific methodology based on observation and experimentation: "Virchow envisaged medical progress from three main sources: clinical observations, including the examination of the patient with the aid of physiochemical

methods; animal experimentation to test specific etiologies and study certain drug effects; and pathological anatomy, especially at the microscopic level. Life, he insisted, was merely the sum of physical and chemical actions and essentially the expression of cell activity" (DSB). The papers in this collection, covering a wide range of fields in clinical pathology, exemplify Virchow's approach. They include "the first clear description of thrombosis and embolism" (Garrison-Morton), important articles on white cells and leukemia (in which Virchow gave the disease its present name), and discussions of developmental pathology, gynaecological subjects and diseases of newborns.

IMPORTANT ASSOCIATION COPY. William Osler began his career as a pathologist. He greatly admired Virchow, whose lectures he attended as a young man during a year of study abroad, and whose work was a crucial influence on his own development as a pathologist and lecturer (cf. Cushing, *Life of Sir William Osler*, 1925, I:110, 148, 148, etc.). In a long note to the entry for this edition in his library catalogue Osler relates the circumstances of its purchase in 1878 (apparently describing a different copy). Garrison-Morton 3006 and 3064; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1891; Osler 1629; Waller 10005; Norman 2155.

Estimate: $2,000-3,000

○1332

VIRCHOW, Rudolf (1821-1902). *Die Cellularpathologie in ihrer Begründing auf physiologische und pathologische Gewebelehre*. Berlin: August Hirschwald, 1858.

8° (222 x 138 mm). Half-title, title-leaf with copyright on verso, 144 wood engravings in the text, of which one full-page and several white-on-black. 28-page publisher's catalogue at end. (Occasional very faint spotting to outer margins; extreme outer corner of fol. 8/5 torn away.) Original cloth-backed printed boards (rubbed, corners worn, upper joint split); cloth folding case.

FIRST EDITION OF THE FOUNDATION WORK OF CELLULAR PATHOLOGY AND "ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT BOOKS IN THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE" (Garrison-Morton). In this work, an almost verbatim transcription of a series of 20 lectures delivered at the new Pathological Institute in Berlin in February-April 1858, Virchow set forth the now universally accepted concept of disease as a state of conflict between healthy and diseased cells. Virchow's research into the function, structure and development of cells was made possible by technical improvements in the microscope and in biochemical techniques. "For Virchow the microscope became the central tool for reducing pathological processes to alterations occurring at the cellular level. Hence, the cell became the fundamental living unit in both health and disease—a biological rather than a mechanical entity. Virchow's notion of cellular pathology implied that all the manifestations of disease could be reduced to disturbances of living cells. Moreover, according to Virchow's famous principle, 'omnis cellula e cellula,' all cells originated from other cells. Cellular function, in turn, depended on intracellular physiochemical changes which were reflected in the varying morphology" (DSB). "Every morbid structure therefore consists of cells, which, according to this axiom themselves come from pre-existing cells. The seat of any disease must therefore be in the cell. On this basis, Virchow analysed disease and diseased tissue and proposed the idea that disease is a conflict between healthy and morbid cells. This was the beginning of modern pathology..." (Grolier *Medicine*).

COPIES IN THE ORIGINAL CLOTH-BACKED BOARDS ARE RARE. Dibner, *Heralds of Science* 132; Garrison-Morton 2299; Grolier/Horblit 99; Grolier *Medicine* 69 (this copy exhibited); *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1892; Osler 1624; PMM 307c; Waller 9996; Norman 2156.

Estimate: $4,000-6,000

›1332A

VON NEUMANN, John (1903-1957) and Oskar MORGENSTERN (b. 1902). *Theory of Games and Economic Behavior.* Princeton, 1944.

8°. Text illuatrations. Original beige cloth, spine stamped in gilt and red; dust jacket.

FIRST EDITION OF ONE OF THE FOUNDATION WORKS OF ECONOMETRICS, the empirical testing of economic theories and the expression of economic relationships in mathematical terms. "Von Neumann established the theory of games of strategy (as opposed to games of chance) suggested by Émile Borel in 1921, and, with the aid of Oskar Morgenstern, developed it as a means of dealing with competitive economic behavior" (Norman 2167).

Estimate: $500-700

›1333

VRIES, Hugo de (1848-1935). *Die Mutationstheorie.* Leipzig: Veit & Comp., 1901-1903.

2 volumes in 6 parts. 4° (246 x 172 mm). Numerous text illustrations, 12 chromolithographed plates. Original green printed wrappers, uncut (spines faded, repairs to spines, some light foxing); modern cloth case.

FIRST EDITION. De Vries began an intensive study of *Oenothera lamarckiana*, a species of evening primrose, in 1886, after noticing a number of variants of the species. During his studies new forms appeared, and de Vries was able to formulate his Laws of Mutation, suggesting that new species developed through a series of small, random, and not necessarily useful changes ("mutations" or "saltations"). His theory buttressed Darwin's evolutionism and explained the progress of changing characteristics within species. "Although his *Oe. lamarckiana* mutants were later discredited (the plant was shown to be a permanent hybrid), the principle of mutation, or sudden change in species, remains a cornerstone of evolution theory" (Norman). VERY RARE IN THE ORIGINAL FASCICULES. Dibner *Heralds of Science* 36; Garrison-Morton 240; Horblit 73b; Norman 2169. (6)

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

›1334

WACHSMUTH, Adolph (1827-1865). *Allgemeine Pathologie der Seele.* Frankfurt: Meidinger Sohn & Comp., 1859.

8° (223 x 147 mm). Half-title. Contemporary half black morocco and pebbled-grain black boards, spine gilt (some wear at edges).

FIRST EDITION. THE AUTHOR'S OWN COPY, interleaved throughout, with holograph notes by Wachsmuth on 15 of the interleaved pages (some full-page). "Wachsmuth pointed out that not all lesions of the brain produce psychoses and not all psychoses are caused by organic brain diseases. He insisted on the need for a proper clinical psychology" (Norman). Zilboorg & Henry, p. 473; Norman 2171.

Estimate: $800-1,200

○1335

WALLACE, Alfred Russel (1823-1913). "On the Phenomena of Variation and Geographical Distribution as Illustrated by the Papilionidae." Offprint from: *Transactions of the Linnean Society*, XXV (1865). [London, 1865]. 4°. 8 lithographed plates after J.O. Westwood, 7 hand-colored (some pale foxing to several plates). Modern cloth, original plain blue wrappers bound in. *Provenance*: Frederic Moore (1830-1907), naturalist and authority on the lepidoptera of the Far East (signature, his inscription on first page "from the Author," pencil annotations, and sheet of ink notes apparently in his hand). FIRST EDITION, offprint issue, PRESENTATION COPY. "Of this study, Darwin wrote: 'I cannot conceive that the most firm believer in species could read it without being staggered. Such papers will make many more converts among naturalists than long-winded books such as I shall write if I have the strength'" (Norman). Norman 2175. — The Malay Archipelago. London, 1869. 2 volumes, 8°. Frontispiece, 2 folding lithographed maps, 2 plates, illustrations in text. Original green cloth (endpapers renewed). *Provenance*: Bibliotheca Lindesiana (bookplates). FIRST EDITION, publisher's presentation copy, inscribed "from the publishers" on the half-title in vol. 1. Norman 2176. — *Contributions to the Theory of Natural Selection*. London, 1870. 8°. Original cloth. *Provenance*: St. George Mivart (1827-1900), biologist (signatures and presentation inscription [in a secretarial hand] presumably intended for him on front free endpaper verso); withdrawn stamps from an institution. FIRST EDITION, WITH A FINE ASSOCIATION. Norman 2177. — *The Geographical Distribution of Animals*. London, 1876. 2 volumes, 8°. Numerous folding maps and plates. Original green cloth. *Provenance*: George Mainwaring Currie (bookplates and signatures). FIRST EDITION. Garrison-Morton 145.60; Norman 2178. — *Island Life*. London, 1880. 8°. 3 chromolithographed maps (including frontispiece), illustrations in text. Original green cloth. *Provenance*: L. Travinger (signature dated "November 1885" on half-title). FIRST EDITION. Norman 2179.

(7)

Estimate: $1,500-2,500

○1336

WEBER, Ernst Heinrich (1795-1878) and Wilhelm Eduard WEBER (1804-1891). *Wellenlehre auf Experimente gegründet oder über die Wellen tropfbarer Flüssigkeiten mit Anwendung auf die Schall- un Lichtwellen*. Leipzig: Gerhard Fleischer, 1825.

8° (210 x 210 mm). Folding letterpress table, 18 folding engraved (some minor foxing). Contemporary German mottled boards (some wear to joints and edges). *Provenance*: Dr. A. Clarus (ink stamp on title-page).

FIRST EDITION of the "first work to apply hydrodynamics to the circulation of the blood" (Garrison-Morton 766). Norman 2190.

Estimate: $800-1,200

○1337

WEGENER, Alfred (1880-1930). "Die Entstehung der Kontinente." In: *Dr. A. Petermanns mitteilungen aus Justus Perthes' geographischer Anstalt*, 58 (1912), pp. 185-195; 253-256; 305-309. Gotha: Justus Perthes, 1912.

3 parts. 4° (278 x 230 mm). Text diagrams, folding map (Part I). Original brown printed wrappers (rebacked), modern cloth case.

FIRST EDITION, JOURNAL ISSUE. Wegener was the originator and one of the chief defenders of the theory of continental drift. This, his first paper on the subject, attracted little attention, and it was only with the publication of a second edition of his treatise in 1919 that his theory became a subject of wide controversy. It was largely ignored from the 1930s to the 1950s, when it was revived following the discovery of new paleo-magnetic evidence. Norman 2192.

(3)

Estimate: $600-800

›1338

WILLAN, Robert (1757-1812). *On Cutaneous Diseases*. London: J. Johnson, 1808.

Volume I (all published), 4° (268 x 216 mm). 279 leaves (of 281, without the list of the orders of skin diseases and the directions to the binder). 34 stipple-engraved plates, printed in colors and enhanced with hand-coloring. (Occasional foxing, approximately 3 plates cropped touching imprint or plate numbers.) Contemporary English green calf, gilt spine.

Provenance: Fletcher Rigge (signature on pastedown, occasional notes in margins); Mary Bedingfeld (signature on pastedown).

"Willan established the classification and nomenclature of skin diseases that is still more or less in use today ... A novel feature of his work was his systematic use of illustrations to supplement disease description, an idea entirely new to dermatology at the time; his treatise was also the first dermatological work to be illustrated with colored plates" (Norman). The work was published in four fascicles, beginning in 1798, before it was reprinted in book form in 1808; the present volume corresponds to the collation of the book edition, as detailed in Grolier *Medicine*. A list of the orders of skin diseases and directions to the binder were supplied on separate leaves, for inclusion both with the book and with copies bound from the parts. Only volume I of Willan's work was published before his early death; the material intended for volume II was taken over and published by Willan's pupil Thomas Bateman (see lot 917).

The contemporary binding on this copy of *On Cutaneous Diseases* is remarkably fine and elaborate for an English medical book of this period. Garrison-Morton 3985; Grolier *Medicine* 55; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1155; Waller 10306; Norman 2241.

Estimate: $2,500-3,500

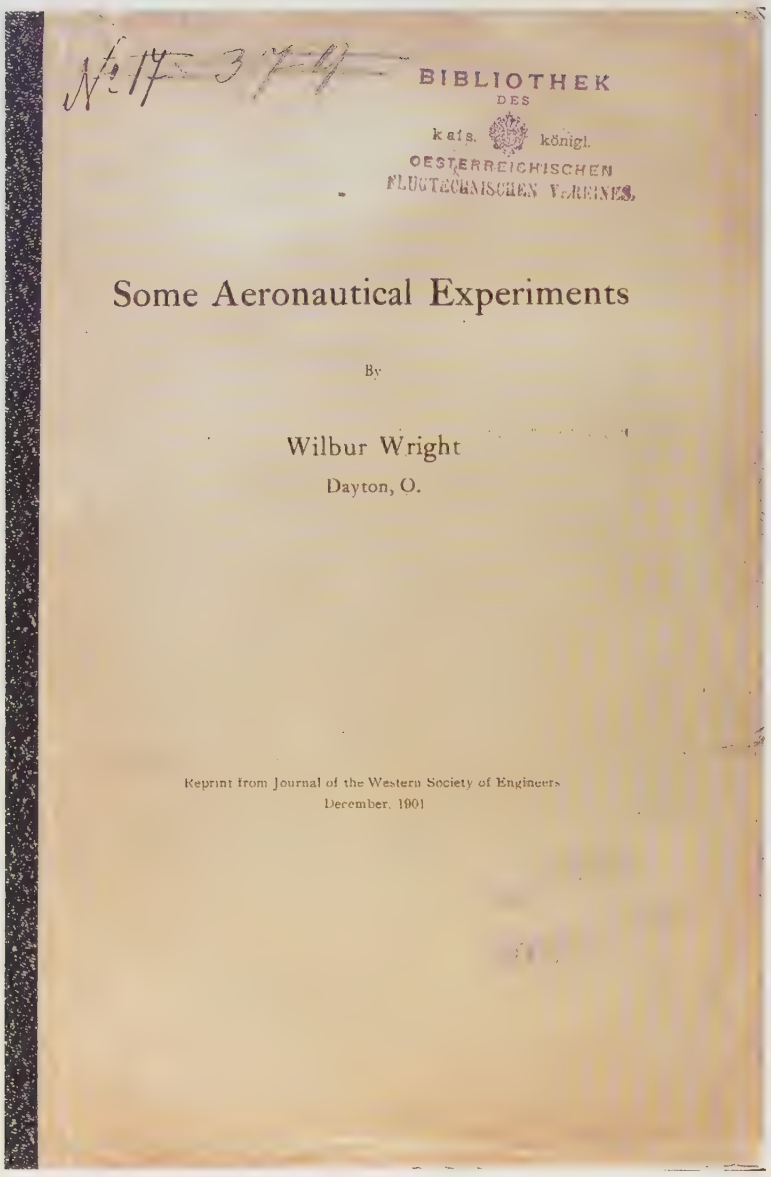
○1339

WRIGHT, Wilbur (1867-1912). *Some Aeronautical Experiments*. Offprint from *Journal of the Western Society of Engineers* 6 (December, 1901). [Chicago, 1901].

8° (231 x 152 mm). Caption title; 10 halftones reproducing photographs and 2 line block illustrations in text. (Repair to first leaf cropping two words on verso). Original printed wrappers (recent cloth spine, small repaired tear to lower wrapper, some minor chipping); morocco-backed folding case. *Provenance*: Wilhelm Kress, Vienna (inkstamp on front wrapper); Vienna, Bibliothek des Oesterreichischen Flugtechnischen Vereines (inkstamps).

FIRST EDITION, offprint issue, of the Wright brothers' first published report of their first trial flights with motorless gliders at Kitty Hawk, "the work that made their experiments famous" (Norman). The brothers Wilbur and Orville Wright, Indiana bicycle manufacturers, had grown interested in the possibilities of human flight following the death of the German aeronaut Otto Lilienthal in 1896. After three years of intensive study of the existing aeronautical literature, the brothers built their first flying machine, a biplane kite-glider with a 5-foot wingspread, modeled upon Octave Chanute's five-plane glider (see below), but incorporating wing-warps—Wilbur Wright's solution to the problem of lateral control. A year later they built their first full-sized glider, with a 17 foot span, and in the summer of 1900 a still larger glider, with a 22-foot wing-span. The present paper, which Wilbur read to the Western Society of Engineers on September 18, 1901, describes these progressive developments and the brothers' trial flights at the beach of Kitty Hawk, North Carolina in the summer of 1901, during which they achieved glides of up to 389 feet. "Their work was painstaking, thoroughly scientific, with a careful tabulation of data and critical examination of all conclusions. The glides indicated that a

continued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kais. königl.
OESTERREICHISCHEN
FLUGTECHNISCHEN VEREINES.

Some Aeronautical Experiments

By

Wilbur Wright

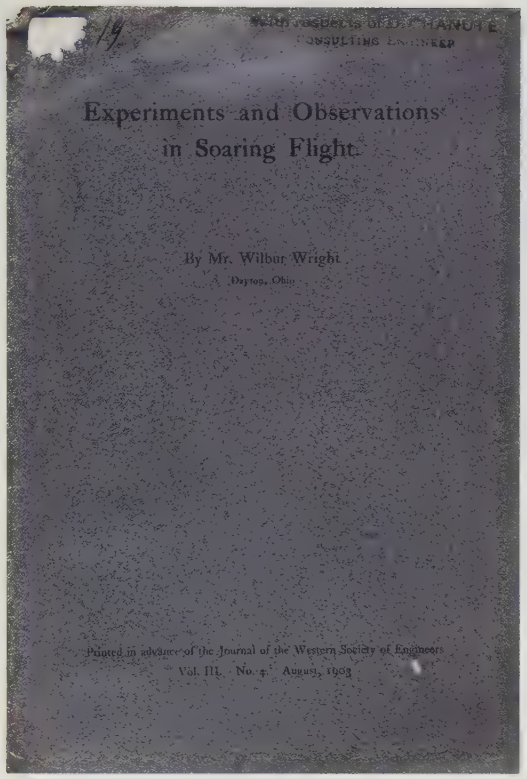
Dayton, O.

Reprint from Journal of the Western Society of Engineers
December, 1901

vertical steering rudder was essential... and that calculations based on existing data were in error" (DAB). In order to perfect, therefore, their machine's performance, the Wrights returned to Dayton to pursue their aerodynamic research.

This important paper was written and read to the Society at the urging of its president Octave Chanute, a French-born civil engineer whose passion for aeronautics made him "an international clearing house for information on aviation" (*The Wright Brothers: Heirs of Prometheus*, Smithsonian Institution 1978, p. 15), and whose own carefully tabulated gliding experiments in 1896 and 1897 paved the way for the Wrights' later successes. "The Wrights never failed to acknowledge the help they received from Chanute and considered him one of the greatest pioneers in the engineering problems of flight" (DAB). "Chanute was so certain of this paper's significance that he ordered 300 copies of the offprint, 150 of which he sent to colleagues in the United States and abroad, and 150 of which he sent to the Wright brothers for their use" (Norman). The present copy is almost certainly one of the 150 reserved by Chanute for his own use (see also following lot). RARE. Dibner *Heralds of Science* 185; Norman 2266.

Estimate: $5,000-7,000


Experiments and Observations
in Soaring Flight.
By Mr. Wilbur Wright
Dayton, Ohio
Printed in advance of the Journal of the Western Society of Engineers
Vol. III. No. 4. August, 1903

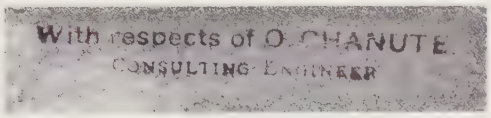
o1340

WRIGHT, Wilbur (1867-1912). *Experiments and Observations in Soaring Flight.* Offprint from: *Journal of the Western Society of Engineers* 8 [misprinted "III" on front wrapper], no. 4 (August, 1903). [Chicago, 1903].

8° (228 x 151 mm). Caption title; 8 photographic halftones in text. Original printed gray wrappers (tears at head and tail of spine). *Provenance*: Octave Chanute (1832-1910), civil and aeronautical engineer, patron of the Wright brothers (presentation inkstamp "With respects of O. Chanute, consulting engineer," on front wrapper); Wilhelm Kress, Vienna (inkstamp).

FIRST EDITION, offprint issue, IMPORTANT ASSOCIATION COPY, of Wilbur Wright's second report of his and Orville's flying experiments, read to the Western Society of Engineers on June 24, 1903. Following the glider trials of 1901, Orville Wright had constructed a wind tunnel in Dayton that the brothers used for a systematic series of tests of over 200 wing and bi-plane combinations. On the basis of these results the brothers built a new glider, equipped with a vertical rear rudder which offset the twisting movements caused by the warping of the wings. The nearly one thousand trial flights made during the summer of 1902 with this superior machine are described in the present report, as are the Wrights' extensive observations of bird flight. The machine functioned well: the Wrights' main objective was to learn how to control it, as, in Wilbur's words, "the machine seemed to have reached a higher state of development than the operators" (p. 8). The second objective of the 1902 experiments was "to obtain data for the study of scientific problems involved in flight" (p. 10). Both goals were realized during the six months following the presentation of this report, and on December 17, 1903—a mere 8 years after their initial entry into aeronautical research—the Wrights made the first motorized flight in history at the Kill Devil Hills, south of Kitty Hawk. VERY RARE. Dibner *Heralds of Science* 185; Norman 2267.

Estimate: $4,000-6,000



(detail)

›1341

WUNDERLICH, Carl Reinhold August (1815-1877). *Das Verhalten der Eigenwärme in Krankheiten*. Leipzig: Otto Wigand, 1868.

8° (201 x 127 mm). 7 folding lithographed plates (one plate margin a little frayed). (Some scattered foxing, repaired tear crossing text on p. 175). Contemporary cloth-backed boards, printed spine label (minor wear at edges). *Provenance*: Dr. Heinrich I. Quincke (1842-1922), Kiel physician who was the first to analyze the constituents of spinal fluid (stamp on title-page and front free endpaper).

FIRST EDITION. "This classic work on temperature in disease laid the foundation of modern knowledge regarding clinical thermometry" (Garrison-Morton 2677). Norman 2268.

Estimate: $600-800

›1342

WUNDT, Wilhelm (1832-1920). *Untersuchungen über das Verhalten der Nerven in entzündeten und degenerirten Organen*. Heidelberg, 1856. Lithographed plate at end. Disbound, new green paper spine (small tear at bottom edge of title-leaf). Wundt's inaugural dissertation. — *Grundzüge der physiologischen Psychologie*. Leipzig, 1874. Text wood-engravings. Contemporary brown morocco-backed marbled boards (spine faded, slight edge wear, light foxing to text). Garrison-Morton 4976; Horblit 100a. — *Lectures on Human and Animal Psychology*. Translated by J.E. Creighton and Edward Bradford. London and New York, 1894. Original brown cloth, partly unopened (upper part of covers dampstained and worn). *Provenance*: FROM THE LIBRARY OF JOHN DEWEY (1859-1952), the American pragmatist philosopher and educational theorist, with his signature on title and on the second leaf. Together 3 volumes, 8°. FIRST EDITIONS of the first two works, First Edition in English of the third. Norman 2269-2271. "The *Grundzüge*, the book that made Wundt's reputation, is the foundation of experimental psychology, which uses quantitative methods to study psychological processes such as perception and the formation of ideas...He later established the first laboratory devoted to experimental psychology..." (Norman).

(3)

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

›1343

[NORMAN, Haskell Field (1915-1996)]. Diana H. HOOK and Jeremy M. NORMAN. *The Haskell F. Norman Library of Science and Medicine*. San Francisco: Jeremy Norman & Co., 1991.

2 volumes (278 x 212 mm). Half-tone illustrations. Full parti-colored red and black morocco, Norman's gilt device on upper covers, smooth spine lettered in gilt, gilt edges, by C. Allan Carpenter, Jr., supplementary materials in separate boards chemise; fitted folding buckram case.

LIMITED EDITION, DELUXE ISSUE, number 1 of 35 deluxe copies from the edition of 535, one of 30 copies numbered I-XXX bound in Nigerian goatskin by C. A. Carpenter, Jr., and signed by the collector, the co-authors and the designer Steve Renick, with two additional leaves bound at front of volume I containing a half-title, 2-page list of subscribers, and edition limitation statement, and including a supplementary package containing 7 sample materials from various stages of writing and production and two related exhibition catalogues: 1) *The Haskell F. Norman Collection of Science & Medicine: Selections exhibited for the International Congress of Bibliophiles*. San Francisco: Jeremy Norman, 1985; and 2) *Sigmund Freud: An Exhibition of Original Editions, Autographed Letters, and Portraits from the Library of Haskell F. Norman*. Stanford: Stanford University Libraries, 1991; both tall 8°, original printed wrappers.

(2)

Estimate: $1,000-1,500

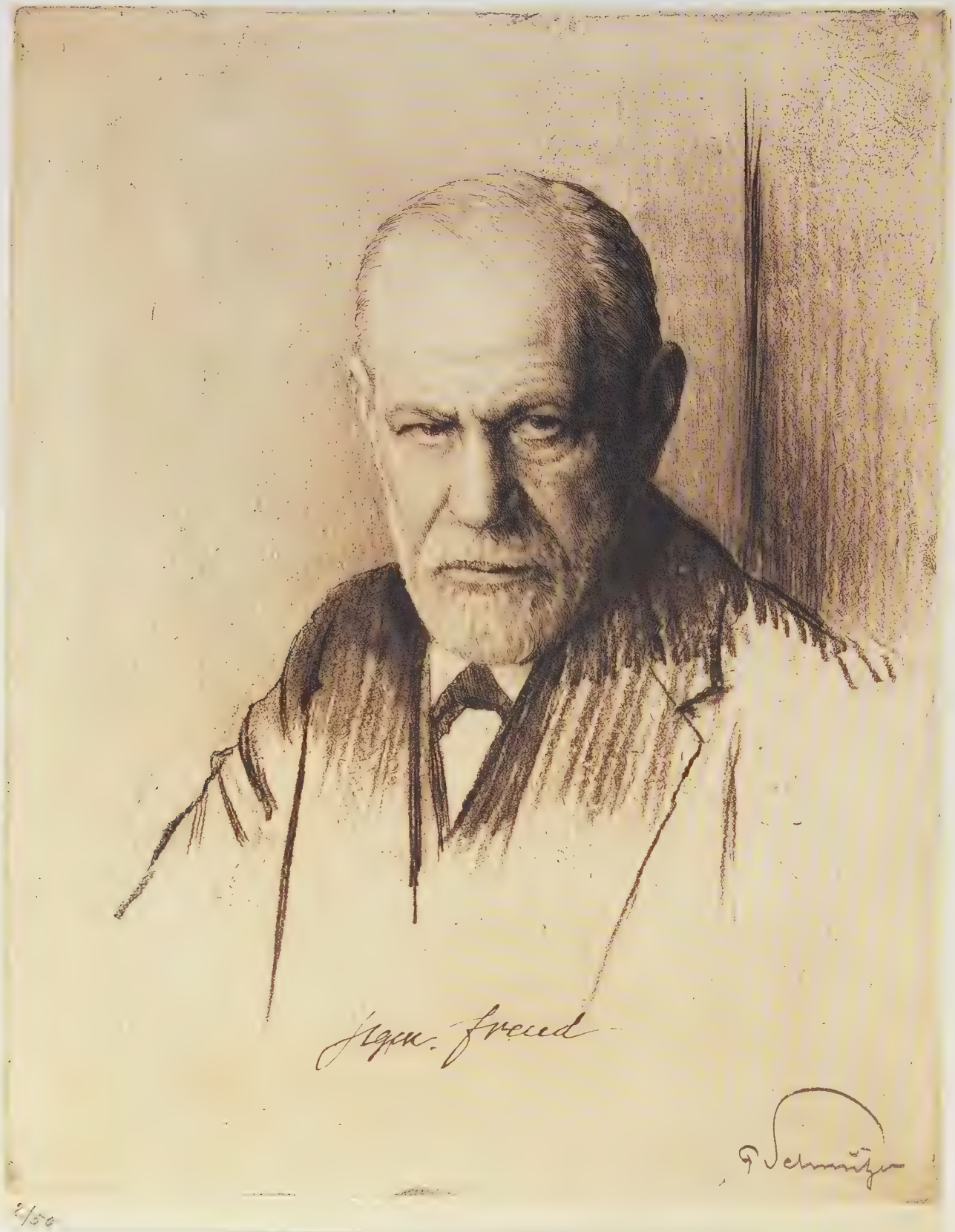
›1344

[NORMAN, Haskell Field (1915-1996)]. Diana H. HOOK and Jeremy M. NORMAN. *The Haskell F. Norman Library of Science and Medicine*. San Francisco: Jeremy Norman & Co., 1991.

2 volumes (279 x 212 mm). Half-tone illustrations. Volume I bound in full red morocco, covers with a cubist design composed of black morocco onlays and gilt fillets radiating from a central onlaid blue morocco gilt disk consisting of a globe on the upper cover and on the lower cover the equation "$E=MC^2$" lettered in gilt on a black band, the design continuing onto the gilt-lettered smooth spine, Volume II in black morocco, with the same design but reversing the colors, the central blue morocco disk on the upper cover consisting of a human figure with arms spread in the style of Dürer's illustrations on human proportion, that on the lower cover containing an onlaid red morocco gilt representation of a brain, turn-ins ruled in gilt, top edges gilt, by Michael Wilcox, 1992, with his morocco gilt label on lower turn-in of vol. II; each volume housed in a felt-lined drawer-style buckram slipcase with red or black morocco lettering-piece, within overall fitted buckram slipcase.

LIMITED EDITION, DELUXE ISSUE, copy A of 35 deluxe copies from the edition of 535, one of 5 copies lettered A-E bound by Michael Wilcox, and signed by the collector, the co-authors and the designer Steve Renick, with two additional leaves bound at front of volume I containing a half-title, 2-page list of subscribers, and edition limitation statement. Sold as a binding, not subject to return.

Estimate: $1,500-2,500


Sigm. Freud
G. Schmütz
2/50

SIGMUND FREUD

The Haskell F. Norman Library Collection of Sigmund Freud, carefully formed over a period of 40 years, is without parallel in its wealth of presentation copies. Although books (and pamphlets) inscribed by Freud are of utmost rarity on the market, Dr. Norman managed to acquire *thirty presentation copies* and eight signed copies (a few of them Freud's own). "As I reflect on four decades of collecting," Dr. Norman wrote in his introduction to the Stanford/Freud exhibition catalogue (1991), "it seems fitting that what began with the first edition of *Die Traumdeutung* [an everyday copy for $75.00] should end with that masterwork. Last year I had the opportunity to purchase three books which Freud inscribed to his friend and mentor, the Berlin otolaryngologist Wilhelm Fliess...The books Freud inscribed to Fliess include *Zur Auffassung der Aphasien* (1891), *Studien über Hysterie* (1895), and *Die Traumdeutung* (1900). They are the only inscribed copies of these three works I have ever seen...Aside from Freud's own copy, this is the greatest extant copy of the first edition of *Die Traumdeutung*. When I began collecting Freud forty years ago, I might have dreamed of possessing such a book. If I had such a dream, it has finally been realized."

○1345

FREUD, Sigmund (1856-1939). [Cover title:] *Über Spinalganglien und Rückenmark des Petromyzon*. Offprint from: *Sitzb. der k. Akad. de. Wissenschaften*, 3 Abth., 78 (1878). [Vienna: K.k. Hof- und Staatsdruckerei, 1878].

8° (247 x 156 mm). 44 leaves, [1] 2-87 [1] pp. 4 folding lithographed plates at end by F. Schima after Freud. Original printed brown wrappers, uncut (ends of spine a bit chipped, three tears in rear cover).

FIRST EDITION, offprint issue, of Freud's very rare third paper published as a medical student (at the age of 22). PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed by Freud at top of front cover: "Seinem lieben Freunde/Herrn Chem. Dr. J. Herzig/d. Verf." Josef Herzig (1853-1924), professor of chemistry at the University of Vienna, was one of Freud's lifelong friends. This paper "continued Freud's research on the large Reissner cells in the spinal cord of the fish *Petromyzon*, which he determined to be 'nothing else than spinal ganglion cells which, in these low vertebrates...remain within the spinal cord'...Freud made a major contribution to evolutionary biology by showing that the spinal ganglion cells of *Petromyzon*, which 'exhibit every transition between the bipolarity and unipolarity'... represent a transition between the bipolar cells of lower and the unipolar cells of higher vertebrates. Freud must have been pleased with this piece of research as he referred to it many years later in his *Introductory Lectures on Psychoanalysis*" (Norman).

"Some of Freud's earliest published papers, written between 1877 and 1883, detail findings that are far from trivial. They substantiate evolutionary processes revealed in the nervous structures of the fish he was examining under his microscope. What is more, it becomes clear in retrospect that *these papers form the first link in the chain of ideas leading to the draft of a scientific psychology he would attempt in 1895*" (Peter Gay, *Freud*, p. 36, italics ours). Grinstein 34; Jones I, pp. 52-53; *Standard edition* 1878a; Stanford 3; Norman F3.

Estimate: $3,500-4,500

381
Über Spinalganglien und Rückenmark des Petromyzon.
Von stud. med. Sigm. Freud.
Aus dem physiologischen Institute der Wiener Universität.
Vorgelegt in der Sitzung am 18. Juli 1878.

1345

384
Über den Bau der Nervenfasern und Nervenzellen beim Flusskrebs.
Von Dr. Sigm. Freud.
(Vorgelegt in der Sitzung am 15. December 1881.)

1346

›1346

FREUD, Sigmund. [Cover title:] *Über den Bau der Nervenfasern und Nervenzellen beim Flusskrebs*. Offprint from: *Sitzb. der k. der Wissenschaften*, 3 Abth., 85 (1882). [Vienna: K.k. Hof- und Staatsdruckerei, 1882].

8° (242 x 155 mm). 20 leaves. [1] 2-38 [2] pp. Folding lithographed plate at end by F. Schima after Freud. Original printed brown wrappers, unopened (slight chipping at ends of spine, small stain on rear cover). FIRST EDITION, offprint issue, PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed by Freud to Josef Herzig (see preceding lot) at top front cover: "Seinem lieben Freunde/Dr. Josef Herzig/d. Verf." "In this paper on the nerve cells of river crayfish, Freud was the first to demonstrate conclusively that the axes of nerve fibers are without exception fibrillary in structure...in this and his earlier researches Freud recognized that nerve cells and fibers were a single unit, thus paving the way for the neuron theory a number of years before Waldeyer-Hartz announced it in 1891. Freud had in fact stated as much in a lecture before the Psychiatric Society in 1882..." (Norman). A very rare pamphlet. Grinstein 5; Jones I, pp. 53-54; *Standard edition* 1882a; Stanford 5; Norman F5.

Estimate: $3,500-4,500

›1347

FREUD, Sigmund. [Cover title:] *Eine neue Methode zum Studium des Faserverlaufs im Centralnervensystem.* Offprint from: *Archiv für Anatomie und Physiologie*, Anatomische Abth. (1884). [Leipzig: Veit & Co., 1884].

4° in half-sheets (234 x 157 mm). 4 leaves, [453] 454-460 pp. Original printed pink wrappers (slight wear at spine, a few small chips at edges).

FIRST EDITION, offprint issue, PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed by Freud to Josef Herzig (see preceding two lots) at top of front cover: "Seinem lieben Freunde/Dr. Josef Herzig/d. Verf." "Freud's full account of his method of staining nerve tissue with gold chloride...An English version...was published in *Brain* 7 (1884)...under the title 'A new histological method for the study of nerve-tracts in the brain and spinal cord'" (Norman). Very rare and in quite good condition. Grinstein 30; Jones I, p. 223; *Standard edition* 1884b; Stanford 6; Norman F6.

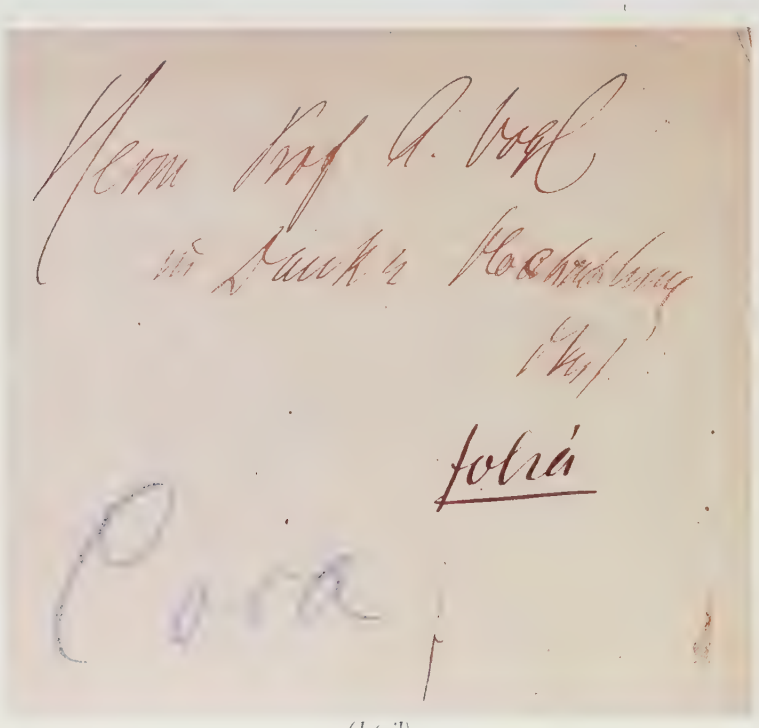
Estimate: $3,500-4,500

›1348

FREUD, Sigmund. [Caption title:] *Ueber Coca.* Offprint from: *Centralblatt für die gesamte Therapie* 2 (1884). [Vienna: W. Stein for Moritz Perles, 1884].

8° (231 x 154 mm). 13 leaves, [1] 2-26 pp. Original plain gray wrappers (slight wear at ends of spine, small stain on front cover).

FIRST EDITION, offprint issue, EXTREMELY RARE, OF FREUD'S ESSAY ON COCA AND COCAINE. A REMARKABLE PRESENTATION COPY TO ONE WHO HELPED WITH HIS RESEARCH, inscribed by Freud at top of the front cover: "Herrn Prof. A. Vogl/m[it] Dank u. Hochactung/d. Verf." Dr. August E. Vogl (1833-1909) was a writer on pharmacology and botany. "Freud obtained his description of coca leaves from Vogl, who had 'most kindly placed his notes and books about coca at my disposal' (p. 1, note 3)" (Norman). With Vogl's discreet name stamp on front cover.



(detail)

"Aside from his psychoanalytical treatises, Freud's essay on coca and cocaine is almost his best-known work. The essay provided the best comprehensive review of the subject that had yet appeared, describing the early history of the coca plant and its use by South American native populations, the first European accounts of the plant in the sixteenth century, and the isolation of the alkaloid cocaine in 1859. Freud also presented his observations (with himself as subject) [Freud used cocaine at least until the mid-1890s] on the effects of the drug, describing its abolition of hunger and fatigue, the exhilaration and lasting euphoria it produced, and its supposed non-addictiveness — a misapprehension he would later bitterly regret, as misuse of the drug contributed to the death of his dear friend Ernst von Fleischl-Marxow. Freud recognized the drug's anesthetic qualities and suggested its use as a topical anesthetic; unfortunately, Dr. Leopold Königstein [see lots 1350 and 1356], the colleague to whom he suggested its trial, procrastinated, and the crucial experiments were performed by the ophthalmologist Carl Koller, who subsequently achieved worldwide recognition as the discoverer of local anesthesia" (Norman). Garrison-Morton 1880.1; Grinstein 14; Jones I, ch. VI; *Standard edition* 1884c; Stanford 7; Norman F7.

Estimate: $8,000-10,000

Ueber Coca.

Von Dr. Sigm. Freud,
Secundararzt im k. k. Allgemeinen Krankenhause in Wien.

I. Die Cocapflanze.

Die Cocapflanze, Erythroxylon Coca, ist ein 4—6 Fuss hoher unserem Schwarzdorn ähnlicher Strauch, der in Südamerika, insbesondere in Peru und Bolivia, in grossem Umfange angebaut wird. Er gedeiht am besten in den warmen Thälern am Ostabhange der Andes, 5000—6000 engl. Fuss über dem Meeresspiegel, in einem regenreichen, von Temperaturextremen freien Klima.[1] Die Blätter, welche etwa 10 Millionen Menschen als unentbehrliches Genussmittel dienen,[2] sind „eirund, 5—6 Ctm. lang, gestielt, ganzrandig, bereift, durch zwei besonders an der unteren Fläche hervortretende, linienförmige Falten ausgezeichnet, welche, Seitennerven gleichend, vom Blattgrunde bis in die Blattspitze im flachen Bogen den Mediannerven begleiten.“[3] Der Strauch trägt kleine weisse Blüthen zu 2 und 3 in seitlichen Büscheln und eiförmige rothe Früchte. Er wird entweder durch Samen oder durch Stecklinge gepflanzt; die jungen Pflanzen werden nach einem Jahr versetzt und geben nach 18 Monaten die erste Blätterernte. Die Blätter werden als reif angesehen, wenn sie so steif geworden sind, dass ihre Stengel bei Berührung abbrechen.

Sie werden dann rasch an der Sonne oder mit Hilfe des Feuers getrocknet und für den Transport in Säcke (cestos) genäht. Ein Cocastrauch gibt unter günstigen Verhältnissen 4—5 Blätterernten jährlich und bleibt 30—40 Jahre ertragsfähig. Bei der grossen Production (angeblich 30 Millionen Pfund jährlich) sind die Cocablätter für jene Länder ein wichtiges Handels- und Steuerobject.[4]

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[1] O. R. Markham, Peruvian Barks. London 1880.

[2] Nach Bibra's Schätzung: Die narkotischen Genussmittel. 1855.

[3] Diese Beschreibung verdanke ich Herrn Prof. Vogl in Wien, welcher mir in liebenswürdigster Weise seine Notizen und Bücher über Coca zur Verfügung gestellt hat.

[4] Weddell, Voyage dans le Nord de la Bolivie, 1853.

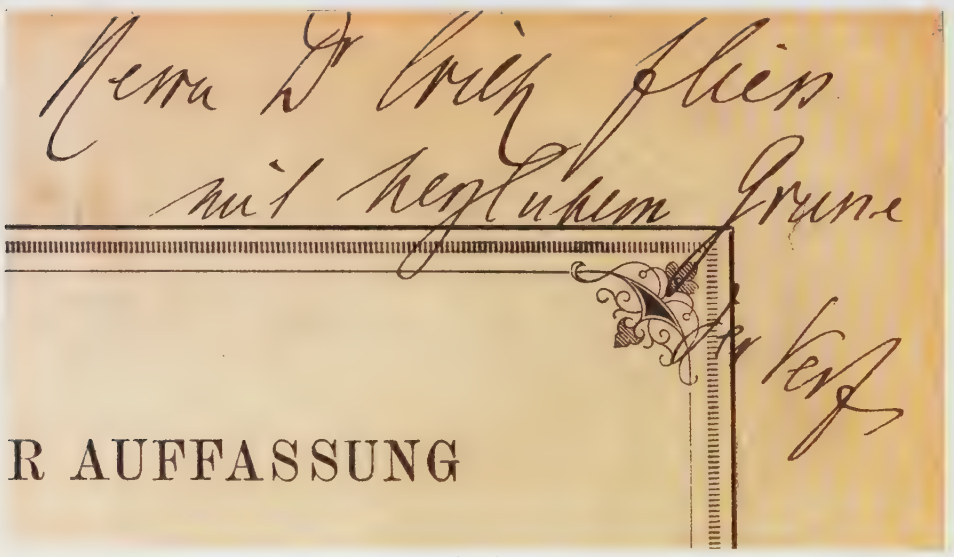
(actual size)

o1349

FREUD, Sigmund. *Zur Auffassung der Aphasien. Eine kritische Studie.* Leipzig and Vienna: Franz Deuticke, 1891.

8° (225 x 148 mm). 10 text wood-engravings. Contemporary dark blue half cloth and marbled boards, spine gilt-lettered, original printed gray front wrapper bound in (spine skillfully repaired, some edge wear); black half-morocco folding case. *Provenance*: Wilhelm Fliess (presentation inscription to him from Freud); the Fliess family; Jeffrey Masson, editor of *The Complete Letters of Sigmund Freud to Wilhelm Fliess; 1887-1904* (1985); acquired from Masson by Haskell F. Norman in 1989.

FIRST EDITION OF FREUD'S FIRST BOOK (preceded by offprints and a collaborative work). PRESENTATION COPY TO WILHELM FLIESS, his confidant and closest friend at the time (see note to lot 1351), inscribed by Freud at top right corner of bound-in front wrapper (three letters in inscription just touched): "Herrn Dr. Wilh. Fliess/mit herzlichem Grusse/der Verf." "In a letter to Fliess dated 2 May 1891, Freud promised to send Fliess 'in a few weeks...a small book on aphasia [this copy], for which I myself have a great deal of warm feeling. In it I am very imprudent, cross swords with your friend Wernicke, with Lichtheim and Grashey, and even scratch the high and mighty idol [Theodor] Meynert [Freud's former teacher at the University of Vienna]. I am very curious to hear what you will say about this endeavor'" (Norman).



(detail)

"Freud's treatise on aphasia [loss or impairment of the ability to use words]..,was little known or appreciated by contemporary neurologists [of the 850 copies printed, only 257 were sold over nine years and the remainder of the edition was pulped], but Freud always regarded it as the most significant of his neurological writings...Departing from the mechanical views of the Helmholtz school, Freud approached the development of speech and reading from a psychological standpoint...Freud dedicated this book to his older colleague and mentor, Joseph Breuer, with 'friendly admiration,' but was disappointed in Breuer's seeming disdain of this gesture" (Norman). Grinstein 2; Jones I, pp. 233-236; *Standard edition* 189lb; Stanford 21; Norman F15.

Estimate: $10,000-15,000

Herrn Dr Erich Klein
mit herzlichem Gruss
der Verf.

ZUR AUFFASSUNG

DER

APHASIEN.

EINE KRITISCHE STUDIE

VON

DR. SIGM. FREUD

PRIVATDOCENT FÜR NEUROPATHOLOGIE AN DER UNIVERSITÄT WIEN.

MIT 10 HOLZSCHNITTEN IM TEXTE.

LEIPZIG UND WIEN.
FRANZ DEUTICKE.
1891.

(actual size)

⊃1350

FREUD, Sigmund. *Zur Kenntniss der cerebralen Diplegien des Kindesalters (im Anschluss an die Little'sche Krankheit)*. Leipzig and Vienna: Franz Deuticke, 1893.

8° (257 x 174 mm). 2 printed folding tables at rear. Original printed tan wrappers, unopened (crack and small hole in upper spine with loss of a few letters in series spine title, wear at heel of spine and a few places at edges); maroon half morocco folding case.

FIRST EDITION. PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed by Freud at top of front cover: "Herrn Dr. L. Königstein/mit freundschaftl. Danke/der Verfasser." The Viennese ophthalmologist Leopold Königstein (1850-1924) was a close friend of Freud's from their student days; it was at his house that Freud played in the Saturday night card games. "A companion to Freud and Rie's clinical study of the unilateral paralyses of children, completing Freud's investigation of all forms of childhood paralysis...Freud showed that each of these [four groups of] afflictions could be caused either by congenital factors, factors active during birth, or factors subsequently acquired. He agreed with Königstein, the recipient of this copy, that the strabismus accompanying infantile diplegia was due to retinal hemorrhage at or shortly after birth" (Norman). Grinstein 25; Jones I, p. 238; *Standard edition* 1893b; Stanford 12; Norman F23.

Estimate: $4,000-6,000

Herrn Dr. L. Königstein
mit freundschaftl. Gruße
der Verfasser

BEITRÄGE
ZUR
KINDERHEILKUNDE
AUS DEM
I. ÖFFENTLICHEN KINDER-KRANKENINSTITUTE IN WIEN.
HERAUSGEGEBEN VON
PROF. DR. MAX KASSOWITZ.
NEUE FOLGE. III.

ZUR KENNTNISS
DER
CEREBRALEN DIPLEGIEN
DES KINDESALTERS
(IM ANSCHLUSS AN DIE LITTLE'SCHE KRANKHEIT)

VON

DR. SIGM. FREUD
PRIVATDOCENT AN DER UNIVERSITÄT IN WIEN.

LEIPZIG UND WIEN
FRANZ DEUTICKE
1893.

›1351

FREUD, Sigmund and Joseph BREUER (1842-1925). *Studien über Hysterie*. Leipzig and Vienna: Franz Deuticke, 1895.

8° (230 x 151 mm). (Slight age-toning to margins of leaves.) Contemporary maroon half cloth and marbled boards, spine gilt-lettered and ruled, marbled edges, original printed yellow front wrapper bound in (ends of spine worn, some edge wear, binder's front free endpaper loose). *Provenance*: Sigmund Freud (ownership inscription on front wrapper); Wilhelm Fliess (presentation inscription on title-page to him from Freud); the Fliess family; Jeffrey Masson, editor of *The Complete Letters of Sigmund Freud to Wilhelm Fliess: 1887-1904* (1985); acquired from Masson by Haskell F. Norman in 1989.

FIRST EDITION. FREUD'S OWN COPY WITH PRESENTATION INSCRIPTION FROM HIM TO WILHELM FLIESS, his mentor and closest friend at the time, at top of title-page: "Seinem theuern Wilhelm Fliess/der Einer," with a line drawn down to circle Freud's printed name. Signed "Dr. Freud/3/5/95" at the top right corner of the bound-in front cover, which is also inscribed by Freud in pencil with a three-line passage from a German translation of *Macbeth* (Act IV, final scene); Jones (I, p.321) notes that Freud "constantly quoted" Shakespeare to Fliess during the period of their friendship.

"*Studien über Hysterie* [*Studies in Hysteria*], which gives the first detailed account of the free-association method, IS CUSTOMARILY REGARDED AS THE STARTING-POINT OF PSYCHOANALYSIS. Joseph Breuer had discovered the 'cathartic' method of curing hysteria in the early 1880s while treating the patient who would later be immortalized as 'Anna O.' [this book includes an account of her case]; this patient, who exhibited a myriad of hysterical symptoms, found that they would disappear when she told Dr. Breuer the details of their onset...Freud learned of this interesting case from Breuer shortly after its termination in June 1882...a few years later he began using a combination of hypnosis and the cathartic method in his own neurological practice. From this Freud gradually developed the method of free association, in which the patient was encouraged to say whatever came into his mind however 'nonsensical' or 'irrelevant,' since Freud believed that the patient's statements provided clues about the network of associations already established in his mind, and would thus lead the therapist to the source of the patient's neurosis. 'It was through devising the new method that Freud was enabled to penetrate into the previously unknown realm of the unconscious proper and to make the profound discoveries with which his name is imperishably associated' (Jones I, p.265)."

"Wilhelm Fliess (1858-1928), became acquainted with Freud in 1887 and from 1895-1901 was Freud's closest friend; Jones (I, ch. 13) gives a detailed analysis of the relationship between the two men. Dr. Fliess, an ear, nose and throat specialist, had developed a theory of biological periodicity based on the human menstrual cycle; his willingness to recognize and discuss the 'forbidden territory' of sexuality made him a uniquely congenial companion for Freud at a time when the latter's continuing exploration of sexuality's role in human psychology had caused him to lose Breuer's friendship and the respect of his medical colleagues. This copy of *Studien über Hysterie* that Freud gave his friend was probably one of the 'author's copies' sent to Freud before publication; his signature on the front wrapper is dated '3/5/95' (i.e., 3 May 1895), but the book, according to Jones, (I, p. 277) did not appear until the middle of May [in an edition of 800 copies]" (Norman). Garrison-Morton 4978; Grinstein 214; Jones I, ch. 11, 13; *Standard edition* 1893a; Stanford 22; Norman F25.

Estimate: $20,000-30,000

Freud 31/5 95

STUDIEN

ÜBER

HYSTERIE

VON

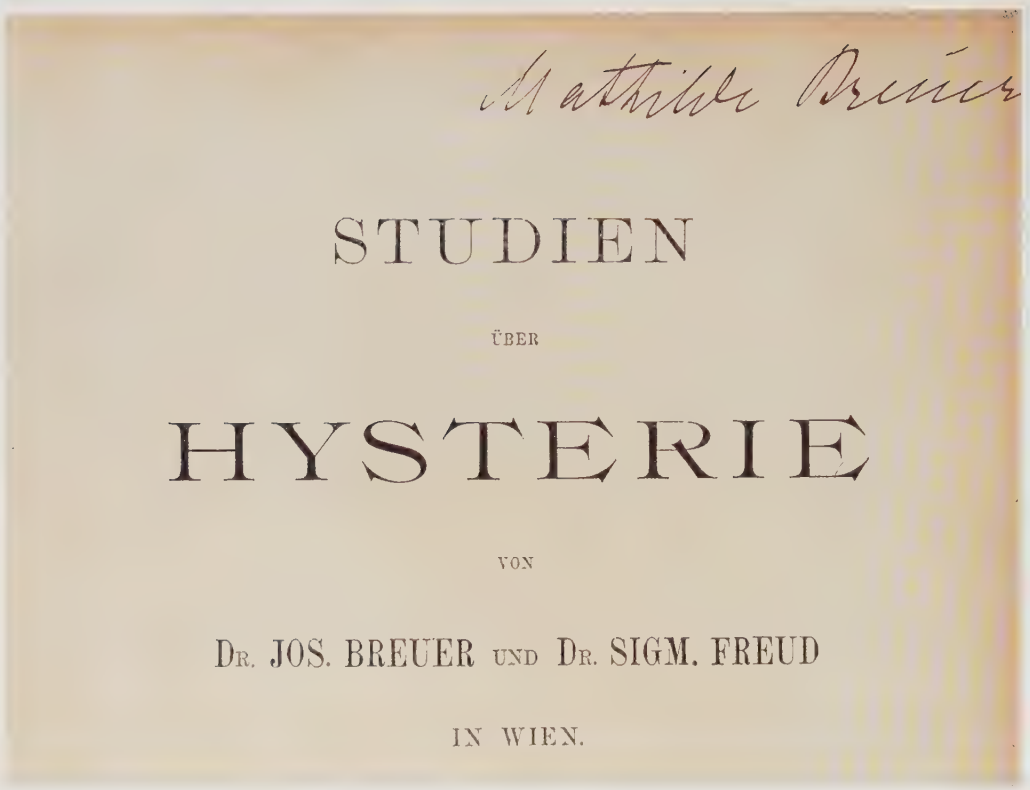
DR. JOS. BREUER UND DR. SIGM. FREUD

IN WIEN.

LEIPZIG UND WIEN.
FRANZ DEUTICKE.
1895.

Verlags-Nr. 445.

(actual size)


Mathilde Breuer

STUDIEN

ÜBER

HYSTERIE

VON

DR. JOS. BREUER UND DR. SIGM. FREUD

IN WIEN.

(detail)

›1352

FREUD, Sigmund and Joseph BREUER. *Studien über Hysterie*. Leipzig and Vienna: Franz Deuticke, 1895.

8° (124 x 149 mm). Contemporary red and black marbled boards and plum spine cloth, original printed yellow spine label preserved (fore-corners worn, some other edge wear). *Provenance*: Mathilde Breuer (signature on title-page); small faint stamp of a Frankfurt library on verso of title-page; purchased from F. Thomas Heller.

FIRST EDITION of *Studies in Hysteria*, "customarily regarded as the starting-point of psychoanalysis" (Norman). FROM THE LIBRARY OF JOSEPH BREUER'S WIFE MATHILDE, WITH HER SIGNATURE "MATHILDE BREUER" AT TOP OF TITLE-PAGE. "Jones relates (I, pp. 246-247) that Breuer's wife Mathilde became very jealous of Breuer's intense absorption in Anna O. [being treated for hysteria], and that her jealousy prompted Breuer to give up the case. This fact may explain why Mathilde Breuer's copy of *Studien über Hysterie* bears no presentation inscription from her husband — the book, which includes Anna O.'s case history, would have been a tangible reminder of a time [the early 1880s] when their marriage was under strain" (Norman). Garrison-Morton 4978; Grinstein 214; Jones I, chs. 11, 13; *Standard edition* 1893a; Stanford 19; Norman F26.

Estimate: $5,000-7,000

○1353

FREUD, Sigmund. *Ueber die Berechtigung, von der Neurasthenie einen bestimmten Symptomencomplex als "Angstneurose" abzutrennen.* Offprint from: *Neurologisches Centralblatt* 14 (1895). [Leipzig: Metzger & Wittig, 1895].

8° (235 x 159 mm). 8 leaves, [1] 2-16 pp. Disbound (staining at spine area).

FIRST EDITION, offprint issue, PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed by Freud at top of first page: "Hommage de l'auteur." "Freud's first independent entry into the field of psychopathology. Having recognized the etiological link between hysterical symptoms and earlier traumatic sexual experiences, Freud was curious as to what part sexual-etiological factors played in the other forms of neurosis, then loosely grouped together under Beard's overly broad category of 'neurasthenia.' Defining a closely related group of symptoms under the term 'anxiety neurosis,' Freud proposed detaching this symptom complex from neurasthenia. He also described the sexual etiologies of both genuine neurasthenia (inadequate relief of sexual tension) and anxiety neurosis (no relief from an unbearable amount of sexual excitement)" (Norman). Grinstein 39; Jones I, pp. 281-283; *Standard edition* 1895b; Stanford 20; Norman F31.

[*With*:]

FREUD. *Über Psychoanalyse. Fünf Vorlesungen gehalten zur 20jährigen Gründungsfeier der Clark University*. Leipzig & Vienna: Franz Deuticke, 1924.

8° (239 x 161 mm). Original printed orange wrappers, uncut (spine worn, some edge nicks).

Seventh Edition of Freud's extemporaneous lectures (first published in 1910) at Clark University in Worcester, Mass., in 1909, during his only trip to America. PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed by Freud at top of front cover: "Vom Verfasser" [From the Author]. Stanford 65; Norman F76.

(2)

Estimate: $3,000-4,000

›1354

FREUD, Sigmund. *Die Traumdeutung*. Leipzig and Vienna: Franz Deuticke, 1900 [i.e., 1899].

8° (220 x 145 mm). (Small tear at bottom of title-page, two tiny punctures near Freud's inscription.) Contemporary brown boards, title and author's name gilt-lettered on spine, edges stained greenish-blue (ends of spine a bit chipped, worn along front outer joint, fore-corners slightly worn). *Provenance*: Wilhelm Fliess (presentation inscription to him from Freud); the Fliess family; Jeffery Masson, editor of *The Complete Letters of Sigmund Freud to Wilhelm Fliess: 1887-1904* (1985); acquired from Masson by Haskell F. Norman in 1989.

FIRST EDITION of *The Interpretation of Dreams*, PRESENTED BY FREUD TO WILHELM FLIESS, HIS CLOSEST FRIEND AND CONFIDANT during the preparation of this revolutionary work that Freud considered his greatest achievement; ARGUABLY THE MOST IMPORTANT COPY EXTANT (aside from Freud's own); INSCRIBED BY FREUD at the top of the title-page: "Seinem theuern Wilhelm/z. 24 Okt 1899." "Between 1895 and 1900, when he studied his dreams and pursued self-analysis, Freud confided in Fliess his experiences and his discoveries including the unconscious, the wishfulfillment aspects of dreams, the concept of repression, the importance of infantile sexuality, and the Oedipus complex. Although Freud did not dedicate a book again after his disappointment with Breuer [see note to lot 1349], he acknowledged his admiration for Fliess by referring to him as the 'godfather' of *Die Traumdeutung* and planned to send him a copy as a birthday present in October 1899. That the gift was acknowledged was stated in Freud's letter to Fliess of 27 October 1899: 'Thanks for your kind words in response to my sending you the dream book. I have long since been reconciled to the thing and await its fate in resigned suspense...Incidently, it has not yet been issued; only our two copies have so far seen the light of day.'" Freud's inscription in Fliess's copy may be translated, 'For my dear Wilhelm'" (Stanford, p.36).

"*Die Traumdeutung* contains Freud's general theory of the psyche, which he had developed during the past decade. Using his refined understanding of the operation of the unconscious, Freud interpreted dreams on the basis of his wish-fulfillment theory and discussed displacement (the appearance in conscious thought of symbols for repressed desires), regression, Oedipal impulses and the erotic nature of dreams...Freud gave an unprecedented precision and force to the idea of the essential similarities of normal and abnormal behavior, *opening up the door to the irrational that had been closed to Western psychology since the time of Locke* [italics added]" (Norman). Although dated 1900 in the imprint, *Die Traumdeutung* was actually published on 4 November 1899 (Freud having previously received two author's copies) in an edition of 600 copies. The book sold so slowly that a second edition was not needed until 1909; eight German editions, many of them revised and enlarged, appeared during Freud's lifetime. The first edition in English was issued in 1913. "I. Bernard Cohen, in his *Revolution in Science* [Cambridge, Mass., 1985], ranked Freud with Charles Darwin and Karl Marx as one of the three great revolutionary thinkers of the nineteenth century and identified *Die Traumdeutung* as the manifesto of Freud's revolutionary thought...Cohen also called the Freudian revolution 'The last revolution in science to be made public in a printed book [i.e., *Die Traumdeutung*] rather than a paper in a scientific journal or series monograph.'" (Grolier *Medicine*).

Garrison-Morton 4980; Grinstein 277; Grolier/Horblitt 32; Grolier *Medicine* 87 (this copy exhibited); Jones I, ch. 16; PMM 389; *Standard edition* 1900a; Stanford 23; Norman F33.

Estimate: $40,000-60,000

Seinem theuern Wilhelm
z. 24 Okt. 1899

DIE

TRAUMDEUTUNG

VON

D^R. SIGM. FREUD.

»FLECTERE SI NEQUEO SUPEROS, ACHERONTA MOVEBO.«

LEIPZIG UND WIEN.
FRANZ DEUTICKE.
1900.

(actual size)

DIE
TRAUMDEUTUNG

VON

PROF. DR. SIGM. FREUD

»FLECTERE SI NEQUEO SUPEROS, ACHERONTA MOVEBO«

SIEBENTE AUFLAGE

MIT BEITRÄGEN VON
DR. OTTO RANK

LEIPZIG UND WIEN
FRANZ DEUTICKE
1922

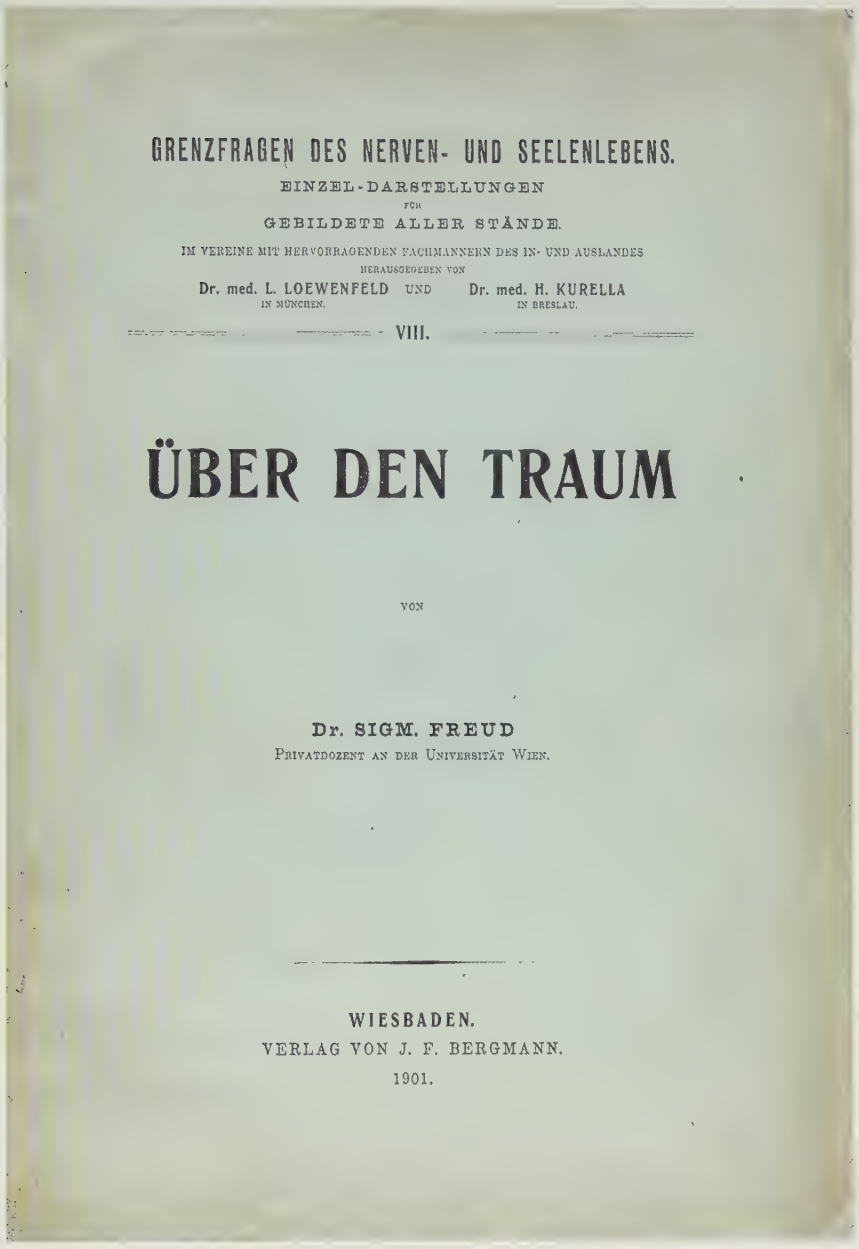
›1355

FREUD, Sigmund. *Die Traumdeutung*...Siebente Auflage. Mit Beiträgen von Dr. Otto Rank. Leipzig and Vienna: Franz Deuticke, 1922.

8° (258 x 172 mm). Original printed gray wrappers (slight wear at top of spine).

Seventh Edition. SIGNED BY THE AUTHOR: "Freud/1926" on title-page. Laid in is an Autograph Letter Signed from Freud's daughter Anna, London, 18 December 1957, 1 p., 8vo, to a Mrs. Laufer, confirming the authenticity of the signatures in both this and in *Hemmung, Symptom und Angst* (in lot 1367). Any edition of *Die Traumdeutung* [*The Interpretation of Dreams*] signed or inscribed by Freud is exceptionally rare. A very good copy. Stanford 25; Norman F41.

Estimate: $3,500-4,500



GRENZFRAGEN DES NERVEN- UND SEELENLEBENS.

EINZEL-DARSTELLUNGEN

FÜR

GEBILDETE ALLER STÄNDE.

IM VEREINE MIT HERVORRAGENDEN FACHMANNERN DES IN- UND AUSLANDES

HERAUSGEGEBEN VON

Dr. med. L. LOEWENFELD IN MÜNCHEN. UND Dr. med. H. KURELLA IN BRESLAU.

VIII.

ÜBER DEN TRAUM

VON

Dr. SIGM. FREUD

PRIVATDOZENT AN DER UNIVERSITÄT WIEN.

WIESBADEN.

VERLAG VON J. F. BERGMANN.

1901.

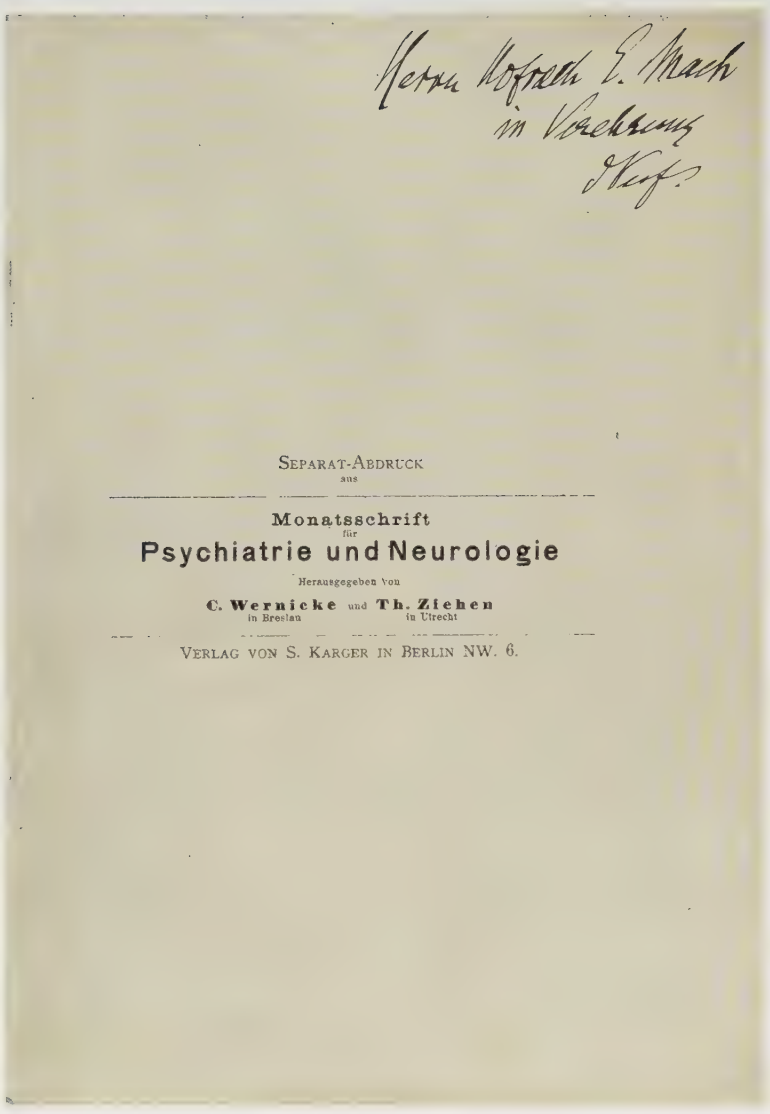
○1356

FREUD, Sigmund. *Über den Traum.* Wiesbaden: J.F. Bergmann, 1901.

8° (257 x 172 mm). Original printed pale green wrappers, uncut (ends of spine chipped, long split along front outer joint); maroon half-morocco folding case.

FIRST EDITION. PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed by Freud at top of title-page: "Herrn. Prof. Königstein/zu Weihnacht des frohen Jahres/1900 von seinem/Fr." The Viennese ophthamologist Leopold Königstein was a close friend of Freud's since their student days; it was at his house that Freud played cards every Saturday night. *Über den Traum* is a condensed and more accessible version of *Die Traumdeutung*; it forms Heft VIII of *Grenzfragen der Nerven-und Seelenlebens*, edited by L. Löwenfeld and H. Kurella. Grinstein 223; Jones I, p. 397; *Standard edition* 1901a; Norman F42.

Estimate: $5,000-7,000



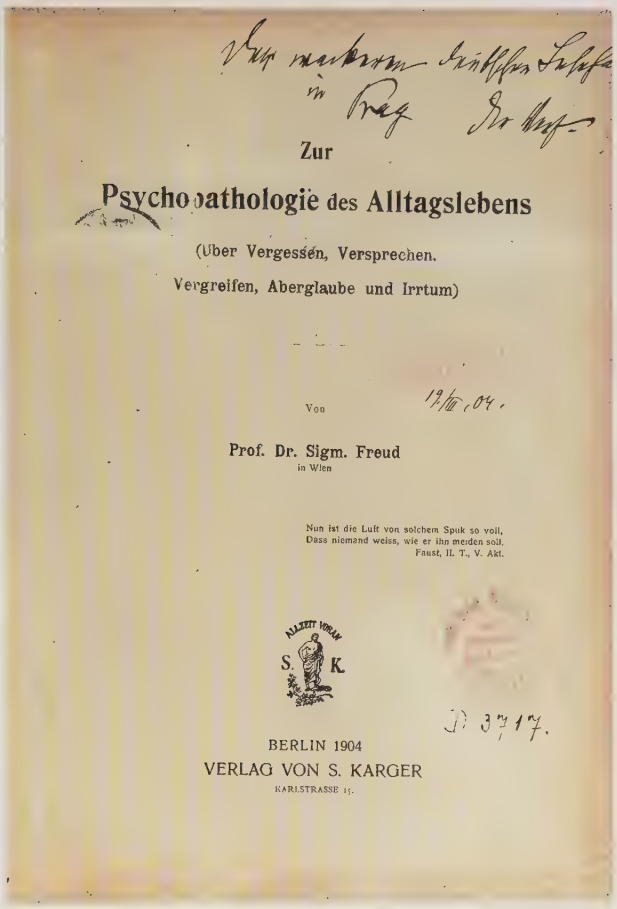
›1357

FREUD, Sigmund. [Caption title:] *Zur Psychopathologie des Alltagslebens (Vergessen, Versprechen, Vergreifen) nebst Bemerkungen über eine Wurzel des Aberglaubens.* Offprint from: *Monatschriften zur Psychiatrie und Neurologie* (1901). Berlin: S. Karger [1901?].

8° (244 x 170mm). 40 leaves, [1] 2-80 pp. Original printed gray wrappers (very slight wear at ends of spine).

FIRST EDITION, offprint issue, of *The Psychopathology of Everyday Life*, perhaps the most widely read of Freud's works. PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed by Freud TO THE PHYSICIST AND PSYCHOLOGIST ERNST MACH (1838-1916) at top of front cover: "Herrn Hofrath E. Mach/in Verehrung/d. Verf." "In *The Psychopathology of Everyday Life* Freud hypothesized that the forgetting of words and proper names, slips of the tongue and pen and other such apparently trivial acts were in fact due to the influence of unconscious processes, rooted in infancy, that interfered with conscious functioning. This idea was at first criticized by other psychologists but has since become the most widely accepted and generally known of Freud's teachings (witness the popularity of the term 'Freudian slip'). Freud's article was expanded and published in book form in 1904 [see following lot]" (Norman). Actually a fine copy. Grinstein 197; Jones II, pp. 373-375; *Standard edition* 1901b; Stanford 26; Norman F43.

Estimate: $5,000-7,000



Zur

Psychopathologie des Alltagslebens

(Über Vergessen, Versprechen,
Vergreifen, Aberglaube und Irrtum)

Von

Prof. Dr. Sigm. Freud
in Wien

Nun ist die Luft von solchem Spuk so voll,
Dass niemand weiss, wie er ihn meiden soll.
Faust, II. T., V. Akt.

BERLIN 1904
VERLAG VON S. KARGER
KARLSTRASSE 15.

(detail)

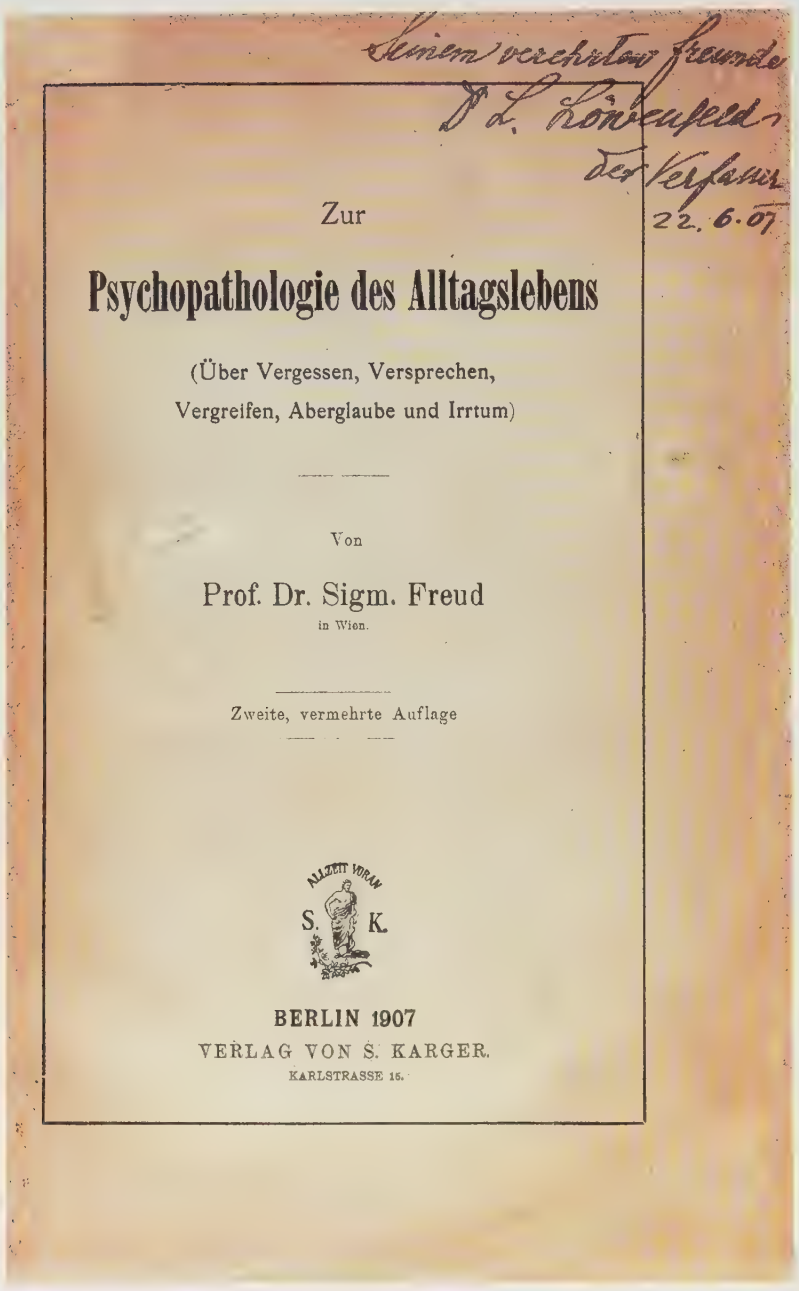
○1358

FREUD, Sigmund. *Zur Psychopathologie des Alltagslebens (Über Vergessen, Versprechen, Vergreifen, Aberglaube und Irrtum)*. Berlin: S. Karger, 1904.

8° (237 x 164 mm). Contemporary half maroon cloth and black marbled boards, original printed tan front wrappers bound in (worn); board case. *Provenance*: Lese-und Redehall der deutsche Studenten in Prag, gift of the author (stamps on front wrapper and title-page and bookplate inside front cover).

FIRST EDITION IN BOOK FORM (REVISED) of *The Psychopathology of Everyday Life*. PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed by Freud at top of the bound-in front wrapper (two letters in inscription just touched): "Der wackerin deutschen Lesehaller in Prag/Der Verf." "The Lese-und Redehall, founded in 1848 for German students in Prague, was a much respected institution and habitually received free copies of books from the leading authors of its time" (Norman). Exceedingly rare inscribed by Freud. Garrison-Morton 4982; Norman F44.

Estimate: $4,000-6,000


Seinem verehrten Freunde
Dr. L. Löwenfeld
der Verfasser
22.6.09

Zur

Psychopathologie des Alltagslebens

(Über Vergessen, Versprechen,
Vergreifen, Aberglaube und Irrtum)

Von

Prof. Dr. Sigm. Freud
in Wien.

Zweite, vermehrte Auflage

ALLEIN VORAN
S. K.

BERLIN 1907
VERLAG VON S. KARGER.
KARLSTRASSE 15.

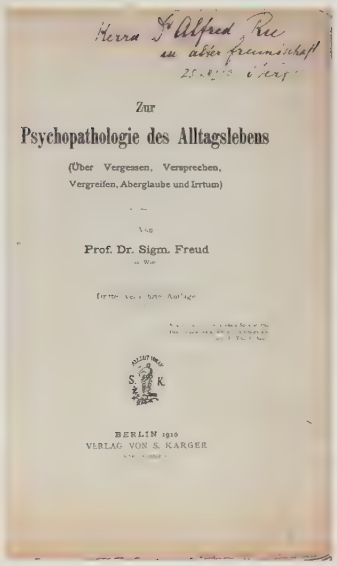
○1359

FREUD, Sigmund. *Zur Psychopathologie des Alltagslebens (Über Vergessen, Versprechen, Vergreifen, Aberglaube und Irrtum)...Zweite, vermehrte Auflage.* Berlin: S. Karger, 1907.

8° (252 x 161 mm). Modern black half morocco and marbled boards, t.e.g., others uncut, original printed tan front wrapper (marginal repairs) bound in.

Second Edition, Enlarged (to 132 pages), of *The Psychopathology of Everyday Life.* PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed by Freud at top of the bound-in front wrapper: "Seinem verehrten Freunde/Dr. L. Löwenfeld/der Verfasser/22.6.09." In 1904 Freud had contributed a chapter on his psychoanalytic method to a book by the recipient Dr. Leopold Löwenfeld on compulsive phenomena (see Norman F52). Norman F45.

Estimate: $2,500-3,500


Herrn Dr Alfred Rie
in alter freundschaft
25.12.[illegible] d. Verf.

Zur

Psychopathologie des Alltagslebens

(Über Vergessen, Versprechen,
Vergreifen, Aberglaube und Irrtum)

Von

Prof. Dr. Sigm. Freud

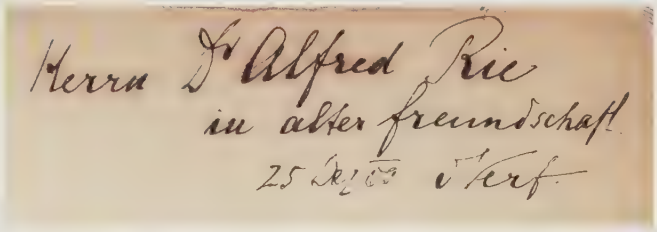
[illegible] Auflage

BERLIN 1910
VERLAG VON S. KARGER

○1360

FREUD, Sigmund. *Zur Psychopathologie des Alltagslebens (Über Vergessen, Versprechen, Vergreifen, Aberglaube und Irrtum)...Dritte, vermehrte Auflage*. Berlin: S. Karger, 1910.

8° (254 x 165 mm). Original printed gray wrappers (skillfully rebacked preserving some of the printed words from the original spine, a few tiny tears in front cover neatly closed on verso, fore-margin of title-page a little mildewed with a few holes resulting); blue cloth folding case.


Herrn Dr Alfred Rie
in alter freundschaft
25 Dez/00 d. Verf.

Third Edition, Enlarged (to 149 pages) of *The Psychopathology of Everyday Life*. PRESENTATION COPY inscribed by Freud on Christmas day at top of title-page: "Herrn Dr. Alfred Rie/in alter Freundschaft/25 Dec. [19]00 d. Verf." The recipient was the brother of Dr. Oscar Rie, pediatrician to the Freud children and Freud's cherished life-long friend. Like his brother Oscar, Alfred Rie was also "a participant with Freud in the Saturday evening card games held at the house of Prof. Leopold Königstein" (Norman). Jones I, p. 362; Stanford 29; Norman F46.

[*With*]:

FREUD. *Psychoanalytische Studien an Werken der Dichtung und Kunst*. Vienna, Leipzig and Zurich: Internationaler Psychoanalytischer Verlag, 1924.

8° (240 x 153 mm). Photographic plate; text illustrations. Original printed tan wrappers (cover and title-page silked and with tears repaired and segments supplied, marginal repairs throughout); blue cloth folding case.

FIRST EDITION of this "collection of the psychoanalytical studies of artistic and literary works, originally published in various journals between 1908 and 1919." PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed by Freud at top of title-page: "Herrn Prof. J. Tandler/ [illegible]/ d. Verf." "The recipient, Professor Tandler, was the Austrian Undersecretary of the Ministry of Health, who had served with Freud in 1920 on the administration committee of a Viennese convalescent home for children. In 1925 Freud appealed to Tandler on behalf of Theodor Reik, who had been forbidden to practice psychoanalysis by the Municipal Council of Vienna on the ground that he was not a physician" (Norman). Jones III, p. 5; Stanford 54; Norman F113.

(2)

Estimate: $2,500-3,500

›1361

FREUD, Sigmund. *Zur Psychopathologie des Alltagslebens (Über Vergessen, Versprechen, Vergreifen, Aberglaube und Irrtum)...Fünfte, vermehrte Auflage.* Berlin: S. Karger, 1917.

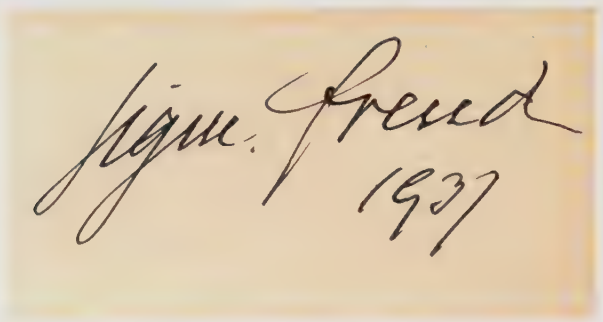
8° (230 x 154 mm). Original printed gray boards and printed cloth spine (front inner hinge tender, rear cover a trifle soiled).

Fifth Edition, Enlarged (to 232 pages) of *The Psychopathology of Everyday Life.* SIGNED BY THE AUTHOR ("Freud") at top of front free endpaper. Norman F47.

[*With*]:

FREUD. *Selbstdarstellung. Zweite...Auflage.* Vienna: Internationaler Psychoanalytischer Verlag, 1936.

8° (184 x 131 mm) Original gray cloth (some slight rust marks on front cover).



(detail)

Second Edition of "Self-Portrait," Freud's autobiographical history of his role in the development of psychoanalysis. SIGNED BY FREUD at top of front free endpaper: "Sigm. Freud/1937." Stanford 73; Norman F124.

(2)

Estimate: $3,500-4,500

›1362

FREUD, Sigmund. *Der Witz und seine Beziehung zum Unbewussten.* Leipzig and Vienna: Franz Deuticke, 1905.

8° (242 x 160 mm). Original printed gray wrappers, uncut (95-mm portion of lower spine renewed with loss of three words in spine title, fore-edge of front cover skilfully strengthened on verso); maroon half-morocco folding case.

FIRST EDITION of *Jokes and Their Relation to the Unconscious.* PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed by Freud at top of front cover: "Herrn Prof. E. Loewy/in alter freundschaft/Freud." Emmanuel Löwy (1857-1938) was a professor of archeology in Rome (and later in Vienna); he was a cherished and life-long friend of Freud's since their student days. Freud's study of humor and the unconscious "constitutes his major contribution to the subject of aesthetics. He described the psychological processes and techniques of jokes, which he likened to the processes and techniques of dreamwork; discussed the purpose of jokes...and established the psychogenesis of jokes in the young child's pleasure in playing with words as if they were objects. 1,050 copies of the first edition were printed, which took seven years to sell" (Stanford). Grinstein 256; Jones II, pp. 375-378; *Standard edition* 1905c; Stanford 32; Norman F54.

Estimate: $3,500-4,500

Herrn Prof. G. Loewy
in alter Freundschaft
Freud

DER WITZ

UND SEINE BEZIEHUNG

ZUM UNBEWUSSTEN

VON

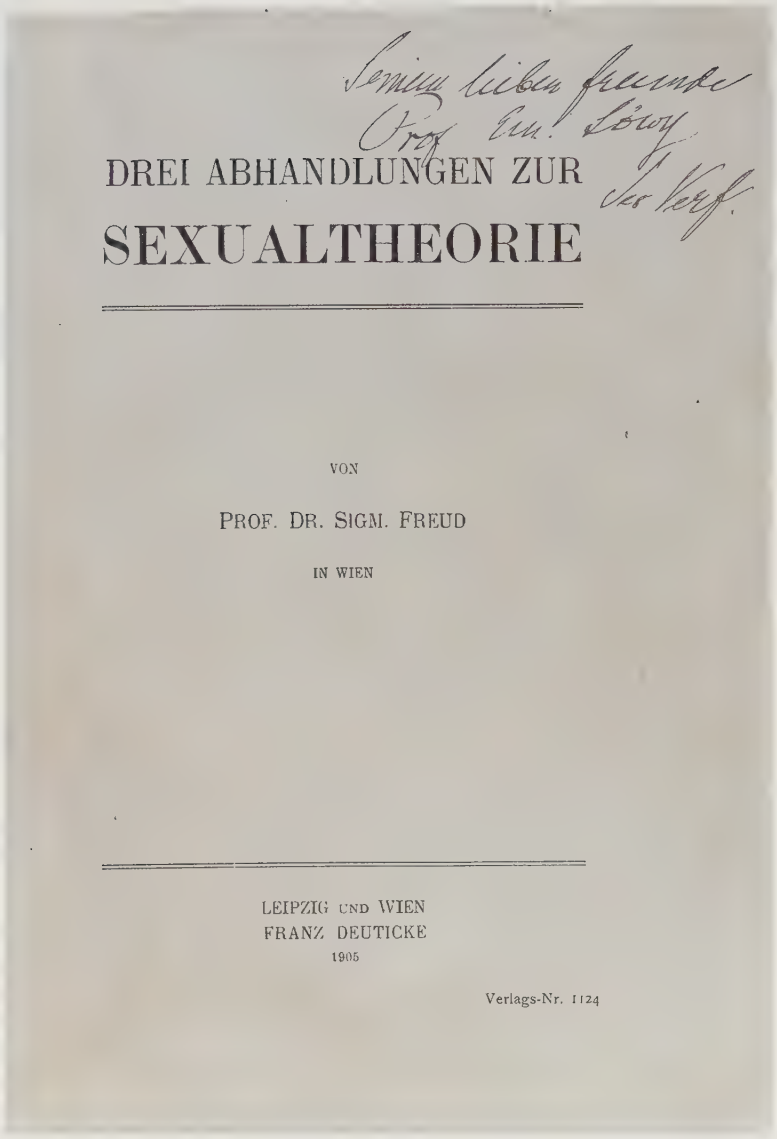
PROF. DR. SIGM. FREUD

IN WIEN.

LEIPZIG UND WIEN
FRANZ DEUTICKE
1905.

Verlags-Nr. 1128.

1362


Seinem lieben Freunde
Prof Em. Löwy
der Verf.

DREI ABHANDLUNGEN ZUR

SEXUALTHEORIE

VON

PROF. DR. SIGM. FREUD

IN WIEN

LEIPZIG UND WIEN
FRANZ DEUTICKE
1905

Verlags-Nr. 1124

›1363

FREUD, Sigmund. *Drei Abhandlungen zur Sexualtheorie.* Leipzig and Vienna: Franz Deuticke, 1905.

8° (241 x 160 mm). Original printed gray wrappers (tiny hole in spine and with slight wear at heel, small tear at top edge of front cover); maroon half-morocco folding case.

FIRST EDITION of *Three Essays on the Theory of Sexuality*, second only to the *Interpretation of Dreams* in its importance to Freudian theory. PRESENTATION COPY to his close friend, the archeologist Emmanuel Löwy, inscribed by Freud at top of front cover: "Seinem lieben freunde/Prof. Em. Löwy/der Verf." "This work sets forth Freud's theory of infantile sexuality and psychosexual development, in which he postulated the existence of infantile erogenous zones, stated that an infant's first sexual objects are its parents, and described the four stages of human sexual development: oral, anal, phallic and genital. That infants and children experience sexual feelings had long been observed by parents and nursemaids, yet the analysis of this delicate subject in a scientific treatise centered Freud in a storm of criticism that has not yet fully abated" (Stanford). A very good copy of a primal Freud work with a very rare presentation inscription. Garrison-Morton 4983; Grinstein 79; Jones II, pp. 321-327; *Standard edition* 1905d; Stanford 30; Norman F55.

Estimate: $8,000-10,000

○1364

FREUD, Sigmund. *Tri stat'i o teoria polovogo vlecheniia* [in Russian]. Translated by A.V. Viakhirev and I.E. Poliakov. Moscow: Nauka, 1911.

8° (206 x 134 mm). Frontispiece portrait of Freud. Contemporary dark green embossed cloth, spine gilt-lettered, original printed gray front wrapper bound in.

First Edition in Russian of *Three Essays on the Theory of Sexuality*. PRESENTATION COPY to a Jewish Museum, inscribed by Freud on the bound-in front wrapper: "Dem jüdischen Museum/in Nikolsburg/Freud/1935." Norman F58.

Estimate: $2,000-3,000

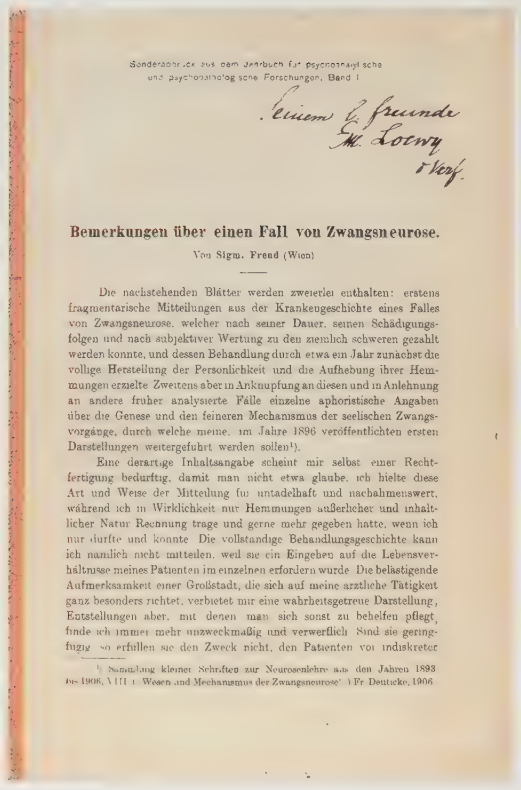
○1365

FREUD, Sigmund. [Caption title:] *Bruchstück einer Hysterie-Analyse*. Offprint from: *Monatsschrift für Psychiatrie und Neurologie* 18 (1905). [Berlin: S. Karger, 1905].

8° (245 X 170 mm). 92 leaves, [285] 286-467 [1] pp. Original printed tan wrappers (rebacked, two chips in rear cover renewed, all with tan paper, front cover virtually detached); maroon half-morocco folding case.

FIRST EDITION, offprint issue, of the account of "Dora" (*Fragments of an Analysis of a Case of Hysteria*), the first of Freud's important series of psychoanalytical case histories. PRESENTATION COPY to his close friend, the archaeologist Emmanuel Löwy, inscribed by Freud at the top front cover: "Herrn Prof. Loewy/mit hertzl. Gruss/Fr." This paper recounts the famous "analysis of an eighteen-year-old girl [Dora] suffering from several hysterical symptoms caused by her excessive attachment to her father, and an unwelcomed proposition from the husband of her father's mistress. Freud's analysis centered around two recurrent dreams that illuminated the sexual basis of Dora's hysteria; he published the case history 'to illustrate the value the interpretation of the dreams had for analytic treatment' (Jones II, p. 288)" (Norman). Grinstein 67; *Standard edition* 1905e; Stanford 38; Norman F59.

Estimate: $3,000-4,000



Sonderabdruck aus dem Jahrbuch für psychoanalytische und psychopathologische Forschungen, Band I

Seinem l. freunde
Em. Loewy
d Verf.

Bemerkungen über einen Fall von Zwangsneurose.

Von Sigm. Freud (Wien)

Die nachstehenden Blätter werden zweierlei enthalten: erstens fragmentarische Mitteilungen aus der Krankengeschichte eines Falles von Zwangsneurose, welcher nach seiner Dauer, seinen Schädigungsfolgen und nach subjektiver Wertung zu den ziemlich schweren gezählt werden konnte, und dessen Behandlung durch etwa ein Jahr zunächst die völlige Herstellung der Persönlichkeit und die Aufhebung ihrer Hemmungen erzielte. Zweitens aber in Anknüpfung an diesen und in Anlehnung an andere früher analysierte Fälle einzelne aphoristische Angaben über die Genese und den feineren Mechanismus der seelischen Zwangsvorgänge, durch welche meine, im Jahre 1896 veröffentlichten ersten Darstellungen weitergeführt werden sollen[1]).

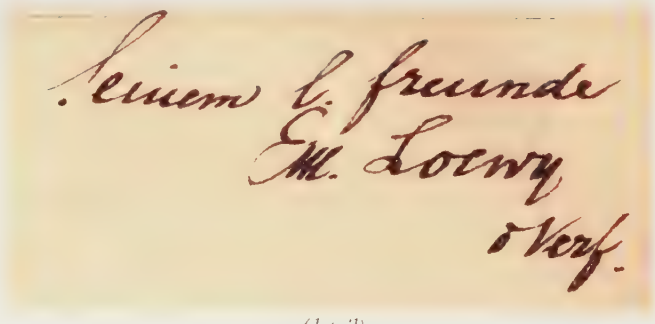
Eine derartige Inhaltsangabe scheint mir selbst einer Rechtfertigung bedürftig, damit man nicht etwa glaube, ich hielte diese Art und Weise der Mitteilung für untadelhaft und nachahmenswert, während ich in Wirklichkeit nur Hemmungen äußerlicher und inhaltlicher Natur Rechnung trage und gerne mehr gegeben hätte, wenn ich nur durfte und konnte. Die vollständige Behandlungsgeschichte kann ich nämlich nicht mitteilen, weil sie ein Eingehen auf die Lebensverhältnisse meines Patienten im einzelnen erfordern würde. Die belästigende Aufmerksamkeit einer Großstadt, die sich auf meine ärztliche Tätigkeit ganz besonders richtet, verbietet mir eine wahrheitsgetreue Darstellung. Entstellungen aber, mit denen man sich sonst zu behelfen pflegt, finde ich immer mehr unzweckmäßig und verwerflich. Sind sie geringfügig, so erfüllen sie den Zweck nicht, den Patienten vor indiskreter

[1]) Sammlung kleiner Schriften zur Neurosenlehre aus den Jahren 1893 bis 1906, VIII 1: Wesen und Mechanismus der Zwangsneurose.) Fr. Deuticke, 1906.

○1366

FREUD, Sigmund. [Caption title:] *Bemerkungen über einen Fall von Zwangsneurose.* Offprint from: *Jahrbuch für psychoanalytische und psychopathologische Forschungen* I (1909). [N.p., n.d. (1909)].

8° (231 x 153 mm). 33 leaves, [357] 358-421 [1] pp. Issued without wrappers (new tan paper spine chipped at ends, slight punctures in bottom margin of first number of leaves); maroon half-morocco folding case.

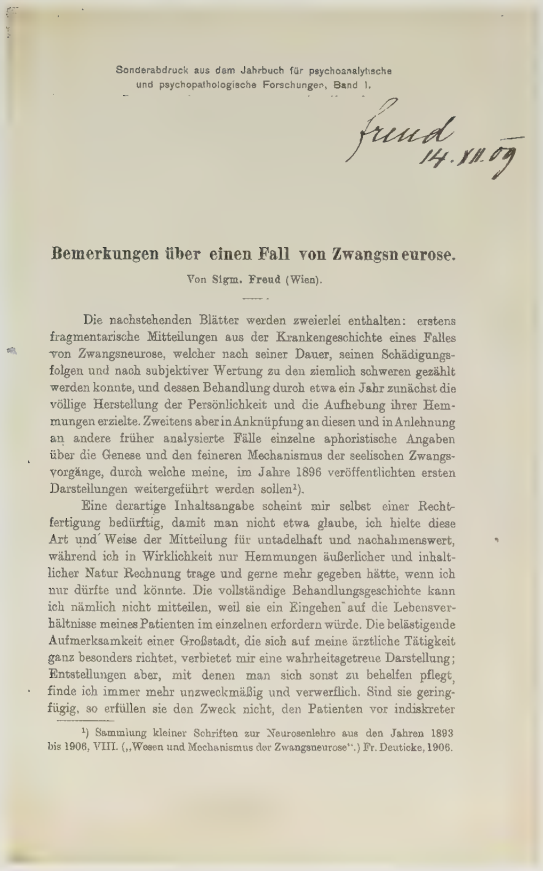


Seinem l. freunde
Em. Loewy
d Verf.

(detail)

FIRST EDITION, offprint issue, of *Notes on a Case of Obsessional Neurosis* (the famous "Rat Man" case). PRESENTATION COPY to his close friend, the archeologist Emmanuel Löwy, inscribed by Freud at top of first page: "Seinem l. freunde/Em. Loewy/d. Verf." "Freud's study of obsessional neurosis grew out of his analysis of the famous 'Rat Man,' a young Viennese lawyer suffering from various types of compulsive behavior. Freud linked this type of neurosis to events in infantile sexual life, and highlighted its characteristic symptoms: extreme separation of love and hate, repression of key traumatic incidents, high degree of superstition, and the two cardinal symptoms of doubting and compulsion" (Norman). Grinstein 57; Jones II, pp. 294-300; *Standard edition* 1909d; Stanford 40; Norman F71.

Estimate: $3,500-4,500



Sonderabdruck aus dem Jahrbuch für psychoanalytische und psychopathologische Forschungen, Band I.

Freud 14.XII.09

Bemerkungen über einen Fall von Zwangsneurose.

Von Sigm. Freud (Wien).

Die nachstehenden Blätter werden zweierlei enthalten: erstens fragmentarische Mitteilungen aus der Krankengeschichte eines Falles von Zwangsneurose, welcher nach seiner Dauer, seinen Schädigungsfolgen und nach subjektiver Wertung zu den ziemlich schweren gezählt werden konnte, und dessen Behandlung durch etwa ein Jahr zunächst die völlige Herstellung der Persönlichkeit und die Aufhebung ihrer Hemmungen erzielte. Zweitens aber in Anknüpfung an diesen und in Anlehnung an andere früher analysierte Fälle einzelne aphoristische Angaben über die Genese und den feineren Mechanismus der seelischen Zwangsvorgänge, durch welche meine, im Jahre 1896 veröffentlichten ersten Darstellungen weitergeführt werden sollen[1]).

Eine derartige Inhaltsangabe scheint mir selbst einer Rechtfertigung bedürftig, damit man nicht etwa glaube, ich hielte diese Art und Weise der Mitteilung für untadelhaft und nachahmenswert, während ich in Wirklichkeit nur Hemmungen äußerlicher und inhaltlicher Natur Rechnung trage und gerne mehr gegeben hätte, wenn ich nur dürfte und könnte. Die vollständige Behandlungsgeschichte kann ich nämlich nicht mitteilen, weil sie ein Eingehen auf die Lebensverhältnisse meines Patienten im einzelnen erfordern würde. Die belästigende Aufmerksamkeit einer Großstadt, die sich auf meine ärztliche Tätigkeit ganz besonders richtet, verbietet mir eine wahrheitsgetreue Darstellung; Entstellungen aber, mit denen man sich sonst zu behelfen pflegt, finde ich immer mehr unzweckmäßig und verwerflich. Sind sie geringfügig, so erfüllen sie den Zweck nicht, den Patienten vor indiskreter

[1]) Sammlung kleiner Schriften zur Neurosenlehre aus den Jahren 1893 bis 1906, VIII. („Wesen und Mechanismus der Zwangsneurose".) Fr. Deuticke, 1906.

○1367

FREUD, Sigmund. [Caption title:] *Bemerkungen über einem Fall von Zwangsneurose.* Offprint from: *Jahrbuch für psychoanalytische und psychopathologische Forschungen* I (1909). [N.p., 1909].

8° (231x 153 mm). 33 leaves, [357] 358-421 [1] pp. Modern green marbled boards, dark green morocco at ends of spine and corners, hand-lettered lable on front cover.

FIRST EDITION, offprint issue, of *Notes on a Case of Obsessional Neurosis* — the famous "Rat Man" case (see note to preceding lot). SIGNED AND DATED BY FREUD at the top of the first page: "Freud/14.XII.09." "THIS IS PROBABLY THE AUTHOR'S COPY, as the style of the signature corresponds with signatures in books from his library. Freud was in the habit of dating books when he received them" (Norman). Grinstein 57; Jones II, pp. 294-300; *Standard edition* 1909d; Stanford 41; Norman 72.

[*With*]:

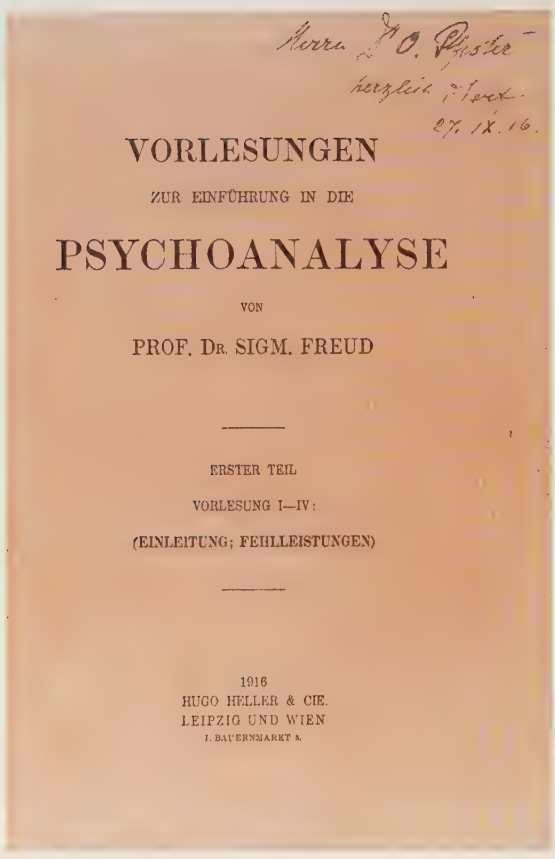
FREUD. *Hemmung, Symptom und Angst.* Leipzig, Vienna and Zurich: Internationaler Psychoanalytischer Verlag, 1926.

8° (226 x 154 mm.). Original yellow cloth.

FIRST EDITION of *Inhibitions, Symptoms and Anxiety.* SIGNED BY FREUD at the top of the front free endpaper: "Freud/1926." "This comprehensive study of the various problems concerning anxiety was Freud's most important clinical contribution to psychoanalysis in the years following World War I...Freud revived his early concept of 'defense,' which he distinguished from 'repression,' and redefined repression as simply one of the forms of defense used by the ego. He examined the nature of the dangers, either real or unknown, with which anxiety is concerned; attempted to determine the precise relationship of neurotic symptoms to anxiety; and discussed the relation of anxiety to mourning and physical pain" (Norman). Grinstein 117; Jones III, pp. 274-277; *Standard edition* 1926d; Stanford 37; Norman F126.

(2)

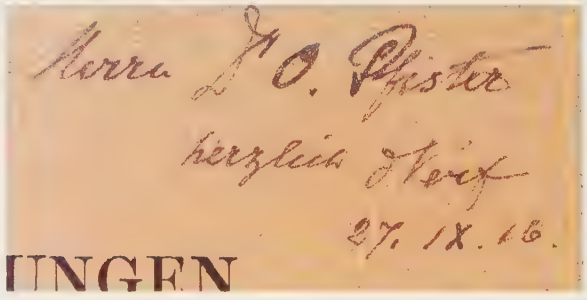
Estimate: $4,000-6,000



›1368

FREUD, Sigmund. *Vorlesungen zur Einführung in die Psychoanalyse.* Leipzig and Vienna: Hugo Heller, 1916-1917.

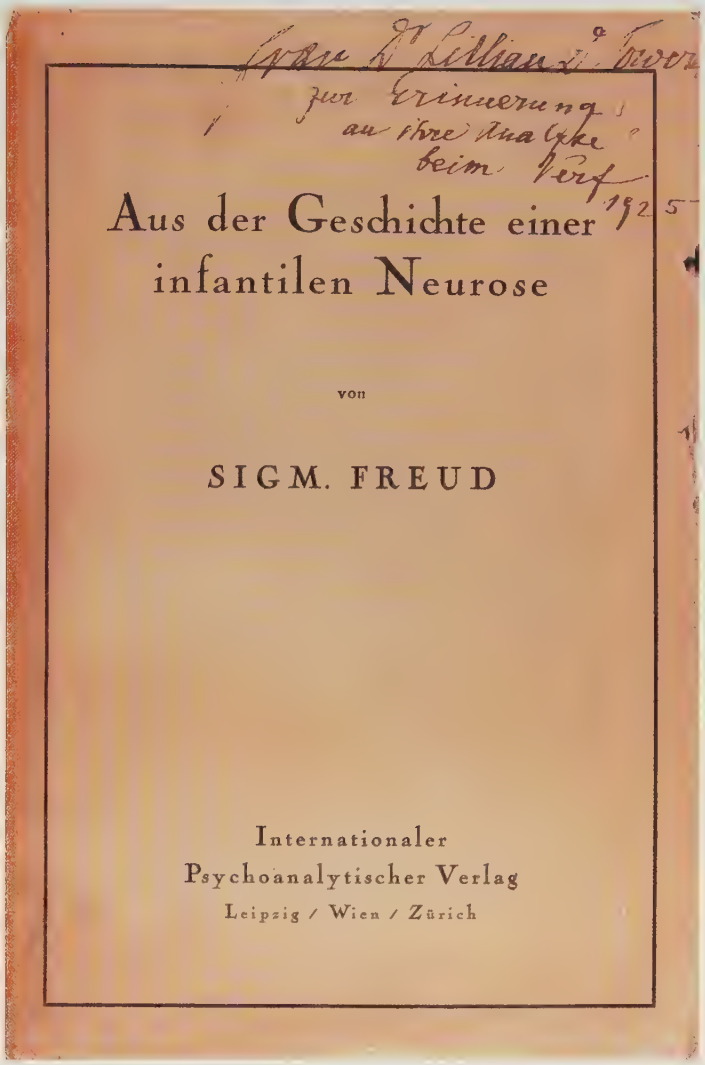
8° (230 x 153 mm). Half-tone plate. 3 parts in 1. Contemporary black half cloth and marbled boards, original printed orange front wrapper and title-page for the third part bound in (a little worn).



(detail)

FIRST EDITION of *Introductory Lectures on Psychoanalysis*, one of Freud's most read works. PRESENTATION COPY to Oskar Pfister, inscribed by Freud at top of bound-in front wrapper: "Herrn Dr. O. Pfister/herzlich d. Verf./27.IX.16." Oskar Pfister (1873-1956), a Protestant minister in Zurich, "was Freud's good friend and correspondent, and a student of the application of psychoanalysis to education [he was known as the 'analysis-pastor']" (Norman). Pfister has annotated this copy throughout; at the back he has bound in a typed index to the work. This is the only presentation copy from Freud to another analyst that Haskell F. Norman knew of. See Peter Gay, *Freud*, pp. 190-192 for the Freud-Pfister friendship. Grinstein 244; Jones II, pp. 245-252; *Standard edition* 1916x; Stanford 68; Norman F92.

Estimate: $4,000-6,000



○1369

FREUD, Sigmund. *Aus der Geschichte einer infantilen Neurose*. Leipzig, Vienna and Zurich: Internationaler Psychoanalytischer Verlag, 1924.

8° (244 x 267 mm). Original printed tan wrappers, unopened (spine chipped at ends and with skillfull repairs, slight chipping to fore-edges of wrappers); blue cloth folding case.

FIRST SEPARATE EDITION of Freud's classic study of the patient called the "Wolf Man." PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed by Freud at top of front cover: "Frau Dr. Lillian D. Powers [sic, for Power]/zur Erinnerung/an ihre Analyse/beim Verf./1925." Freud first published this case history in the fourth of his series of collected papers on the theory of neuroses, *Sammlung kleiner Schriften zur Neurosenlehre* (1918). It is "the most elaborate and important of his case histories, [and] provided conclusive evidence of the existence of infantile sexuality by illustrating the uncovering of infantile neuroses through analysis of later adult ones. The patient, a young Russian aristocrat, had been severely neurotic since a bout of gonorrhea at the age of seventeen. During analysis, Freud discovered that his patient had developed a temporary wolf phobia at the age of four after exposure to various sexual incidents, which was then followed by an obsessional neurosis with religious content that lasted until he was ten. Freud used this case as support for his criticisms of Jung and Adler, and it also played a part in his later break with Rank" (Norman F95). Grinstein 113; Jones II, pp. 306-312; *Standard edition* 1918b; Stanford 42; Norman F107.

Estimate: $2,500-3,500

›1370

FREUD, Sigmund. *Zeitgemasses über Krieg und Tod*. Leipzig, Vienna & Zurich: Internationaler Psychoanalytischer Verlag, 1924.

8° (226 x 156 mm). Original printed gray boards (ends of spine and fore-corners slightly worn).

FIRST SEPARATE EDITION. PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed by Freud on front free endpaper: "Herrn M. Platzeff/zur freundl. Erinnerung/Freud 1928." "Freud wrote this work (first published in 1915 in Vol. 4 of *Imago*) in an attempt to come to terms with the unprecedented horrors of the first World War...The second part of the work dealt with 'civilized' and 'primal' attitudes towards death, and described how war strips away the veneer of the first to reveal the second" (Norman). Grinstein 259; Jones II, pp. 412-416; *Standard edition* 1915b; Stanford 55; Norman F 115.

Estimate: $2,000-3,000

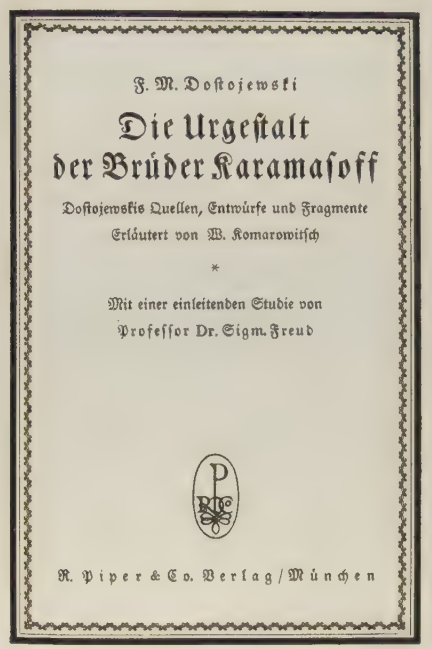
›1371

FREUD, Sigmund. [Cover title:] *Sigmund Freud [Selbstdarstellung]*. Offprint from: *Die Medizin der Gegenwart in Selbstdarstellungen*. [Edited by L.R. Grote]. Leipzig: Felix Meiner, [1925].

8° (228 x 158 mm). 26 leaves, 1-52 pp. Frontispiece half-tone portrait by Max Halberstadt. Contemporary black half morocco and blue boards, original printed greenish-blue wrappers bound in (worn at spine and fore-corners).

FIRST EDITION, offprint issue, of Freud's autobiographical history of his role in the development of psychoanalysis. PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed by Freud at top of the bound-in front wrapper to Ruth Mack Brunswick, one of his most gifted pupils: "Seiner leiben Ruth/zum 17 februar 1925/Freud." Norman F123A.

Estimate: $3,000-4,000


F. M. Doſtojewski

Die Urgeſtalt der Brüder Karamaſoff

Doſtojewskis Quellen, Entwürfe und Fragmente
Erläutert von W. Komarowitſch

*

Mit einer einleitenden Studie von
Profeſſor Dr. Sigm. Freud

R. Piper & Co. Verlag / München

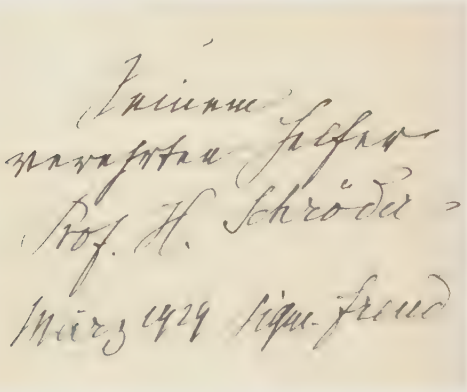
›1372

[FREUD, Sigmund]. FÜLOP-MILLER, Rene & ECKSTEIN, Friedrich, editors. *Die Urgestalt der Brüder Karamasoff*. Munich: R. Piper [1928].

8° (181 x 121 mm). Original red cloth.

FIRST EDITION. Contains Freud's essay "Dostojewski und die Vatertötung" which forms the introduction (pp. xiii-xxxvi) to this scholarly work on Dostoyevsky's *The Brothers Karamazov*. PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed by Freud on the front free endpaper: "Seinim/verehrten Helfer/Prof. H. Schröder/März 1929. Sigm. Freud." Schröder was the Berlin oral surgeon who constructed a new prothesis for Freud in 1928-29. In his essay on Dostoyevsky and parricide Freud discusses the Russian author's "peculiar psychological characteristics, stressing the writer's relationship to his father (murdered when Dostoyevsky was eighteen) and his compulsive gambling, which Freud saw as a repetition of the compulsion to masturbate" (Norman). Grinstein 78; Jones III, pp. 152-153; 498; *Standard edition* 1928b; Stanford 58; Norman F132.

Estimate: $3,500-4,500



(detail)

○1373

FREUD, Sigmund. *Das Unbehagen in der Kultur.* Vienna: Internationaler Psychoanalytischer Verlag, 1930.

8° (188 x 131 mm). Original yellow cloth (blue spine lettering a trifle rubbed).

FIRST EDITION of *Civilization and Its Discontents.* PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed by Freud on the front free endpaper: "Heern Prof. H. Schröder/mit den herzlichen Neujahrsgrüssen der dankbar ergebenen/Verf./1930." This is Freud's most famous study of "the two opposing forces of civilization: Eros (love), which promotes the unity of mankind, and the death instinct, which leads to aggression and destruction" (Norman). Grinstein 233; Jones III, pp. 370-373; *Standard edition* 1930a; Stanford 59; Norman F133.

Estimate: $3,000-4,000

○1374

FREUD, Sigmund. *Neue Folge der Vorlesungen zur Einführung in die Psychoanalyse.* Vienna: Internationaler Psychoanalytischer Verlag, 1933.

8° (192 x 129 mm). Original green cloth (spine area faded).

FIRST EDITION. PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed by Freud on the front free endpaper (the inscription written vertically on the page): "Dem unvergessenen, gütigen/Helfer/Prof. H. Schröder/mit herzlichen Grüssen/[illegible] diesen [illegible]/d. Verf./Wien 12,XII. 1932." This new series of introductory lectures to psychoanalysis, bringing up to date those he had published in 1916-1917, consists of seven lectures, "incorporating Freud's latest thoughts on dreams, female sexuality and Weltanschauung. The book was published on 6 December 1932" (Norman). Grinstein 166; Jones III, p. 284; *Standard edition* 1933a; Norman F140.

Estimate: $2,500-3,500

○1375

FREUD, Sigmund. *Moses and Monotheism.* Translated from the German by Katherine Jones. [London:] Published by the Hogarth Press at the Institute of Psycho-Analysis, 1939.

8° (217 x 138 mm). Original black cloth.

FIRST EDITION IN ENGLISH. PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed by the author on the front free endpaper: "Wilfred Trotter/mit Grüss u. Dank/Sigm. Freud./1939." Trotter (1872-1939) was one of the foremost cancer specialists of his day and was also an expert on crowd psychology. He was a brother-in-law of Ernest Jones, and was responsible for getting Freud named a Corresponding Member of the Royal Society. He visited Freud during his last illness (both men were to die in 1939). Trotter also assisted the translator in preparing the English version of *Moses and Monotheism*, as indicated in the translator's note on p. [5]. "Freud's last work was an anthropological and psychoanalytical study of the rise of Judaism, which he rooted in the monotheistic worship of the Egyptian sun-god Aten; and an examination of the significance of religion in general" (Norman). Stanford 63; Norman F144.

Estimate: $2,000-3,000

○1376

FREUD, Sigmund. *Zur Psychopathologie des Alltaglebens.* [The Psychopathology of Everyday Life] — *Vorlesungen zur Einführung in die Psychoanalyse* [Introductory Lectures on Psychoanalysis] — *Neue Folge der Vorlesungen zur Einführung in die Psychoanalyse* [New Series of Introductory Lectures on Psychoanalysis]. Vienna: Internationaler Psychoanalytischer Verlag, 1929-30-33.

3 volumes, 8°. Uniform original green cloth (spines and portions of sides faded, some slight wear).

FIRST EDITION of the last title, Eleventh and Fifth Edition, respectively, of the first two titles. EACH VOLUME SIGNED BY FREUD on the front free endpaper: "Sigm. Freud/1933." "From the library of an anonymous employee of the Viennese judge Dr. Ulrich...Knowing that Dr. Ulrich was on friendly terms with Freud, she asked him to have Freud autograph the three volumes..." (Norman F50). Also Norman F93 and F139.

(3)

Estimate: $4,000-6,000

DIE

TRAUMDEUTUNG

VON

Dr. SIGM. FREUD.

»FLECTERE SI NEQUEO SUPEROS, ACHERONTA MOVEBO.«

LEIPZIG UND WIEN.
FRANZ DEUTICKE.
1900.

Verlags-Nr. 670.

ZUR AUFFASSUNG

DER

APHASIEN.

EINE KRITISCHE STUDIE

VON

Dr. SIGM. FREUD

PRIVATDOCENT FÜR NEUROPATHOLOGIE AN DER UNIVERSITÄT WIEN.

MIT 19 HOLZSCHNITTEN IM TEXTE.

LEIPZIG UND WIEN.
FRANZ DEUTICKE.
1891.

›1377

FREUD, Sigmund (1856-1939). A comprehensive collection of 110 works in 151 volumes (including a few duplicates), including contributions to books by other authors. Various imprints, dates and formats. For a more complete individual description of the works included, please consult the *Haskell F. Norman Library of Science & Medicine* private library catalogue (San Francisco, 1991), vol. II, pp. 836-871.

SELECTED HIGHLIGHTS INCLUDE:

Über den Ursprung der hinteren Nervenwurzeln im Rückenmark von Ammocoetes (Petromyzon Planeri). Offprint from: *Sitzb. der k. Akad. der Wissensch*, LXXV, III Abth. Janurary. Vienna, 1877. Original brown printed wrappers, unopened and uncut. FIRST EDITION, offprint issue, of Freud's second piece of student research on the Reissner cells in the spinal cord of primitive fish *petromyzon*. Norman F1.

Beobachtung über Gestaltung und feineren Bau der als Hoden beschriebenen Lappenorgane des Aals. offprint from: *Sitzb. der k. Akad. der Wissenschaften*, LXXV, I Abth. March. Vienna, 1877. Original brown printed wrappers, unopened and uncut. FIRST EDITION, offprint issue. "Freud's first research as a medical student, although it appeared in print three months after his work on Reissner cells" (Norman F2).

Über Coca. Vienna, 1885. (Slight damage from bookplate on title.) Original light gray printed wrappers (minor wear with repairs to spine). *Provenance*: Hand-drawn circular bookplate with pencil inscription "Ex. libris ACS 1949." Second Edition. Norman F8.

FREUD and Oscar RIE. *Klinische Studie über die halbseitige Cerebrallähmung der Kinder.* Vienna, 1891. Modern quarter morocco, unopened and uncut. FIRST EDITION of this exhaustive study, written with the pediatrician Oscar Rie, of unilateral paralysis in children. Norman F14.

Zur Auffassung der Aphasien. Leipzig and Vienna, 1891. Original gray printed wrappers (spine repaired); cloth folding case. FIRST EDITION of Freud's first book, his treatise on aphasia. Norman F16.

FREUD and Joseph BREUER. *Studien über Hysterie*. Leipzig and Vienna, 1895. Original yellow printed wrappers, uncut (spine repaired); cloth folding case. FIRST EDITION. Norman F27.

Die Infantile Cerebrallähmung. Vienna, 1897. Modern half calf, speckled boards. FIRST EDITION. Written for Carl Nothnagel's encyclopedia of medicine and including an excellent description of the various forms of cerebral palsy. Garrison-Morton 4708.2; Norman F32. With another copy, in original cloth.

Die Traumdeutung. Liepzig & Vienna, 1900. Original gray printed wrappers, uncut (rebacked); modern quarter morocco cloth case. FIRST EDITION of *The Interpretation of Dreams*, containing Freud's general theory of the psyche, which he had developed over the last decade. Norman F34.

Another edition. Leipzig & Vienna, 1909. Original green cloth. Second Edition. Norman F35.

Another copy. Original gray printed wrappers, uncut. Second Edition. Norman F36.

Another edition. Leipzig & Vienna, 1911. Original gray printed wrappers. Third Edition. Otto Rank assisted in the preparation of this edition. Norman F37.

Another edition. Leipzig & Vienna, 1914. Text illustrations. Original yellow cloth. Fourth Edition. Including two essays by Otto Rank: "Traum und Dichtung" and "Traum und Mythus." Norman F38.

Another edition. Leipzig & Vienna, 1919. Text illustrations. Original quarter green cloth, boards. Fifth Edition. Norman F39.

Another edition. Leipzig & Vienna, 1921. Text illustrations. Original quarter cloth, gray printed boards. Sixth Edition. Norman F40.

MILL, John Stuart (1806-1873). "Ueber Frauenemancipation. Plato. Arbeiterfrage. Socialismus." In: *John Stuart Mill's Gesammelte Werke*, Volume 12, edited by Theodor Gomperz. Leipzig, 1880. With the other 11 volumes of the series. Original blind-stamped maroon cloth. FIRST EDITION of Freud's translation of Mill's four essays, Freud's only major non-scientific publication. Norman F156.

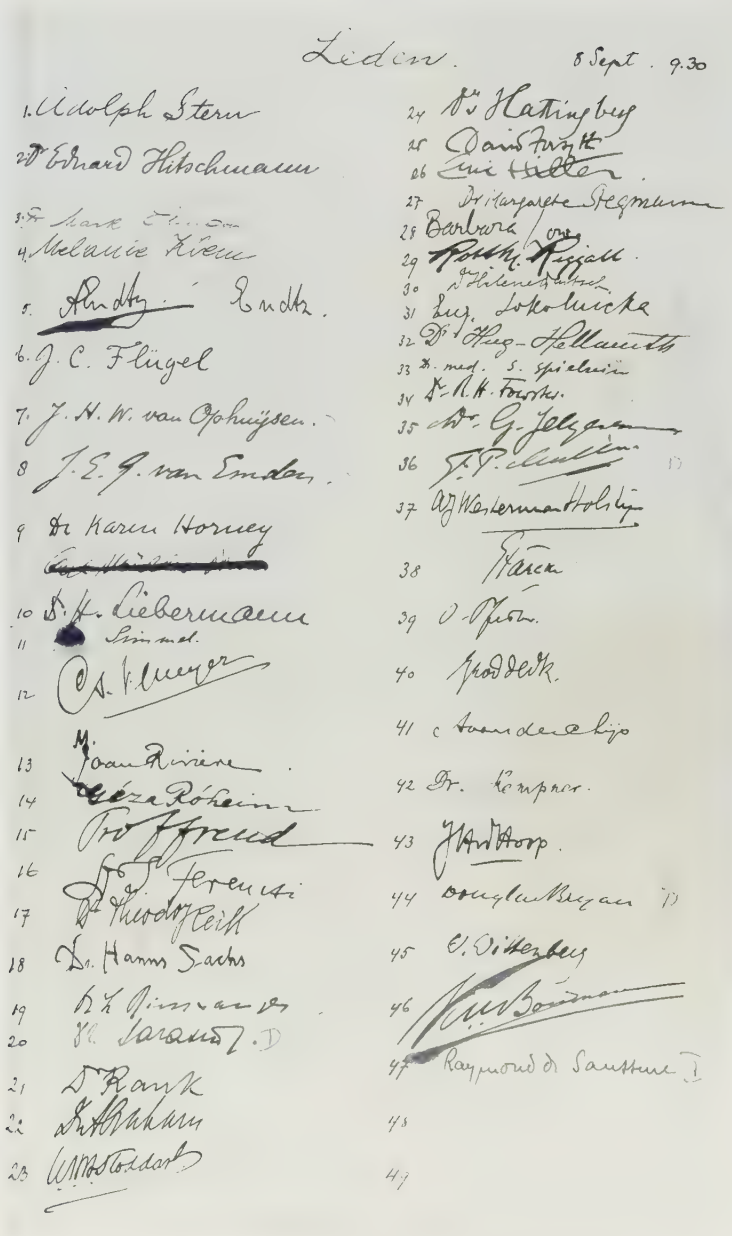
SCHREBER, Daniel Paul (1842-1911). *Denkwürdigkeiten eines Nervenkranken nebst Nachträgen und einem Anhang über die Frage: "Unter Welchen Voraussetzungen darf eine für geisteskrank erachtete Person gegen ihren erklärten Willen in einer Heilanstalt festgehalten werden?"*. Leipzig, 1903. Quarter morocco antique, marbled boards. *Provenance*: Sándor Radó (bookplate and signature). FIRST EDITION. A detailed autobiographical account of Schreber's long attack of paranoia. This work gave Freud his material for "Psycho-analytical notes on an autobiographical account of a case of paranoia" (1911). Very rare, as many copies were bought and destroyed by Schreber's family. Norman F157.

Another copy. Original gray printed wrappers; modern cloth case. Norman F158.

The remaining items in this lot comprise: Norman F4, F9, F10, F11, F12, F13, F17, F18, F19, F20, F21, F22, F24, F28, F29, F30, F48, F49, F51, F52, F53, F56, F57, F60, F61, F62, F63, F64, F65, F67, F68, F69, F70, F73, F74, F75, F77, F78, F79, F80, F81, F82, F83, F84, F85, F86, F87, F88, F89, F90, F91, F94, F95, F96, F97, F98, F99, F100, F101, F102, F103, F104, F105, F106, F108, F109, F110, F111, F112, F114, F116, F117, F118, F119, F120, F121, F122, F123, F125, F127, F128, F129, F130, F131, F134, F135, F136, F137, F138, F141, F142, F143, F145, F146, F147, F148, F149, F150, F151, F152, F153, F154, F155, F159, F160, F161, F163, F164, F165, F166.

(151)

Estimate: $50,000-70,000

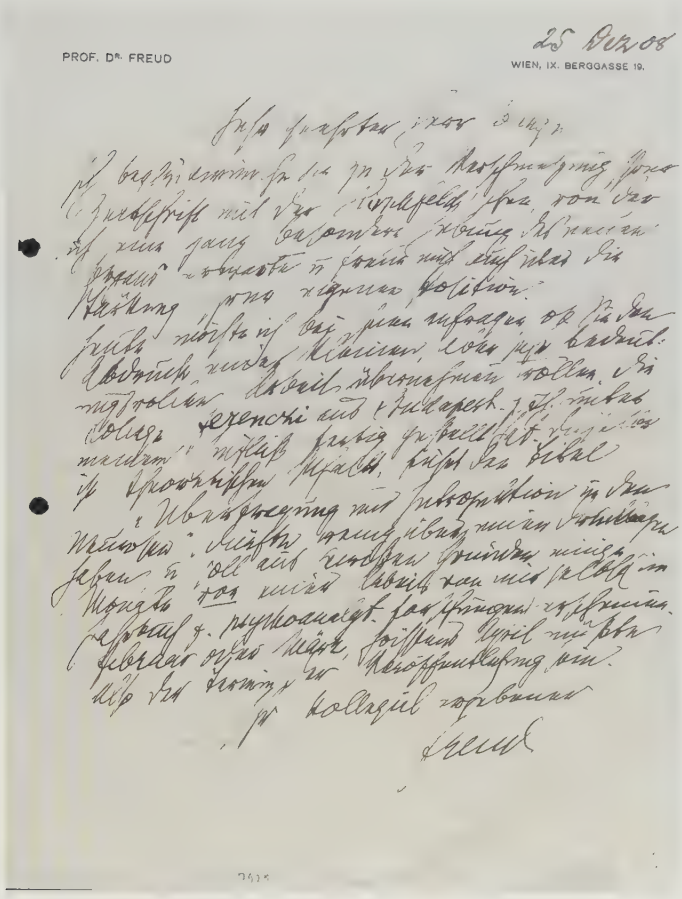


›1378

[FREUD, Sigmund]. Document signed ("Prof. Freud"), a roster of attendees at the Sixth International Psychiatric Conference, also signed by 46 others (see below). The Hague, dated at top "8 September [1920], 9:30." 1 page, folio 337 x 207mm (13 1.4 x 8 1.8 in). Headed "Leden" [members] at the top (in the hand of Adolph Stern, the first signatory).

This international conference was convened on 8 September; its total registered attendence was 62, perhaps an indication that not all the paticipants had arrived by 9:30 a.m. The numbered signatures of the registrants are arranged in two columns. Besides Freud (no.15), a number of American delegates are registered, including Stern (no.1), Karen Horney (no.9), Otto Rank (no.21), Sandor Ferenczi (no.16), Hanns Sachs (no.14), Karl Abraham (no.22), Oskar Pfister (no.39), Melanie Klein (no.4). Stanford 75; Norman F162.

Estimate: $3,500-4,500


PROF. DR. FREUD

WIEN, IX. BERGGASSE 19.

25 Dez 08

o1379

FREUD, Sigmund. A group of four autograph letters signed and one autograph postcard signed ("Freud") to Dr. Max Marcuse, editor of the journal *Sexual Probleme*. Vienna (3) and Berchtesgaden (1), 14 August, 1 and 25 December 1908, 11 January 1910, the postcard 14 February 1938. Together 6 1/2 pages, 8vo-4to, three letters on Freud's usual printed stationery, the prepaid postcard addressed by Freud to Marcuse in Tel-Aviv, Palestine (the letters removed from a notebook, each with two small circular holes in margin, causing loss of a few letters, but not significantly affecting legibility).

Marcuse, who may have been one of three students in Freud's lectures in spring 1900, later became a sexologist in Berlin, and edited the journal *Sexual Probleme*, which published two Freud papers: "Die 'kulturelle' Sexualmoral und die moderne Nervosität," (March 1908) and "Uber infantile Sexualtheorien" (December 1908). The two earliest letters in the present series concern these two papers, which Freud intends to republish in his *Collected Papers*, and reveal Freud's determination to establish that his own writings on infantile psychology preceded the work of others (especially Albert Moll, *Sexualleben des Kindes*, which acknowledged certain of Freud's writings on the subject but did not credit Freud as its discoverer). The letter of 25 December recommends Marcuse publish an article, "Introjection and Transference" by "my colleague Sandor Ferenczi of Budapest" (the article in question later appeared in the *Jahrbuch der Psychoanalyse*, 1909). In Freud's 11 January 1911 letter, he responds to a request that he endorse for publication an autobiographical article by a Marcuse patient; Freud expresses some reservations but agrees to send it, nevertheless, to Carl Jung, editor of the *Jahrbuch der Psychoanalyse*. The final postcard apparently concerns the possibility of republishing two articles Freud had contributed to the *Handwörterbuch der Sexualwissenschaft*, edited by Marcuse, in 1923, which may require changes, Freud cautions. Stanford 74; Norman F66.

(5)

Estimate: $7,000-10,000

›1380

[FREUD, Sigmund]. MAJOR, Henry (1889-1948), artist. Two portraits of Sigmund Freud, one signed by the artist ("Major"), and by the subject ("Sigm Freud"). Undated [ca.1929?]. Executed in black crayon or charcoal pencil on recto and verso of a single sheet, 240 x 200 mm (9 3.8 x 7 7.8 in.), double matted, glazed and framed.

On one side, Major executed a simple sketch of the elderly Freud's head, a drawing he may have left unfinished; on the other side is a more finished, chest-length rendering, probably from the identical pose. The more complete drawing is the one signed by artist and subject. Stanford 81; Norman F172.

Estimate: $2,000-3,000

›1381

[FREUD, Sigmund]. POLLAK, Max (1886-1970), artist. Etching, showing Freud seated at his desk, surrounded by his antiquities and tribal art, titled and signed by the artist ("Max Pollak"). Vienna [1914]. Plate: 472 x 477mm (18 11.8 x 18 3.4 in.). The sheet: 712 x 592mm (27 3.4 x 23 1.4 in), Matted and glazed in a large giltwood frame. Signed in pencil along lower edge of platemark. [*Matted with:*] FREUD. Autograph inscription and signature on a small card. n.d. Oblong, approximately 92 x 150mm (3 1.2 x 6 in.). Inscribed in ink "Ihr sehr ergebener / Freud."

A striking and well-known portrait of Freud, seated, pen in hand, at a desk lit from a window to his left. In the foreground are silhouetted some dozen figurines from Freud's celebrated collection of primitive art and classical antiquities. Hugh Heller, publisher of *Imago* (Heft 5, 1915-1916) advertised that 50 copies of the print were for sale, 25 on "Kaiserlich Japan" paper, priced 100 kroner (85 marks) and 25 on "Van Geldern-Bütten" paper, priced 60 kroner (50 marks). While the Norman copy is unnumbered, it appears to belong to the Japan paper issue. The psychiatrist Karl Abraham, commented to Freud on the image: "I like the pose very much. It takes some time to get used to the facial expression but one comes to like it in the end. The whole composition, especially the distribution of the black and white, is very well done" (*A Psychoanalytic Dialogue: The Letters of Sigmund Freud and Gerald Abraham 1907-1926*, p.170). Stanford 78; Norman F169.

Estimate: $4,000-6,000

1381

›1382

[FREUD, Sigmund]. SCHMÜTZER, Ferdinand (1870-1928), artist. Etching, a head and shoulders portrait of Freud, signed by the artist ("F. Schmützer") in pencil and in the plate by Freud. Undated [ca. 1920-1926]. Plate: 355 x 272mm (13 7/8 x 11 in.), matted, glazed and framed. [*With*:] SCHMÜTZER. Etching, a larger head and shoulders portrait of Freud. Undated [probably printed posthumously by the artist's estate]. Plate: 595 x 445 mm (22 3/4 x 17 1/2 in.), matted and glazed in a giltwood frame.

Two versions of a life portrait from a single sitting; the larger extending almost to the subject's waist and revealing additional details like a circular watch or medallion worn on Freud's vest. This version "was on display at Freud's house in Vienna, and was photographed there by Engelmann shortly before the Freuds left Vienna for London in 1938" (Norman). Stanford 79 & 80; Norman 170 & 171.

(2)

Estimate: $1,800-2,500

1383

›1383

[FREUD, Sigmund]. SCHWERDTNER, Karl Maria, artist. Two circular bronze medallions issued in honor of Freud's 50th birthday. Vienna, 1906. Each 60mm (2 1.4 in.) in diameter. Both with bas-relief portrait of Freud on obverse, signed with the artist's initials, the reverse depicting Oedipus and the Sphinx with an inscription in Greek.

"In 1906...the little group of adherents in Vienna presented him with a medallion, designed by a well-known sculptor Karl Maria Schwerdtner, having on the obverse his [Freud's] side-portrait in bas-relief and on the reverse a line from Sophocles's *Oedipus Tyrannus*: 'Hos ta klein ainigmat eide kai krastistos en aner' ['Who divined the famed riddle and was a man most mighty']...When Freud read the inscription he became pale and agitated and in a strangled voice demanded to know who had thought of it....After [Paul] Federn told him it was he who had chosen the inscription Freud disclosed that as a young student at the University of Vienna he used to stroll around the great Court inspecting the busts of former famous professors of the institution. He then had the fantasy, not merely of seeing his own bust there,...but of it actually being inscribed with the *identical words* he now saw on the medallion" (Jones 2:15). Stanford 82; Norman F167.

(2)

Estimate: $600-800

○1384

[FREUD, Sigmund]. STRUCK, Hermann (1876-1944), artist. Etching with aquatint, a bust portrait of Freud, facing left, signed by the artist ("Hermann Struck") and by the subject ("Sigm. Freud"). [Vienna] 1914. Etching with aquatint. Plate: 150 x 110 mm. (5 7/8 x 4 1/4 in). The sheet: 284 x 227 mm (11 1.8 x 9 in), the full sheet in a float mat and glazed in a gilt-wood frame Number 13 of 150. Numbering and signatures in pencil in lower blank margin.

One of several portraits executed of Freud by the artist; this print depicting the professor at about age 58. The rendering is one which pleased the subject, to judge by the comments in Freud's letter to Struck of 7 November 1914: "The etching strikes me as a charming idealization, This is how I should like to look, and I may even be on the way there, but it seems to me I have got stuck halfway. Everything that is shaggy and angular about me you have made smooth and rounded... You have put my [hair] parting on one side...Furthermore my hairline runs across the temple in a rather concave curve. By rounding it off you have greatly improved upon it. Very likely this correction was intentional. In a word, I feel the etching to be a great honor. Each time I look at it I like it better!" (*Letters*, ed. Ernst Freud, p.306). Stanford 77; Norman F168.

Estimate: $3,000-4,000

END OF SALE

CONCORDANCES

The Haskell F. Norman Collection Catalogue

Norman	lot	Norman	lot	Norman	lot
7	884	122	913	211	933
8	885	126	914	212	1256
9	886	127	914	213	1256
10	887	128	914	214	933
11	887	129	915	218	1145
12	887	130	916	219	977
13	1214	131	1214	220	1249
14	1214	132	1214	224	900
15	1214	133	917	225	934
17	888	134	918	226	905
18	888	135	918	232	936
27	1225	136	918	233	937
30	889	144	1249	234	938
37	966	145	1261	235	939
38	1056	146	1214	244	940
41	1139	147	1261	245	940
42	898	148	1261	246	1259
43	892	150	919	247	940
44	893	151	919	248	940
45	894	152	920	249	1259
46	895	156	921	258	941
47	896	157	923	259	942
48	896	158	923	260	1186
49	895	159	922	266	943
50	897	161	1261	267	1200
53	1263	164	924	281	945
56	899	182	1262	282	946
59	901	184	925	287	947
77	903	185	925	288	947
78	904	197	926	289	947
80	1139	198	926	291	948
89	907	199	932	294	949
90	908	200	927	295	949
91	908	201	928	296	949
92	909	202	929	310	935
93	910	203	928	311	950
94	910	204	932	312	950
95	911	205	932	313	950
101	912	206	930	314	950
107	1215	207	931	315	950
111	1260	208	932	316	950
112	1213	209	935	317	950
121	1140	210	933	318	950

Norman	lot
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323	951
324	952
325	953
326	953
327	953
328	953
329	953
330	953
331	953
332	953
334	898
335	1195
336	1259
341	954
342	955
344	1215
345	956
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349	958
350	959
351	960
352	960
353	961
354	962
355	962
359	1215
360	1214
363	966
364	1213
365	963
366	935
367	1328
368	966
373	978
377	964
378	964
379	1140
382	1027
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390	1260
391	1257
393	1259
397	1249
404	967
405	966
406	1097
407	905
408	968
423	969
434	970
435	971
436	1263
437	972
438	1027
440	898
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447	975
448	975
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451	974
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453	1104
454	975
455	975
456	1215
457	902
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462	976
467	966
468	979
469	980
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495	966
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557	1000
558	1002
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562	891
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572	1005
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577	1219
579	1006
582	1007
583	1008
584	1009
585	1010
586	1011
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587	1014
588	1025
589	1016
590	1017
591	1018
592	1019
593	1020
594	1025
595	1021
596	1026
597	1025
598	1026

Norman	lot
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603	1025
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605	1027
616	1259
617	1200
618	1028
619	1029
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638	1031
640	1032
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646	1034
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655	1037
658	1259
659	1038
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675	981
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682	1047
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685	1047
686	1044
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688	1047
691	1049
691A	1048

Norman	lot
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726	1063
727	1063
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741	1064
742	1219
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744	1097
747	1065
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760	1068
761	1068
762	1069
763	1071
764	1071
765	1070
766	906

Norman	lot
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775	1073
776	981
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780	1074
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799	1076
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804	1077
805	1078
807	1079
810	1215
814	1097
816	935
817	1215
818	1247
819	1080
820	1081
824	1082
829	1083
835	978
836	1136
837	1084
838	1084
839	1085
840	1085
841	1086
842	1086
843	1086
	1086
844	1086
845	1269
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849	1088
850	1088
863	1139
864	1089

Norman	lot	Norman	lot	Norman	lot
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867	1089	983	965	1086	944
868	1089	984	1225	1088	1128
873	1104	985	1109	1089	1129
874	1104	986	1214	1090	1130
875	1097	987	1261	1103	1131
878	1090	988	978	1104	1132
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880	1092	1002	1139	1106	1214
881	1093	1004	1260	1110	1259
882	1095	1019	1219	1111	1133
883	1094	1025	1110	1112	1134
884	1096	1028	1111	1114	1225
885	978	1029	1111	1128	981
896	1257	1030	1111	1132	1135
897	977	1031	1111	1133	1135
898	1225	1032	1111	1134	1135
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900	1099	1034	1112	1140	1260
901	1100	1035	1262	1148	1214
904	1263	1036	1262	1149	1214
907	1215	1037	1113	1150	1248
912	1213	1038	1260	1151	1248
915	1101	1039	1114	1152	1330
916	1102	1040	1119	1153	1261
918	1103	1041	1115	1154	1142
919	1105	1042	1119	1155	1142
920	1105	1043	1119	1156	1142
921	1105A	1044	1116	1157	1142
922	1105A	1045	1117	1158	1142
927	1224	1046	1118	1160	1214
928	935	1047	1119	1173	1097
929	935	1050	1141	1175	1224
930	978	1051	1120	1179	1143
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932	1186	1053	1248	1181	1144
935	981	1055	1121	1182	1145
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937	1024	1057	1015	1185	1147
938	1024	1060	1123	1186	1147
939	1106	1061	1124	1187	1147
941	981	1062	1125	1188	1147
948	1258	1063	1126	1189	1147
949	1200	1070	1138	1190	1147
959	898	1072	1137	1191	1147
960	898	1073	1137	1192	1146
962	1027	1074	981	1195	1258
963	1108	1081	1056	1203	1056
972	1214	1083	1127	1204	1056

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1222	1137
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1471	1192
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1485	1259
1486	1259
1487	1269
1488	1269
1489	1197
1490	1198
1491	978
1492	978
1493	978
1494	1318
1498	984
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1534	1215
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1546	1257
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1551	1056
1553	1206

Norman	lot
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1556	1207
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1559	1208
1562	1141
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1569	1211
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1927	1294
1928	1294

Norman	lot
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1947	1297
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DATE **Thursday 29 October 1998 at 10.00 a.m. and 2.00 p.m.**

CODE NAME **FREUD**

SALE NO. **8976**

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I request that Christie's enter bids on the following lots up to the maximum price I have indicated for each lot.

I understand that if my bid is successful, the purchase price will be the sum of my final bid plus a premium of 15% of the final bid price up to and including $50,000 and 10% of the amount above $50,000 ("buyer's premium") and any applicable state or local sales or use tax.

I understand that Christie's executes absentee bids as a convenience for clients and is not responsible for inadvertently failing to execute bids or for errors relating to execution of bids. On my behalf, Christie's will try to purchase these lots for the lowest possible price, taking into account the reserve and other bids.

If identical absentee bids are left, Christie's will give precedence to the first one received. All successful bids are subject to the terms of the Limited Warranty. Absence of Other Warranties and Conditions of Sale printed in the front of each Christie's catalogue.

Lot Number (in numerical order)	Bid $ (excluding buyer's premium)	Lot Number (in numerical order)	Bid $ (excluding buyer's premium)	Lot Number (in numerical order)	Bid $ (excluding buyer's premium)

To be sure that bids will be accepted and delivery of lots not delayed, bidders not yet known to Christie's should supply a bank reference.

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If annual sales equal or exceed $100,000, the commission rate payable is based on the aggregate value of all consigned property at the following rates:

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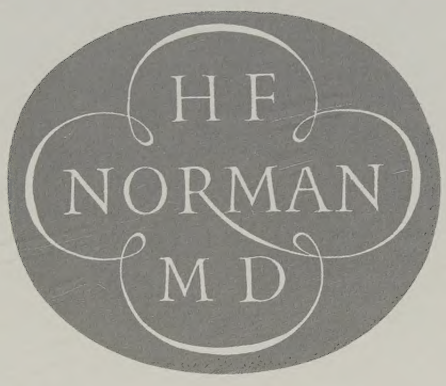
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